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**EIGHTEENTH REPORT**  
**OF**  
**HER MAJESTY'S**  
**CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS,**  
**TOGETHER WITH**  
**APPENDICES.**

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**Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.**

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**LONDON :**  
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*Part of V.L. 16, 1874*



**CIVIL SERVICE**

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## EIGHTEENTH REPORT.

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MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, Your Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners humbly offer to Your Majesty this our Eighteenth Report.

In our last Report, presented to Your Majesty on the 8th of August 1872, we endeavoured to give a complete account of all the examinations which were at that time conducted under our directions, and more especially of those which had been recently instituted with the view of carrying into effect the provisions of the 5th Clause of Your Majesty's Order in Council of June 4th 1870, whereby all clerkships and similar situations in Your Majesty's civil establishments, with a few exceptions, were thrown open to public competition. As no change of importance has been made since that date, it would appear unnecessary to repeat the description then given of our proceedings, and we have only now to add such statistical details as are needed to complete the history of them up to the 31st of December 1873.

Taking first the situations which are subject to the 3rd and 4th Clauses of the Order, but not to the 5th, we find that the number of nominations with which we had to deal between July 1st 1872 and December 31st 1873 was 5331, out of which 59 were cancelled, 335 were declined, and 440 had not been disposed of at the last-mentioned date. The remainder, 4,497, may be divided as follows :—

Nominees unsuccessful in limited competitions	-	107*
Rejections on age	- - -	122
„ health	- - -	48
„ character	- - -	77
„ knowledge and ability	- - -	419
Certificates granted	- - -	3,724
		<hr/> 4,497 <hr/>

Under the same head must be mentioned those examinations in which, though the method of open competition has been pursued, it has been adopted not under the 5th clause of Your Majesty's Order but independently of it, at the request of the head of the department concerned. The most important of these

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\* In this and similar statements a candidate who appeared twice (or more) is counted as two (or more) candidates.

in point of numbers, are the competitions by which, out of an aggregate of 4,337 candidates, 1,636 persons have been selected, during the period under review, for employment in the Department of the Postmaster General; 81 as boy clerks, 1,479 as boy sorters and telegraph messengers, and 76 as letter carriers, labourers, &c. Two open competitions were also held, at the request of the Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, for student interpreterships in the consular service, at which eight candidates were selected for appointment, the total number of applicants having been 88.

Passing to the 5th clause, we have to report the following particulars respecting open competitive examinations that have been held during these 18 months.

	Number of Competitions.	Aggregate Number of Candidates.	Number of Vacancies.
Scheme I. - - - -	1	61*	10
Scheme II. - - - -	4	760*	151
Scheme for Solicitors' Offices - -	1	44	2
Admiralty :-			
Clerkship in Malta Dockyard -	1	7	1
Assistants at Observatories, Greenwich, and Cape of Good Hope.	4	20*	4
Assistant in Nautical Almanac Office	1	14	1
Charity Commission : Clerkship -	1	9	1
Home Office : Inspectors of Coal Mines -	1	56	3
Inland Revenue : Excise Department -	3	2,400	350
Inland Revenue : Practical Mechanician in the Stamping Department.	1	17	1
Post Office : Unprofessional Clerkship in Solicitor's Office.	1	38	1
Stationery Office : Second Assistant Examiner of Binding.	1	5*	1
Trade, Board of : Supplementary Clerks (Shorthand writers).	1	4*	2
Treasury : Supplementary Clerk in Solicitor's Office.	1	61	1
Woods, Office of : Assistant Clerk -	1	22	1
Works, Office of :			
Junior Examiners - - - -	2	142	6
Assistants to Assistant Surveyors -	1	18*	2
Clerk to Curator of Kew Gardens -	1	13	1
Second Assistant in Kew Herbarium	1	2	1
Total - - - -	28	3,693	540

On the foregoing table we have only to remark, that the regulations which governed the several competitions therein mentioned are set forth in full in the Appendix to this Report, in which will also be found a list of the various situations filled up under Scheme I. and Scheme II. respectively. To complete, as far as possible, the information thus given, we have appended

\* In these cases, the number stated is the number of candidates who were admitted to compete after having passed a preliminary test examination, the total number of applicants being considerably larger.



an analysis of a return made to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd May 1873, being a "list of all offices " vacancies in which are to be filled up by open competitive " examination under Schemes I. or II.," with various particulars respecting them.

Under the 7th Clause of the Order, which empowers us, subject to certain conditions, on the joint proposal of the Lords of the Treasury and the Head of a Department, to dispense wholly or partially with the examination prescribed by Clause II., 175 certificates of qualification were granted during the 18 months ending with December 31st, 1873. In a few other cases applications were made to us under the same clause, but we were not satisfied that the candidates so presented possessed the necessary qualifications, and their certificates were accordingly refused. A complete list of all the situations in respect of which certificates were issued under this exceptional clause from the date of the Order up to the end of the year 1873, is appended to this Report; but we have not thought it necessary to give, as we did last year, full details of every such case, including a summary of the evidence on which each certificate was based.

The management of the register of temporary writers has continued to occupy a considerable share of our attention. As many as 2,855 candidates have been examined, of whom 574 have been added to the list of men-writers, and 174 to that of boy-writers. The aggregate total of both classes borne upon our general register, at the end of 1873, was 1,497, but a considerable number of these were, for various reasons, not available for immediate employment. Excluding such persons, the number on the effective list was 1,162, of whom as many as 1,112 were in actual employment. Shortly before the close of the year, namely, on the 17th November 1873, revised regulations were issued altering in some respects the conditions under which writers are employed. A copy of these regulations will be found in the Appendix; but we forbear to dwell on the alterations thus introduced, as well as on other questions connected with the employment of this force, understanding that the whole subject is under the consideration of a committee appointed to inquire into various matters connected with the organisation of the Civil Service.

To complete this brief sketch of examinations connected with the Home Civil Service, we have only to add that during these 18 months, as in former years, we have, at the request of the heads of various departments, examined a number of candidates for appointments not falling within the scope of the Orders in Council of 4th June 1870 or 19th August 1871. The number of persons so examined amounted in all to 1,668; and if this number be added to those which have been already mentioned, it will give an aggregate of 23,261 persons who have come before us during this period, as candidates for situations belonging to, or closely connected with, the civil establishments of Your Majesty in the United Kingdom.

### ARMY ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

At the date of our last report no examinations had yet taken place under the regulations whereby first appointments in Your Majesty's regiments of cavalry and infantry were thrown open to public competition. From that time up to the end of last year, two such examinations were held, viz., in May and August 1873, at which the aggregate number of competitors was 536, of appointments 154.

In addition to these, two examinations were held of lieutenants of militia, who having been recommended for commissions by their respective commanding officers were submitted to a qualifying test only: and out of 76 who presented themselves, 30 were reported as qualified. During the same period 518 candidates were competitively examined on four different occasions, for admission to the Royal Military Academy, out of whom 161 were selected; and in the early part of 1873, a competition was held, under the conditions described in our last report, for the appointment of sub-assistant commissary in the Control department, at which 242 candidates offered themselves for 24 vacancies.

The total number of candidates examined by us during this period in connection with the military services, including 46 who were tested under a former scheme for commissions in the Household Brigade, amounted to 1,418.

### EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

At the open competition held in April 1873 for the Civil Service of India 204 candidates were examined, out of whom 35 were selected. The final examination of candidates selected in 1871, took place in May and June. Thirty-six candidates passed this examination, and were appointed to the Civil Service, including two belonging to the previous year, who having been prevented by illness from attending the examination in 1872, were permitted by the Secretary of State in Council to present themselves in 1873. One candidate failed to obtain our certificate of qualification, and consequently lost his appointment.

Two open competitions were held, in July 1872 and July 1873, for admission to the Indian Civil Engineering College at Cooper's Hill. On each occasion 50 candidates were selected: out of a total of 174 competitors examined in 1872, and 153 in 1873.

Two examinations were held, in November 1872 and November 1873, for appointments in the India Forest Service. At the first, out of a total of 31 competitors, four candidates were selected for training in France, and four for training in Germany. At the second, two appointments only were offered, and the total number of candidates examined was 18.

The total number of candidates examined by us during the period under review in connexion with the Indian Services is 643: which being added to the numbers already stated with reference to the other services, civil and military, makes up an aggregate of 25,322.

Having described generally in our last report the organisation of the department through which the varied business connected with our examinations is conducted, we have only here to subjoin a list of the gentlemen extraneous to the department who have acted on our behalf, on different occasions within these 18 months, as examiners in the several subjects set against their names.

*For General Subjects.*

J. Roberts, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.  
C. Knight Watson, Esq., M.A.  
H. Craik, Esq.  
T. J. de Mazzinghi, Esq.  
Rev. T. Leary, D.C.L.

*For Special Subjects.*

*English Language, Literature, and History.* — T. Arnold, Esq.; Rev. G. D. Boyle; Rev. J. F. Bright; C. Elton, Esq.; J. G. Fitch, Esq.; Rev. G. W. Kitchin; R. Laing, Esq.; F. T. Palgrave, Esq.; Rev. L. Rendell; C. Knight Watson, Esq.

*Greek and Latin Languages.* — Rev. Dr. Bradley; Rev. J. Ll. Davies; Rev. Osborne Gordon; Rev. Dr. Hessey; R. C. Jebb, Esq.; Rev. Dr. Kennedy; Very Rev. Dean Merivale; Rev. W. W. Merry; Rev. C. Bradley; C. Neate, Esq.; F. A. Paley, Esq.; J. Roberts, Esq.; Rev. Professor Rawlinson.

*Mathematics.* — W. H. Besant, Esq.; Rev. W. N. Griffin; Rev. Canon Heaviside; Rev. B. Price; Rev. C. Pritchard; Professor H. J. S. Smith; I. Todhunter, Esq.; Rev. H. Watson.

*French.* — M. Jules Andrieu; M. Alfred Hamonet; W. Markheim, Esq.; Baron A. de la Taille des Essarts.

*German.* — Dr. Althaus; Dr. Buchheim; Rev. Dr. Walbaum. Rev. Dr. Schöll.

*Italian.* — Signor Pistrucci.

*Spanish.* — Rev. L. Lucena.

*Hebrew.* — Dr. Kalisch.

*Arabic.* — Colonel J. W. J. Ouseley.

*Sanskrit.* — Professor Cowell.

*Chemistry.* — Dr. E. Atkinson; Professor Williamson.

*Spectroscopy.* — Dr. Huggins.

*Astronomical Computations.* — W. Godward, Esq.

*Electricity and Magnetism.* — Professor Liveing; Professor W. Adams; Professor G. Carey Foster.

*Geology.* — Professor Rupert Jones; Professor Hughes.

*Zoology.* — Dr. Michael Foster; Dr. W. Ogle; P. L. Sclater, Esq.

*Botany.* — Rev. M. J. Berkeley; Dr. T. Thomson.

*Metallurgy.* — Dr. Percy, F.R.S.

*Mining.* — Warrington W. Smyth, Esq.; Captain Henderson; J. Petherick, Esq.

*Engineering and Land Surveying.* — Major Seddon, R.E.; W. Castle Turner, Esq.

*Geometrical Drawing*.—Colonel Hutchinson, R.E.  
*Freehand Drawing*.—Rev. W. Kingsley.  
*Moral Science*.—Professor Fowler; Professor Fraser; Rev. Professor Wilson.  
*Political Economy*.—Professor J. E. Thorold Rogers.  
*Law*.—W. Ll. Birkbeck, Esq.; Spencer Butler, Esq.; T. C. Sandars, Esq.; J. S. Winder, Esq.  
*Scotch Law*.—H. H. Lancaster, Esq.  
*Scotch Measures and Denominations*.—H. G. Smith, Esq.  
*Book-keeping*.—W. G. Goodliffe, Esq.  
*Shorthand*.—W. H. Gurney Salter, Esq.  
*Book-binding and Vellum-binding*.—Mr. Leighton; Mr. Nissen.

*For the Periodical and Final Examinations of selected candidates for the Civil Service of India.*

*Jurisprudence*.—T. C. Sandars, Esq.  
*Law of India*.—Sir H. S. Maine, K.S.I.  
*Law of Evidence*.—J. S. Winder, Esq.  
*History and Geography of India*.—Claude Erskine, Esq.  
*Political Economy*.—T. E. Cliffe Leslie, Esq.; Prof. J. E. Thorold Rogers.  
*Hindustani*.—FitzEdward Hall, Esq., D.C.L.; Prof. E. H. Palmer.  
*Hindi*.—FitzEdward Hall, Esq., D.C.L.  
*Bengali*.—Professor Cowell; Rev. Dr. Mullens.  
*Tamil*.—E. W. Bird, Esq.; Rev. S. Hobbs.  
*Telugu*.—C. P. Brown, Esq.; J. Goldingham, Esq.  
*Marathi*.—Rev. A. H. Frost.  
*Arabic*.—Col. J. W. J. Ouseley.  
*Persian*.—Col. J. W. J. Ouseley.  
*Sanskrit*.—Professor Cowell.

All which we humbly submit to Your Majesty's most gracious consideration.

Witness our hands and seals this Thirty-first day of July  
One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

EDWARD RYAN. (L.S.)  
GEORGE WEBBE DASENT. (L.S.)

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ORDERS IN COUNCIL OF 21ST MAY 1855, 26TH APRIL 1862,  
5TH FEBRUARY 1870, 4TH JUNE 1870, AND 19TH AUGUST  
1871.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 21st day of May 1855.

PRESENT :

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

ORDER IN  
COUNCIL.  
21 May 1855.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for testing, according to fixed rules, the qualifications of the young men who may from time to time be proposed to be appointed to the junior situations in any of Her Majesty's Civil Establishments.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of Her Privy Council, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Right Honourable Sir Edward Ryan, Assistant Comptroller General of the Exchequer, John George Shaw Lefevre, Esquire, Companion of the Bath, Clerk Assistant to the House of Lords, and Edward Romilly, Esquire, Chairman of the Board of Audit, or such other persons as Her Majesty may from time to time approve in the stead of them or any of them, shall be Commissioners for conducting the examination of the young men so proposed to be appointed to any of the junior situations in the civil establishments as aforesaid, and shall hold their offices during the pleasure of Her Majesty, and shall have power, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to appoint from time to time such assistant examiners and others as may be required to assist them in the performance of the duties herein-after assigned to them.

And it is hereby ordered, that the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury do prepare and submit to Parliament an estimate for the remuneration of a secretary to the said Commissioners, and of such examiners and others as may be required to assist in the performance of their duties.

And it is hereby ordered, that all such young men as may be proposed to be appointed to any junior situation in any department of the Civil Service shall, before they are admitted to probation, be examined by or under the directions of the said Commissioners, and shall receive from them a certificate of qualification for such situation.

And it shall be the duty of the Commissioners in respect of every such candidate, before granting any such certificate as aforesaid,

- 1st. To ascertain that the candidate is within the limits of age prescribed in the department to which he desires to be admitted ;
- 2d. To ascertain that the candidate is free from any physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties ;
- 3d. To ascertain that the character of the candidate is such as to qualify him for public employment ; and,

- 4th. To ascertain that the candidate possesses the requisite knowledge and ability for the proper discharge of his official duties.

ORDER IN  
COUNCIL.  
21 May 1855.

The rules applicable to each department under each of the above heads should be settled, with the assistance of the Commissioners, according to the discretion of the chief authorities of the department; but, except that candidates for admission to any of the junior situations in any branch of the Civil Service will be required to obtain certificates of qualification as aforesaid, such Examining Board shall not make any alteration in respect to the nomination or appointment of candidates by those who are or may be charged with the duty of nomination and appointment.

After the candidate has passed his examination and received his certificate of qualification from the Commissioners, he shall enter on a period of probation, during which his conduct and capacity in the transaction of business shall be subjected to such tests as may be determined by the chief of the department for which he is intended, and he shall not be finally appointed to the public service unless upon satisfactory proofs of his fitness being furnished to the chief of the department after six months' probation.

And it is lastly hereby ordered, that in case the chief of any department considers it desirable to appoint to any situation for which there are no prescribed limits of age a person of mature age having acquired special qualifications for the appointment in other pursuits, such person shall not in virtue of this Order be required to obtain any certificate from the said Commissioners in order to obtaining such appointment, but the chief of the department shall cause the appointment of any person not previously examined to be formally recorded as having been made on account of special qualifications.

(Signed) WM. L. BATHURST.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 26th day of April 1862.

PRESENT :

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Order made by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council, on the 21st day of May 1855, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, did order that the Right Honourable Sir Edward Ryan, John George Shaw Lefevre, Esquire, (now Sir John George Shaw Lefevre, Knight Commander of the Bath,) and Edward Romilly, Esquire, or such other persons as Her Majesty should from time to time approve in the stead of them or any of them, should be Commissioners for conducting the examination of the young men proposed to be appointed to any of the junior situations in Her Majesty's Civil Establishments, and should hold their offices at the pleasure of Her Majesty, and should have power, subject to the approval of

ORDER IN  
COUNCIL.  
26 April 1862.

ORDER IN  
COUNCIL.  
26 April 1862.

the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to appoint from time to time such assistant examiners and others as might be required to assist them in the performance of the duties by the said Order assigned to them.

And whereas since the date of the said Order the said Edward Romilly and Sir John George Shaw Lefevre have severally resigned their said offices of Commissioners to which they were so appointed as aforesaid: And whereas it is deemed expedient that the said Sir Edward Ryan should be appointed First Commissioner for the purpose aforesaid, and that the Right Honourable Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Knight Commander of the Bath, and the Honourable Edward Turner Boyd Twisleton, should be appointed Commissioners in the place and stead of the said Sir John George Shaw Lefevre and Edward Romilly, Esquire; and further, that the said Commissioners should have power, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to appoint from time to time a secretary and such assistant examiners and others as may be required to assist them in the performance of their duties.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said Sir Edward Ryan, Sir Edmund Walker Head, and the Honourable Edward Turner Boyd Twisleton, or such other persons as Her Majesty may from time to time approve in the stead of them or any of them, shall be Commissioners, and shall hold their offices during the pleasure of Her Majesty, for the purpose aforesaid, the said Sir Edward Ryan being the First Commissioner; and that the said Sir Edward Ryan, Sir Edmund Walker Head, and the Honourable Edward Turner Boyd Twisleton shall have power, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to appoint from time to time a secretary and such assistant examiners and others as may be required to assist them in the performance of their duties, and further shall have all powers and authorities given by the said Order.

And it is hereby further ordered, that the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury do prepare and submit to Parliament an estimate for the remuneration of the First Commissioner aforesaid.

And Her Majesty, by and with the advice aforesaid, doth confirm the said Order in all respects, so far as the same is not hereby altered.

(Signed) EDMUND HARRISON.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 5th day of February 1870.

PRESENT:

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

ORDER IN  
COUNCIL.  
5 Feb. 1870.

WHEREAS by an Order made by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council, on the 21st day of May 1855, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, did order that the



Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, John George Shaw Lefevre, Esq. (now Sir John George Shaw Lefevre, Knight Commander of the Bath), and Edward Romilly, Esq., or such other persons as Her Majesty should from time to time approve, in the stead of them or any of them, should be Commissioners for conducting the examination of the young men proposed to be appointed to any of the junior situations in any of Her Majesty's Civil Establishments, and should hold their offices at the pleasure of Her Majesty.

ORDER IN  
COUNCIL.  
5 Feb. 1870.

And whereas by another Order made by Her Majesty in Council, on the 26th day of April 1862, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, did order that the Right Hon. Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart., and the Hon. Edward Turner Boyd Twisleton should be appointed Commissioners in the place and stead of the said Sir John George Shaw Lefevre and Edward Romilly, Esq.

And whereas, since the date of the said last-mentioned Order, the said Sir Edmund Walker Head has departed this life, and the said Hon. Edward Turner Boyd Twisleton has resigned the said office of Commissioner, and whereas it is deemed expedient that George Webbe Dasent, Esq., Doctor of Civil Law, should be appointed Commissioner in the place and stead of the said Hon. Edward Turner Boyd Twisleton.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said Sir Edward Ryan and George Webbe Dasent, or such other persons as Her Majesty may from time to time approve in the stead of them, or either of them, shall be Commissioners, and shall hold their offices during the pleasure of Her Majesty for the purpose aforesaid, the said Sir Edward Ryan being the First Commissioner, and the said George Webbe Dasent being the Second Commissioner.

And it is further ordered that the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury do prepare and submit to Parliament, an estimate for the remuneration of the Second Commissioner aforesaid.

And Her Majesty, by and with the advice aforesaid, doth confirm the said Orders in all respects, so far as the same are not hereby altered.

(Signed) ARTHUR HELPS.

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At the Court at Balmoral, the 4th day of June 1870.

PRESENT :

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is expedient to continue, with certain amendments, the existing provision for testing according to fixed rules the qualifications of persons who may from time to time be proposed to be appointed, either permanently or temporarily, to

ORDER IN  
COUNCIL.  
4 June 1870.

ORDER IN  
COUNCIL.  
4 June 1870.

any situation or employment in any of Her Majesty's Civil Establishments, except as herein-after mentioned:

I. Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, now First Commissioner under Her Majesty's Orders in Council of the 21st of May 1855, and the 26th of April 1862, and George Webbe Dasent, Esq., Doctor of Civil Law, or such other persons as Her Majesty may from time to time approve in the stead of them, or either of them, shall be Her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners for testing the qualifications of the persons so proposed to be appointed to any situation or employment in the Civil Establishments as aforesaid, and shall hold their offices during the pleasure of Her Majesty; the said Sir Edward Ryan continuing to be the First Commissioner, and the said George Webbe Dasent being the Second Commissioner; and shall have power, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to appoint from time to time such assistant examiners and others as may be required to assist them in the performance of the duties herein-after assigned to them.

II. And it is hereby ordered, that (except as may be excepted under clause VII. of this Order, and in the Schedule marked B. annexed hereto) the qualifications of all such persons as may be proposed to be appointed, either permanently or temporarily, to any situation or employment in any Department of the Civil Service shall, before they are employed, be tested by or under the directions of the said Commissioners; and no person (except as aforesaid) shall be employed in any department of the Civil Service until he shall have been reported by the said Commissioners to be qualified to be admitted on probation to such situation or employment.

III. No person shall be appointed to any office or employment in any of Her Majesty's Civil Establishments until he shall be reported by the said Commissioners to have satisfied them—

1st. That he is within the limits of age prescribed for the situation or employment to which he desires to be admitted.

2nd. That he is free from any physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties.

3rd. That his character is such as to qualify him for such situation or employment; and

4th. That he possesses the requisite knowledge and ability to enter on the discharge of his official duties.

IV. The rules applicable to each department, under each of the above heads, shall be settled, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by the said Civil Service Commissioners and the chief authorities of the Department.

V. Except as herein-after is excepted, all appointments which it may be necessary to make, after the 31st day of August next, to any of the situations included or to be included in Schedule A.

to this Order annexed, shall be made by means of competitive examinations, according to regulations to be from time to time framed by the said Civil Service Commissioners, and approved by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, open to all persons (of the requisite age, health, character, and other qualifications prescribed in the said regulations) who may be desirous of attending the same, subject to the payment of such fees as the said Civil Service Commissioners, with the consent of the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, may from time to time require; such examinations to be held at such periods, and for such situations, or groups of situations in the same or different departments, as the said Civil Service Commissioners, with the approval of the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, shall from time to time determine, and to have reference either to the vacancies existing at the time of the examinations respectively, or to the number which may be estimated to occur within any period not exceeding six months after the commencement of the examinations, as the said Civil Service Commissioners, after consultation with the chief authorities of the various departments, and with the approval of the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, may deem expedient.

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VI. After the candidate, reported as aforesaid by the Commissioners, has been appointed to an office or employment, he shall enter on a period of probation, during which his conduct and capacity in the transaction of business shall be subjected to such tests as may be determined by the chief of the department to which he is attached, and he shall not remain in the public service after six months from the date of his appointment, unless satisfactory proofs of his fitness shall have been furnished to the chief of such department, and a certificate of his qualification shall have been issued by the Civil Service Commissioners. A formal record of the particulars and of the result of such probation, signed by the chief of the department, shall be furnished to the Civil Service Commissioners, and filed in their office, and they shall thereupon, and not sooner, if such record should be satisfactory, issue their certificate of the candidate's qualification for employment. The candidate after, no less than before, the issue of such certificate shall hold his office at the pleasure of the chief of his department.

VII. In case the chief of a department to which a situation belongs, and the Lords of the Treasury shall consider that the qualifications in respect of knowledge and ability deemed requisite for such situation are wholly or in part professional, or otherwise peculiar, and not ordinarily to be acquired in the Civil Service, and the said chief of the department shall propose to appoint thereto a person who has acquired such qualifications in other pursuits, or in case the said chief of the department and the Lords of the Treasury shall consider that either for the purpose of facilitating transfers from the Redundant List, or for other reason, it would be for the public interest that examination should

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be wholly or partially dispensed with, the Civil Service Commissioners may dispense with examination, wholly or partially, and may grant their certificate of qualification upon evidence satisfactory to them that the said person possesses the requisite knowledge and ability, and is duly qualified in respect of age, health, and character.

VIII. And it is lastly hereby ordered, that the situations mentioned or referred to in the Schedule marked B., hereto annexed, shall be wholly excepted from the operation of this Order, provided that the chief authorities of any department, with the concurrence of the Lords of the Treasury, by notice in the London Gazette, may from time to time add situations to either of the said schedules, or withdraw situations therefrom, or restore thereto situations which may have been withdrawn.

EDMUND HARRISON.

### SCHEDULE A.

DEPARTMENTS to which the principle of Open Competition, provided in Clause V. of this Order, is to be applied.

#### SCHEDULE A.

Treasury.	Emigration Office.
Privy Council Office.	University of London.
Colonial Office.	Science and Art Department.
India Office.	London Gazette Office.
War Office.	County Courts Judgments Registry.
Admiralty.	Office of Examiners of Criminal Law Accounts.
Board of Trade.	Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office (Scotland).
Privy Seal Office.	Chief Secretary's Office (Ireland).
Customs.	Constabulary Office (Ireland).
Inland Revenue.	Director of Convict Prisons' Office (Ireland).
Paymaster-General's Department.	Office of Inspectors-General of Prisons (Ireland).
Civil Service Commission.	General Register Office (Ireland).
General Post Office (Clerks in Secretary's Department).	Registrar of Petty Sessions Clerks' Office (Ireland).
Mint.	Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums' Office (Ireland).
Exchequer and Audit Department.	Registry of Deeds (Ireland).
General Register Office.	Public Works Office (Ireland).
Office of Works.	Dublin Metropolitan Police Office.
Office of Woods, &c.	Divisional Justices' Office, Dublin.
National Debt Office.	
Public Record Office.	
Stationery Office.	
Charity Commission.	
Education Office.	
Registry of Designs.	
Registry of Seamen.	
Registry of Joint Stock Companies.	

The following Departments and situations have since been added to Schedule A.:—

Second Class Assistants of Excise in the Inland Revenue.  
 Out-door Officers in the Customs.  
 Clerks in the Public Record Office (Ireland).  
 Clerks in the Lunacy Commission (England).  
 Clerks in Convict Prisons and in the Office of the Directors of Convict Prisons.  
 Clerks in the Metropolitan Police Courts.  
 Clerks in the Office of the Inspectors of Factories.  
 Clerks in the Office of the Inspectors of Salmon Fisheries.  
 Clerks in the Office of the Inspector of Burial Grounds.

Clerks in the Office of Prison Managers (Scotland).  
 Situations under the Local Government Board in like manner and in so far as situations formerly held under the Poor Law Board.  
 Junior Clerks in the Superior Establishment and Junior Clerks in the Supplementary Establishment of the Ecclesiastical Commission.  
 Patent Office.  
 Junior Clerks in the Office of the Comptroller in Bankruptcy.  
 Home Office and subordinate Departments.

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Departments,  
 &c. added to  
 Schedule A.

The following Departments and situations have since been withdrawn from Schedule A.\*:—

Boatmen and Watermen in the Customs.  
 Clerks and Enumerators in connexion with the taking of the Census of 1871.  
 Office Keepers.  
 Messengers.  
 Porters and Gate Keepers.  
 Journeymen Artificers.  
 Park Keepers and Woodmen.  
 Workmen.  
 Firelighters and Firemen.  
 Cleaners.  
 Labourers.  
 Warders, Matrons, and other subordinate servants in Prisons and Hospitals.  
 Attendants.  
 Domestic Servants (male and female).  
 Inspectors' Assistants in the Education Department.  
 Junior Stamper in the Inland Revenue.  
 University of London.  
 Excise Preventive Men (Scotland) in the Inland Revenue.

Throughout Her Majesty's Civil  
 Establishments.

Temporary Third Clerk in the Judicial Department of the Privy Council Office.  
 Foreman of the Press Room, Foreman of the Die Department, and Gasfitter and Lamplighter in the Mint.  
 Subordinate appointments made locally in the Control Department in the Colonies.  
 Temporary Draughtsman and Clerk of Works employed locally under the provisions of "The Military Forces Localization Act, 1872."  
 Civil Assistants in the Ordnance Survey Department of the Office of Works who have served continuously from a date preceding the 29th September 1870.  
 Situations created under the second of the Admiralty Regulations, dated the 1st November 1873, intituled "Regulations for appointment of Admiralty Writers."

Departments,  
 &c. withdrawn  
 from Schedule  
 A.

\* See also the list (pp. 10 and 11) of situations added to Schedule B., and therefore, *ipso facto*, withdrawn from Schedule A. if previously included therein.

## SCHEDULE B.

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SITUATIONS altogether excepted from the operation of this Order.

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SCHEDULE B.

1. All situations to which the holder is appointed directly by the Crown.
2. All situations included in any Order or Warrant made by the Commissioners of the Treasury under Section 4. of the Superannuation Act, 1859.
3. All situations which are filled, in the customary course of promotion, by persons previously serving in the same Department.

The following Departments and situations have since been added to Schedule B. :—

Additions to  
Schedule B.

- Officers of the General Register of Sasines and of the Register of Hornings, Inhibitions, &c., for Scotland.
- Machine Boys in the Inland Revenue.
- Lord Clerk Register's Department (Scotland).
- Office of the Register of Deeds, Probative Writs, and Protests in the Books of Council and Session (Scotland).
- Surveyors of Ships and Stevedores or Surveyors of Stowage in the Emigration Office.
- Directors of Public Works and Buildings in the Office of Works.
- Any person employed temporarily in the Technical Departments of the Office of Works.
- Inspectors of Returns under section 71 of "The Elementary Education Act, 1870."
- Counsel and Assistant Counsel, and Architect and Assistant Architect in the Education Department.
- Shorthand Writer in the Office of the Parliamentary Counsel.
- Temporary Employments in the Mint in the situations of Artificers (Men or Boys), or of Packers and Tellers, or in any of the situations which were withdrawn generally from Schedule A. of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870, by notice in the London Gazette dated 28th November 1870.
- Inspector of Foreign Cattle in the Privy Council Office.
- All situations in which it may become necessary, in order to meet the exigencies of the public service, to employ temporarily, so long as that necessity lasts, persons who have not been certificated or registered by the Civil Service Commissioners, provided that such employment have the previous approval of the Treasury ; be reported at once by the chief authorities of the Department in which it occurs to the said Civil Service Commissioners ; and be discontinued as soon as such Commissioners are able to supply the service, conformably to the Orders in Council of 4th June 1870, or 19th August 1871, as applicable to each case.
- Temporary Inspector of Schools and Temporary Examiner in the Education Department.
- Clerks to Surveyors of Taxes in the Inland Revenue.
- Assistant Reader for the Press in connexion with the Establishment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.
- Gateman at the Government Pier, Dover.
- Attendants in all Naval Hospitals, with the exception of Yarmouth Lunatic Asylum.

All situations under the direction and control of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, &c., the remuneration or salaries whereof are not provided out of moneys voted by Parliament, and also all situations under the direction and control of the Ranger of Windsor Great Park.

ORDER IN  
COUNCIL.

4 June 1870.

All situations in the British Museum of a menial and mechanical character, except the situation of Messenger and Male Attendant. Any person employed temporarily in the Technical Departments of the Office of the Commissioners of Public Works, Ireland. Housekeeper in the National Debt Office. Tellers of Postal Wrappers and Post Cards.

Additions to  
Schedule B.

The following situations under the Office of Works :—

Journeymen Artificers.	Warders in Glasgow Cathedral and Holyrood Palace.
Workmen.	Temporary Draughtsmen.
Labourers.	Temporary Clerks of Works.
Firelighters.	Temporary Assistant Clerks of Works.
Firemen.	Gatekeepers and Constables in Holyrood Park and Linlithgow.
Cleaners and Charwomen.	Civil Assistants in the Ordnance Survey Department, except those who have served continuously from a date preceding the 29th September 1870.
Warders.	
Domestic Servants.	
Watchmen.	
Timekeepers.	
Caretakers.	
Keeper of the Ecclesiastical and other ruins in Scotland.	

Stable Boy and Laundry Maid in the Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor.

At the Court at Balmoral, the 19th day of August 1871.

PRESENT :

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Order in Council of the 4th June 1870, whereby rules were laid down for testing the qualifications of persons proposed to be appointed to situations or employments in Her Majesty's Civil Establishments.

ORDER IN  
COUNCIL.  
19 Aug. 1871.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, doth order, and it is hereby ordered—

I. In Clause II. of the said Order the words “until he shall have been reported by the said Commissioners to be qualified to be admitted on probation to such situation or employment,” are hereby cancelled; and instead thereof the words “until a certificate of his qualification shall have been issued by the Civil Service Commissioners” shall be substituted.

II. Clause VI. of the said Order is hereby cancelled, and instead thereof shall be substituted the following clause:—

“After the candidate has passed his examination, and his certificate of qualification has been issued by the Commissioners, he shall enter on a six months' period of probation, during which his conduct and capacity in the transaction of business shall be sub-

ORDER IN  
COUNCIL.  
19 Aug. 1871.

jected to such tests as may be determined by the chief of the Department for which he is intended, and he shall not be finally appointed to the Public Service unless his six months' probation shall furnish to the head of his Department satisfactory proof of his fitness to be permanently employed in that Department."

III. A report by the Commissioners under the Order in Council of the 4th June 1870, that a person is qualified to be admitted on probation to a situation or employment, if given before the date of this Order in Council, shall, for the purposes of this present Order in Council, be deemed to be a certificate of qualification.

(Signed) EDMUND HARRISON.

At the Court at Balmoral, the 19th day of August 1871.

PRESENT :

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

ORDER IN  
COUNCIL.  
19 Aug. 1871.

WHEREAS in pursuance of Her Majesty's Order in Council, dated 4th June 1870, Her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners therein named have framed, and the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have approved, sundry regulations for testing the qualifications of persons proposed to be appointed to situations or employments in Her Majesty's Civil Establishments, and part of such regulations (viz., the regulations contained in the schedule hereto,) relate to temporary writers, whose services are not confined to any single Civil Establishment, but who represent, to whatever Establishment they may happen for the time being to be attached, the same description of labour :

And whereas it is expedient to place at the service of every Department where temporary writers are for the time being needed persons whose wages and conditions of employment are the same :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, doth order, and it is hereby ordered as follows, viz. :—

I. That no temporary writers be attached henceforth to any Establishment of Her Majesty's Civil Service except in conformity with the annexed regulations, or with such further regulations as the said Civil Service Commissioners may, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, issue in execution of their powers in that behalf.

II. That a week's notice, which may, at the discretion of the chief of the Department, be extended to a month's notice, be given to all acting writers (except such as fall within the terms of Clause III. of this present Order) who are not willing to continue their service upon the terms of the regulations hereto appended.

III. That temporary writers heretofore certificated by the Civil Service Commissioners for service in any particular Depart-



ment, and temporary writers now borne upon the Register of the Civil Service Commissioners who have been respectively serving in the same Department continuously from a date preceding 4th June 1870,\* be excepted from Clause II., and be retained, but only so long as their services are required in the same Department, at the salary or wages, and on the other terms, which they were actually receiving, and were actually subject to, on 4th June 1870,\* without any addition thereto, or alteration therein, on account of service following that date.

ORDER IN  
COUNCIL.  
19 Aug. 1871.

IV. That Departments connected immediately with Courts of Justice, or with the registration of legal titles or instruments, be excepted from this Order, so long as the chiefs of such Departments shall not have signified their consent to be bound by it.

(Signed) EDMUND HARRISON.

### SCHEDULE referred to in the preceding Order in Council.

#### REGULATIONS RESPECTING TEMPORARY WRITERS IN PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

(To take effect from and after the 1st day of June 1871, until otherwise ordered.)

1. A register of writers will be kept by the Civil Service Commissioners. Such writers will be employed in the Public Departments when wanted. When not wanted, they will have no claim to employment; refusing to serve when called upon, they will be removed from the register.

2. Writers will be subject to the orders of the Departments in which they are serving during the time of their actual employment, but they will be under the Civil Service Commissioners, and paid by them from week to week or day to day, as circumstances may require.†

3. Writers must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that they are of good health and character, and that they are duly qualified under the following regulations (4 and 5).

4. The limits of age will be,—

(a) For men-writers,—over 18.

(b) For boy-writers, 14 to 18.

5. The subjects in which candidates will be tested are :—

**MEN-WRITERS :—**

#### *Obligatory.*

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Copying manuscript.
4. Copying figures and tabular statements.

\* A subsequent Order in Council dated 9th August 1872, provides that the above Order is to be read as if the date 19th August 1871 had been inserted instead of this date, *see* page 15.

† For the present, writers engaged for more than a week at a time in one Department will be paid by that Department, and not by the Civil Service Commissioners.

*Optional.*

## 5. Arithmetic.

## BOY-WRITERS :—

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.

6. Examinations for the purpose of testing the qualifications of candidates in the above-mentioned subjects will be held by the Civil Service Commissioners from time to time as may be necessary, and a certain number, regulated by the probable demand from the Public Departments, of those who display the requisite amount of proficiency will be placed upon the register kept by the Commissioners.

7. The fee payable by persons attending these examinations will be 5s. for each person in Class (a) and 2s. 6d. for each person in Class (b).

8. Writers placed upon the register will be eligible for employment in any Department. They will be summoned for employment when and for such time as their services may be needed, the order in which they may be employed, and the Departments to which they may be assigned, being determined on each occasion by the Civil Service Commissioners.

9. The engagement of all writers not engaged for a shorter period will be by the week. Writers may also be engaged by the day or the hour, as may be found advisable. Boy-writers will not be retained as such after they shall have reached the age of 19.

10. The pay of men-writers engaged by time will be at the rate of 10d. per hour. No greater number of hours than those constituting an official day in each Department may be charged for without previous authority from the chiefs of the Department. Those engaged by the piece will be paid at the rate of 1½d. for every 100 words well and correctly copied, or at such other rates for special kinds of work as may be determined by the Civil Service Commissioners with the approval of the Commissioners of the Treasury.

11. No service, however much it may happen to be prolonged, will confer any claim to superannuation or compensation allowance.

12. The remuneration of boy-writers engaged by time will be at the rate of 4d. per hour, an addition of ½d. per hour being allowable by the Civil Service Commissioners at the end of each year of approved service. Should any boy-writers be engaged by the piece they will be paid at such rates as may be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners with the approval of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

13. When a writer has a week's pay to receive he shall lose no part of it for days on which the office is shut for public holidays. With this exception writers will only receive pay for the hours or parts of hours during which they actually attend.

14. No person who has been trained, either wholly or partially, at the public expense for the occupation of a teacher in schools in connexion with the Committee of Council for Education or the Board of National Education, Ireland, is eligible for employment as a writer, unless he shall have first obtained the consent of the Treasury.

\* \* For the regulations now in force respecting Temporary Writers see page 43.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 9th day of August, 1872.

PRESENT :

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Order in Council, dated the 19th day of August 1871, relating to writers in the Civil Service :

ORDER IN  
COUNCIL.  
9 Aug. 1872.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, doth order, and it is hereby ordered as follows, viz. :—

That where the words "4th June 1870" occur in the third clause of the said Order, the words "19th August 1871" be substituted instead thereof.

(Signed) ARTHUR HELPS.

The following Treasury Minutes referring to the Order in Council of 19th August 1871 have been issued :—

Treasury, 27th June 1872.

My Lords advert to an order of Her Majesty in Council, dated 19th August 1871, whereby it was ordered, among other things,—

TREASURY  
MINUTE.  
27 June 1872.

1. That no temporary writer should be attached thenceforth to any establishment of Her Majesty's Civil Service, except in conformity with certain regulations to the order now in recital annexed, or with such further regulations as the said Civil Service Commissioners might, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, issue in execution of their powers in that behalf.

2. That a week's notice which might, at the discretion of the chief of the department, be extended to a month's notice, should be given to all acting writers (except such as fell within the terms of clause 3 of the order now in recital) who should not be willing to continue their service upon the terms of the regulations thereto appended.

3. That temporary writers theretofore certificated by the Civil Service Commissioners for service in any particular department, and temporary writers at the date of the order now in recital borne upon the register of the Civil Service Commissioners, who had been respectively serving in the same department continuously from a date preceding 4th June 1870, should be excepted from clause 2, and be retained, but only so long as their services were required in the same department at the salary or wages, and on the other terms, which they were actually receiving and were actually subject to on 4th June 1870, without any addition thereto or alteration therein on account of service following that date.

My Lords take notice that many temporary writers were serving in Her Majesty's civil establishments on 4th June 1870, upon terms which included certain annual increments of their wages up to a maximum according to their efficiency and good conduct, and also included certain provisions for terminating their service should it be no longer required.

My Lords further advert to various communications showing that the said last-mentioned writers had, up to the date of the herein-before

TREASURY  
MINUTE.  
27 June 1872.

recited Order in Council of 19th August 1871, generally, although erroneously, construed the said terms to mean that (with the exception of misconduct) the same writers should be retained in employment on their then terms, as long as work of the kind which they had been engaged to do required to be done in the departments where they were employed.

My Lords hold that in order to maintain clearly a distinction between temporary writers and persons serving in an established capacity in the permanent civil service of the state, it was absolutely necessary to substitute such terms as those in the said Order in Council of the 19th August 1871, for the terms which included progressive wages, but, in order to compensate the existing writers, as far as is reasonable, for any disappointment which this alteration in the terms of temporary service may have occasioned to them, my Lords are pleased to direct as follows :—

Every temporary writer, under whatever name, who was on the 4th June 1870 employed in any of Her Majesty's civil establishments, and was engaged upon terms which included progressive wages, shall (subject to the provision by Parliament of the necessary funds) be allowed his choice of the following alternatives :—

(A.) Either to continue in his employment upon the terms laid down in clause 3 of the Order in Council of 19th August 1871 ; or,

(B.) To retire, receiving a gratuity upon the scale of a pension commuted at five years' purchase under section 7 of the Superannuation Act of 1859, as applied by the Treasury Minute of 14th June 1859.\*

Those writers who may elect to receive the gratuities will be eligible for re-employment as writers on the ordinary scale under the regulations contained in the schedule to the Order in Council of 19th August 1871.

10th September 1872.

TREASURY  
MINUTE.  
10 Sept. 1872.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer submits to the Board that in order to secure that uniform effect be given to the Order in Council of 9th August 1872, on the subject of writers, intimation should be conveyed to the chiefs of departments that the Order in question contemplates—

(a.) The payment to every writer to whom it applies of the difference between his actual receipts up to the 9th August 1872, and what his receipts would have been had no alteration been made in his old scale, including his increments before 19th August 1871 ; and,

\* Extract from Treasury Minute of 14th June 1859—"With respect to cases of abolition of office which may arise under clause 7 of 22 Vict. cap. 26, to persons who shall have served 20 years and upwards, a period of 10 years shall be added to their actual service in computing their retiring allowance under the circumstances described in the clause in question.

"To persons who shall have served under 20 years, and not less than 15 years, a period of seven years shall be added.

"To persons who shall have served under 15 years, and not less than 10, a period of five years shall be added.

"To persons who shall have served under 10 years, and not less than five, a period of three years shall be added.

"To persons who shall have served less than five years an allowance shall be awarded calculated at the rate on one sixtieth for each year of service, with an addition of one year or one sixtieth.

"In consideration, however, of the very small allowances which would frequently have to be granted in these latter cases, my Lords will . . . . . commute such annual allowances for fixed payments calculated at five years purchase."

(b.) That he be paid from 9th August 1872, inclusive, at the rate to which his old scale, including his increments, would have brought him on the 19th August 1871, had no change been made in it upon that date.

TREASURY  
MINUTE.  
10 Sept. 1872.

My Lords approve.

Let a copy of this minute be sent to the heads of the various public departments, in order that they may give effect to the Order in Council in the manner explained above.

13th September 1872.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have received several applications from writers to be promoted, as vacancies occur, to the establishment of the department in which they have been serving, and such applicants have referred my Lords to the reply given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to a question put by Mr. Otway in the House of Commons, on the 4th of August, relative to the position of writers employed in public departments.

TREASURY  
MINUTE.  
13 Sept. 1872.

Their Lordships learn from the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the statement alluded to in your report was of a much more limited character than the applicants, reference to it assumes.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was not speaking of any general system whereby temporary writers were, as vacancies occur, to be converted into members of the permanent Civil Service, but of a particular class of cases, incident to periods of transition, where the work assigned to writers is discovered to be such as ought to be given to established clerks, and where writers, who have been doing it for some time in a satisfactory manner, are recommended by the heads of departments as fit for the clerkships which are to be created, and are able and willing to pass for admission into them a suitable test examination.

In all cases where either the department is included in Schedule A. of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870, or (as must generally be the case) the writer is over the age fixed for admission into the service, the Lords of the Treasury, supposing them to have consented to the increase of establishment, must further be applied to for their consent to the application of Clause VII. of the same Order to such cases.

Before giving such consent my Lords would look to see what reason any writer so recommended had had to expect any such advancement, and they would not be disposed to suspend the ordinary rules of admission into the department in favour of any writer who, besides satisfying the conditions stated above, had not also something to plead in the way of expectations either held out to him in express terms, or created and encouraged by the receipt of progressive wages. It would obviously be out of the question for the Government to withdraw from the public any portion of those offices which are now open to competition, to the great promotion of education and improvement of the Civil Service.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was speaking of writers engaged on terms which are no longer continued, and of the means which occasional changes in the organization of departments offer of relieving such men.

It is evident that such a statement as this does not warrant individual writers in making application for promotion to vacancies, but is only an intimation to the heads of departments that whenever a writership has to be converted into a clerkship, there is an opportunity of considering the writer who occupies the post if at the time when he began to serve in the department the then existing rules were more in his favour than now.



## APPENDIX II.

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REGULATIONS FRAMED BY THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS AND  
APPROVED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY,  
UNDER THE ORDER IN COUNCIL OF 4TH JUNE 1870, FOR COM-  
PETITIVE EXAMINATIONS AND FOR THE EXAMINATION OF WRITERS  
AND MESSENGERS.

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## APPENDIX II.

**REGULATIONS FRAMED BY THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS  
AND APPROVED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S  
TREASURY, UNDER THE ORDER IN COUNCIL OF 4TH JUNE  
1870, FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS AND FOR THE  
EXAMINATION OF WRITERS AND MESSENGERS.**

**GENERAL  
REGULATIONS.**

8 April 1872.

**GENERAL REGULATIONS\*** (framed in pursuance of HER MAJESTY'S ORDER IN COUNCIL of the 4th June 1870) respecting OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS for SITUATIONS in the CIVIL SERVICE.

*N.B.—These Regulations are liable to alteration.†*

1. Competitive examinations of candidates for various situations or classes of situations in the different public departments will be held from time to time at such places as may be deemed expedient. Before every such examination special regulations will be issued, in which the particular conditions of the competition will be specified. At each examination such a number of candidates will be selected as may be necessary to fill the situations which may have been reported to the Civil Service Commissioners as vacant up to the date at which the result of the examination is declared.

2. These examinations will be open, with such exceptions and under such conditions as may be laid down, to all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, being of good health and character.

3. Persons actually serving in the army or navy will not be admitted to compete for situations in the Civil Service.

4. Members of the Royal Irish Constabulary of less than 12 years' service will not be admitted to any open competition, until they have resigned their appointments in that force, unless the Inspector General of Constabulary shall otherwise recommend.

5. Any person who after succeeding in any examination held under these regulations may have declined to accept the situation offered him in accordance with their provisions, or who may have accepted such a situation and passed into actual employment in the Civil Service, will be disqualified for admission to any subsequent competition for the same situation or class of situations.

6. Candidates who have served as pupil teachers or schoolmasters in schools under inspection by the Committee of Council on Education, England, or by the Commissioners of National Education, Ireland, will be reported specially to those departments; and such of them as have been trained in normal schools at the public expense will not be qualified to receive appointments in the Civil Service until the consent of those departments, given in conformity with rules sanctioned by the Lords of the Treasury, has been notified to the Civil Service Commissioners.

7. In reckoning age for competition the following allowances will be made, viz., (1) members of the military and naval services (whether commissioned or non-commissioned) may deduct from their actual age any time during which they have served; (2) persons who have served for two full consecutive years (a) in any civil situation to which they were admitted with the certificate of the Civil Service Commissioners, (b) in the Royal Irish Constabulary, or (c) as registered writers in connexion with the Civil Service, may deduct from their actual age any time not exceeding five years which they may have spent in such service.

8. If at any examination two or more situations, whether in the same or in different departments, shall be offered for competition, the successful candidates will be permitted to choose in their order as determined by the competitive examination among the situations offered for competition; provided that they be duly qualified according to the special rules prescribed, under Clause IV. of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 4th June 1870, for the particular situations to which they may severally be assigned. If there be a vacant situation for which no one of the selected candidates is duly qualified, the Civil Service Commissioners may offer it to the candidate highest at the time on the list of selected candidates, subject to his passing a qualifying examination within such period as they may determine; or they may reserve it to be filled by means of a subsequent open competition, or otherwise, as they may see fit, in accordance with the Order in Council of 4th June 1870.

Civil Service Commission, Cannon Row, S.W.,

8th April 1872.

\* These regulations apply only to situations included in Schedule A. of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870.

† Amended regulations were subsequently issued, see p. 48.



**SPECIAL REGULATIONS** (supplementary to the General Regulations of 8th April 1872) respecting OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS for CLERKSHIPS (Class I.) in the CIVIL SERVICE.

**REGULATIONS.**

**SCHEME I.**

28 MAR. 1873.

N.B.—*These Regulations are liable to alteration.*

1. The limits of age for these situations are 18 and 24, and candidates must be of the prescribed age on the first day of the competitive examination.

2. At the competitive examinations exercises will be set in the following subjects only; the maximum of marks for each subject being fixed as follows; viz.:—

	Marks.
English Composition (including Précis-writing)	- 500
History of England—including that of the Laws and Constitution	- 500
English Language and Literature	- 500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece	- 750
" " " Rome	- 750
" " " France	- 375
" " " Germany	- 375
" " " Italy	- 375
Mathematics (pure and mixed)	- 1,250
Natural Science; that is (1) Chemistry, including Heat; (2) Electricity and Magnetism; (3) Geology and Mineralogy; (4) Zoology; (5) Botany	- 1,000
*.* The total (1,000) marks may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any two or more of the five branches of science included under this head.	
Moral Sciences; that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy	- 500
Jurisprudence	- 375
Political Economy	- 375

Candidates will be at liberty to offer themselves for examination in any or all of these subjects. No subjects are obligatory.

No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination unless he shall be considered to possess a *competent knowledge* of that subject.

3. No candidate can be admitted to the competition who has not previously satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners that he possesses the requisite amount of proficiency in the following subjects:—

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (to vulgar and decimal fractions).
4. English composition.

With this view, preliminary examinations in these subjects will be held at such times and places as the Commissioners may appoint.

Application for permission to attend one of these preliminary examinations must be made in the writing of the candidate, at such times and in such manner as may be fixed by the Commissioners.

4. A fee of 1*l.* will be required from every candidate attending a preliminary examination, and a further fee of 5*l.* from every candidate who may be admitted to the competition.

Civil Service Commission, London, S.W.,  
28th March 1873.

#### NOTICE.

An open competition for clerkships (Class I.) in the Civil Service will be held in London, under the above regulations, on Tuesday the 10th June 1873, and following days.

Preliminary examinations will be held in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin on Friday the 25th of April, on Friday the 2nd of May, and on Friday the 23rd of May.

\*.\* Any person wishing to be admitted to one of these preliminary examinations must fill up the annexed form of request for an order for admission, and return it so as to reach the Civil Service Commission ten days at least before the day selected for examination. The order for admission will be posted on the Saturday preceding the day selected for examination, and will contain instructions as to the manner in which the fee is to be paid.

Civil Service Commission,  
28th March 1873.

## REGULATIONS.

## SCHEME II.

8 April 1872.

**SPECIAL REGULATIONS** (supplementary to the General Regulations of 8th April 1872) respecting **OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS** for **CLERKSHIPS (Class II.)**, **SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKSHIPS, &c.** in the **CIVIL SERVICE**.

*N.B.—These Regulations are liable to alteration.*

1. The limits of age for these situations are 16 and 20, and candidates must be of the prescribed age on the first day of the competitive examination.

2. At the competitive examinations exercises will be set in the following subjects only; the maximum of marks for each subject being fixed as follows; viz.:—

Handwriting	-	-	-	-	-	-	400
Orthography	-	-	-	-	-	-	400
Arithmetic	-	-	-	-	-	-	400
Copying MS. (to test accuracy)	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
Indexing or docketing	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
Digesting returns into summaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
English composition	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
Geography	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
English history	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
Book-keeping	-	-	-	-	-	-	200

Candidates will be at liberty to offer themselves for examination in any or all of these subjects. No subjects are obligatory.

3. No candidate can be admitted to the competition who has not previously satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners that he possesses the requisite amount of proficiency in the following subjects:—

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

With this view, preliminary examinations in these subjects will be held at such times and places as the Commissioners may appoint.

Application for permission to attend one of these preliminary examinations must be made in the writing of the candidate, at such times as may be fixed by the Commissioners.

4. A fee of 10s. will be required from every candidate attending a preliminary examination, and a further fee of 1l. from every candidate who may be admitted to the competition.

Civil Service Commission, Cannon Row, S.W.,  
8th April 1872.

## NOTICE.

Competition,  
Oct. 1872.

An open competition for clerkships (Class II.), supplementary clerkships, &c. in the Civil Service, will be held in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, under the above regulations, on Tuesday the 15th October 1872, and following days.

Preliminary examinations will be held in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin on Friday the 6th of September, on Friday the 20th of September, and on Friday the 4th of October.

\* \* Any person wishing to be admitted to one of these preliminary examinations must fill up the annexed form of request for an order of examination, and return it so as to reach the Civil Service Commission ten days at least before the day selected for examination.

Competition,  
March 1873.

An open competition for clerkships (Class II.), supplementary clerkships, &c. in the Civil Service, was held in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, under the above regulations, on Tuesday the 4th March 1873, and following days.

Preliminary examinations were held in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin on Friday the 7th of February, and on Friday the 14th of February.

Competition,  
June 1873.

An open competition for clerkships (Class II.), supplementary clerkships, &c. in the Civil Service, was held in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, under the above regulations, on Tuesday the 24th of June 1873, and following days.

Preliminary examinations were held in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin on Friday the 16th of May, on Friday the 30th of May, and on Friday the 6th of June.

Competition,  
October 1873.

An open competition for clerkships (Class II.), supplementary clerkships, &c. in the Civil Service, was held in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, under the above regulations, on Tuesday the 21st October 1873, and following days.

Preliminary examinations were held in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin on Friday the 5th of September, on Friday the 19th of September, and on Friday the 3rd of October.

REGULATIONS (framed in pursuance of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 4th June 1870) for an OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for a CLERKSHIP in MALTA DOCK and VICTUALLING YARD. REGULATIONS.

Clerk in Malta Dockyard.

22 May 1872.

1. This examination will be held at Malta in July or August, and will be open to all persons, being natives of Malta, provided—

(a.) That their age, on the first day of July 1872, be not less than 16 nor more than 20 :

\* \* In reckoning their age, members of the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery (whether commissioned or non-commissioned) will, for the purpose of competition for this appointment, be considered to have on leaving their former service the same age as when they entered it; and, for the same purpose, persons who have been employed for two full consecutive years in Malta Dock and Victualling Yard, may deduct from their actual age any time not exceeding five years which they may have spent in such employment:

(b.) That their health and character are such as to qualify them in these respects for the employment which they seek :

(c.) That they shall have passed the preliminary examination prescribed in Regulation 2.

2. A preliminary examination will be held by the Civil Service Commissioners at Malta on the \_\_\_\_\_ in the following subjects:—

1. Handwriting;
2. Orthography;
3. Arithmetic (to vulgar and decimal fractions);

and no candidate who fails to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners of his competence in each of these subjects will be admitted to the competitive examination above mentioned.

Application for permission to attend the preliminary examination must be made in the writing of the candidate to the Superintendent of Malta Dock and Victualling Yard on or before the \_\_\_\_\_

3. At the competitive examination exercises will be set in the following subjects and the candidates' performances will be valued in marks according to their relative merit; the maximum of marks for each subject being fixed as follows, viz.:—

Handwriting	-	-	-	-	400
Orthography	-	-	-	-	400
Arithmetic	-	-	-	-	400
Copying MS. (to test accuracy)	-	-	-	-	200
Indexing or docketing	-	-	-	-	200
Digesting returns into summaries	-	-	-	-	200
English composition	-	-	-	-	200
Geography	-	-	-	-	200
English history	-	-	-	-	200
Book-keeping	-	-	-	-	200

Candidates will be at liberty to offer themselves for examination in any or all of these subjects. No subjects are obligatory.

Civil Service Commission, London,  
22nd May 1872.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS (supplementary to the General Regulations of 8th April 1872) respecting OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS for the SITUATION of ASSISTANT of EXCISE in the DEPARTMENT of INLAND REVENUE. REGULATIONS.

Excise.

1. The limits of age for this situation are 19 and 22, and candidates must be of the prescribed age on the day of the examination. 5 June 1872.

2. Candidates must be unmarried and without family.

3. The examination will be in the following subjects, viz.:—

	Marks.
1. Handwriting	200
2. Orthography	200
3. Arithmetic (to vulgar and decimal fractions)	300
4. English Composition	200

4. Candidates failing in any of the above-named subjects will not be eligible.

- REGULATIONS.** 5. Application for permission to attend an examination must be made at such times and in such manner as the Commissioners may appoint.
- Excise.** 6. A fee of 15s.\* will be required from each candidate attending the examination.
- 5 June 1872. Civil Service Commission,  
5th June 1872.

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**NOTICE.**

**Competition, Jan. 1873.** An open competition for 100 situations as assistant of excise in the Inland Revenue Department will be held, under the above regulations, in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Liverpool, Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Glasgow, Dundee, Cork, Galway, and Belfast, on the 10th January 1873.

*\*\* Any person wishing to be admitted to the examination must fill up the annexed form of request, and return it so as to reach the Civil Service Commission on or before the 28th December 1872.*

*Note.*—Second class assistants of excise receive a salary of 60*l.* per annum, with an additional allowance of 2*s.* per diem when actively employed. They are eligible for promotion to higher situations.

**Competition, June 1873.** An open competition for 150 situations as assistant of excise in the Inland Revenue Department was held in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Liverpool, Bristol, Leeds, Birmingham, Norwich, Glasgow, Dundee, Inverness, Cork, Galway, and Belfast, on Friday the 20th of June 1873. The regulations respecting this examination required candidates to be of the prescribed age on the first day of the month in which the examination was held, but were otherwise similar in substance to those printed above.

**Competition, December 1873.** An open competition for 100 situations as assistant of excise in the Inland Revenue Department was held in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Liverpool, Bristol, Leeds, Birmingham, Norwich, Glasgow, Dundee, Inverness, Aberdeen, Cork, Galway, Belfast, and Omagh, on Friday the 19th of December 1873. The regulations respecting this examination required candidates to be of the prescribed age on the first day of the month in which the examination was held, but were otherwise similar in substance to those printed above.

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**REGULATIONS.** **SPECIAL REGULATIONS** (supplementary to the General Regulations of 8th April 1872) respecting **OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS** for the **SITUATION** of **PRACTICAL MECHANICIAN** in the **STAMPING OFFICE** of the **INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.**

**Practical Mechanician, Inland Revenue.**

**N.B.**—*These Regulations are liable to alteration.*

- 23 Sept. 1872. 1. The limits of age for these situations are 24 and 30, and candidates must be of the prescribed age on the first day of the competitive examination.
2. No candidate will be eligible who has not passed with credit through the various branches of a Mechanical Engineer's establishment, and satisfactory evidence on this point will be required.
3. At the competitive examinations exercises will be set in the following subjects only, viz. :—
1. Arithmetic and elementary Algebra and Geometry.
  2. Mechanical engineering.
  3. Metallurgy (elementary).
  4. The strength and properties of Materials and Calculation of Strains.
  5. Drawing machinery to scale and by the eye.

Candidates will be required to show a competent knowledge of each of these subjects.

4. No candidate can be admitted to the competition who has not previously satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners that he possesses the requisite amount of proficiency in the following subjects :—

1. Handwriting ;
2. Orthography ;
3. Arithmetic (to vulgar and decimal fractions).

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\* The prescribed fee is to be paid by means of a special stamp, respecting which candidates will receive instructions with the "order for examination." See note to the form of application annexed.

With this view, preliminary examinations in these subjects will be held at such times and places as the Commissioners may appoint. REGULATIONS.

Application for permission to attend one of these preliminary examinations must be made in the writing of the candidate, at such times and in such manner as may be fixed by the Commissioners. Practical  
Mechanician,  
Inland  
Revenue.

5. A fee of 10s. will be required from every candidate attending a preliminary examination, and a further fee of 1l. from every candidate who may be admitted to the competition. 23 Sept. 1872.

Civil Service Commission, Cannon Row, S.W.,  
23rd September 1872.

#### NOTICE.

An open competition under the above regulations will be held forthwith in London; the preliminary examination on the 24th October 1872, and the competitive examination on the 29th October and following days.

The salary of the situation is 200l. a year, rising by 20l. yearly to 300l.

*\*.\* Any person wishing to be admitted to the examination must fill up the annexed form of request for an order of examination, and return it so as to reach the Civil Service Commission on or before the 16th October.*

**SPECIAL REGULATIONS** (supplementary to the General Regulations of 8th April 1872) for an OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for the SITUATION of ASSISTANT CLERK in the OFFICE of HER MAJESTY'S WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES, which on this occasion will be filled up in the manner provided by the 5th Section of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870. REGULATIONS.  
Assistant  
Clerk, Office  
of Woods.  
22 Oct. 1872.

N.B.—These Regulations are liable to alteration.

I. The examination will be in the following subjects, of which a competent knowledge will be required; viz.—

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions, and the measures and denominations in use in various parts of Scotland).
4. English composition.
5. Précis.
6. Scotch law.
7. Latin translation.

II. Candidates will be required to show what preliminary training or technical education they have undergone to qualify themselves for a situation of this nature, and they must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners on this point before they can be admitted to the competition. Their knowledge of Scotch Law must especially include the Law of Real Property, the Law as to Teinds, and the Law relating to Salmon and other Sea Fishings. They must also possess practical experience of the Scotch mode of conducting proceedings in each subject.

III. A fee of 2l. will be required from each candidate attending the examination.

IV. No candidate will be eligible whose age on the first day of the examination is less than 23 or more than 35.

Civil Service Commission, Cannon Row, S.W.,  
22nd October 1872.

#### NOTICE.

An open competition under the above regulations will be held in London and Edinburgh on the 17th December 1872, and following days.

*\*.\* Any person wishing to be admitted to the examination must fill up the annexed form of request for an order of examination, and return it, accompanied by evidence of his professional training, so as to reach the Civil Service Commission on or before 19th November 1872.*

*Note.*—The salary of assistant clerks in the Office of Woods commences at 300l., and rises by annual increments of 15l. until the maximum of 400l. is reached. The increase, however, will depend on the satisfactory discharge of the duties.

**REGULATIONS.** SPECIAL REGULATIONS (supplementary to the General Regulations of 8th April 1872) respecting OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS for the SITUATION of JUNIOR EXAMINER in the OFFICE of HER MAJESTY'S WORKS, &c.

Junior Examiner, Office of Works.

N.B.—*These Regulations are liable to alteration.*

25 Oct. 1872. I. The limits of age for this situation are 22 and 30, and candidates must be of the prescribed age on the first day of the examination.

II. Candidates will be required to show what preliminary training or technical education they have undergone to qualify themselves for a situation of this nature, and they must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners on this point before they can be admitted to the examination.

III. The examination will be in the following subjects, viz. :—

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (to vulgar and decimal fractions).
4. The requisite technical knowledge, including an acquaintance with the terms and processes of building, such as to enable the candidate to prepare and examine building accounts.

IV. Candidates failing in any of the above-named subjects will not be eligible.

V. A fee of 1*l.* will be required from each candidate attending the examination.

Civil Service Commission,  
25th October 1872.

#### NOTICE.

Competition, Nov. 1872. An open competition under the above regulations will be held in London on the 28th November 1872, and following days.

*Note.*—Junior examiners in the Office of Works receive salary commencing at 150*l.*, and increasing 10*l.* per annum until the maximum of 300*l.* is reached. The increase will be dependent on the efficient discharge of the duties.

Competition, April 1873. An open competition for five situations of junior examiner in the Office of Her Majesty's Works, &c. was held in London under the above regulations on Tuesday the 22nd April 1873, and following days.

**REGULATIONS.** SPECIAL REGULATIONS (supplementary to the General Regulations of 8th April 1872) respecting OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS for the SITUATION of JUNIOR ASSISTANT in the ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.

Junior Assistant, Royal Observatory.

N.B.—*These Regulations are liable to alteration.*

29 Oct. 1872. 1. The limits of age for this situation are 18 and 25, and candidates must be of the prescribed age on the first day of the competitive examination.

2. No candidate can be admitted to a competition who has not previously satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners that he possesses the requisite amount of proficiency in the following subjects :—

- (1.) Handwriting.
- (2.) Orthography.
- (3.) Arithmetic (to vulgar and decimal fractions and extraction of square root) : the use of logarithms : the use of the signs + and — as applied to numbers.

With this view, preliminary examinations in these subjects will be held at such times and places as the Commissioners may appoint.

Application for permission to attend one of these preliminary examinations must be made in the writing of the candidate at such times and in such manner as may be fixed by the Commissioners.

A fee of 10*s.* will be required from every candidate attending a preliminary examination, and a further fee of 1*l.* from every candidate who may be admitted to the competition.

3. At the competitive examinations exercises will be set in the following subjects, viz. :—

Obligatory :

- (1.) Latin (translation).
- (2.) French (translation).

## (3.) Mathematics, viz. :

- (A.) Euclid, Books I. to IV.
- (B.) Trigonometry as applied to plane triangles.
- (C.) Algebra, including simple and quadratic equations, involution, evolution, and surds.

## REGULATIONS.

Junior Assistant,  
Royal Observatory.

## (4.) Astronomy :

- (A.) The use of the globes.
- (B.) The names and positions of the principal stars.
- (C.) The proportions and dimensions of the orbits of the planets and their periodic times.
- (D.) The appearance and phases of the moon and planets, and the causes of the phases : their real and apparent movements.

29 Oct. 1872.

*Candidates will be required to show a competent knowledge of each of these subjects.*

## Optional :

## (5.) German (translation).

## (6.) Mathematics, viz. :—

- (A.) The binomial theorem ; De Moivre's theorem.
- (B.) Cubic equations ; numerical equations.
- (C.) Spherical trigonometry, and its applications to astronomy.
- (D.) The differential calculus ; including Taylor's theorem—small variations of plane and spherical triangles—fundamental differentials—fundamental integrals.
- (E.) Mechanics ; including the parallelogram of forces—the mechanical powers—the centre of gravity—falling bodies—the pendulum.
- (F.) Optics ; including the laws of reflexion and refraction—the formation of images by plane mirrors and single lenses—the theory of the eye.

*Candidates are not required to pass in subjects 5 and 6, but great weight will be attached to a knowledge of them.*

5. The successful candidate will not be finally appointed unless on probation he shall satisfy the head of the department as to his fitness in respect of the following, among other qualifications, viz. :—

Manual dexterity in the use and adjustment of instrumental mechanism.

Accuracy of eye in observation.

Distinctness of ear in time-reference.

Promptitude in decision.

Punctuality, contingent on variable circumstances.

6. The duration of the period of probation will be six months.

Civil Service Commission, Cannon Row, S.W.,

29th October 1872.

## NOTICE.

An open competition for one situation of junior assistant in the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, will be held in London under the above regulations on Tuesday the 10th of December 1872, and following days.

A preliminary examination will be held in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin on Tuesday the 3rd of December.

\*.\* Any person wishing to be admitted to the preliminary examination must fill up the annexed form of request for an order for admission, and return it so as to reach the Civil Service Commission on or before the 23rd of November 1872.

Junior assistants in the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, receive salary commencing at 200*l.* and increasing by 10*l.* a year to 300*l.* The increase will be dependent on the efficient discharge of the duties.

**REGULATIONS.** SPECIAL REGULATIONS (supplementary to the General Regulations of 8th April 1872) respecting OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS for the SITUATION of CLERK in the SOLICITOR'S OFFICE of the TREASURY, POST OFFICE, INLAND REVENUE, and CUSTOMS DEPARTMENTS.

Clerks in  
Solicitors'  
Offices.

N.B.—*These Regulations are liable to alteration.*

5 Nov. 1872.

I. The examination will be in the following subjects, viz. :—

*Obligatory Subjects :*

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Criminal Law, and Proceedings before Justices of the Peace.
6. Law of Evidence.
7. Common Law Procedure and Practice.
8. Elements of Conveyancing.

*Optional Subjects :*

9. Geography.
10. English History.
11. Latin.
12. French or German.
13. Mercantile Book-keeping.
14. Equity and Practice of the Courts.
15. Bankruptcy and Practice of the Courts.

II. A fee of 2*l.* will be required from each candidate attending the examination.

III. No candidate will be eligible whose age on the first day of the examination is less than 20 or more than 30.

Civil Service Commission, S.W.,  
5th November 1872.

#### NOTICE.

An open competition under the above regulations for two situations, one as clerk in the Solicitor's Office of the Treasury, and one as clerk in the Solicitor's Office of the Customs, will be held in London on the 3rd of December 1872, and following days. No candidate will be eligible for the present vacancy in the Customs who is not an admitted attorney.

\*.\* *Any person wishing to be admitted to the examination must fill up the annexed form of request for an order for admission, and return it so as to reach the Civil Service Commission on or before the 26th of November 1872.*

*Note.*—The salaries of these situations are as follows :—

In the Treasury 150*l.*, rising by 15*l.* per annum to 300*l.*

In the Customs 200*l.*, rising by 10*l.* to 240*l.*

In each case the increase will depend on the satisfactory discharge of the duties.

**REGULATIONS.** SPECIAL REGULATIONS (supplementary to the General Regulations of 8th April 1872) respecting OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS for the SITUATION of SECOND ASSISTANT in the HERBARIUM, ROYAL GARDENS, KEW, in the DEPARTMENT of HER MAJESTY'S WORKS, &c.

Second Assis-  
tant, Kew  
Herbarium.

N.B.—*These Regulations are liable to alteration.*

15 Nov. 1872.

I. The examination will be in the following subjects, viz. :—

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (elementary).
4. Elements of Systematic and Structural Botany.
5. The naming of plants by the British Flora.

**NOTE.**—Candidates will be required to show what preliminary training or technical education they have undergone to qualify themselves for a situation of this nature, and they must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that they possess the special qualifications necessary for the office. These include manual skill and neat-handedness in preserving, arranging, and ticketing specimens of plants, and in displaying



their parts for study;—some practice in the use of the microscope;—and quickness and accuracy of eye in comparing and discriminating between species and varieties of plants, in both the Herbarium and Garden. On these points the Commissioners will ask for a report from the Director of Kew Gardens.

II. Candidates failing in any of the above-named subjects will not be eligible.

III. A fee of 10s. will be required from each candidate attending the examination.

IV. No candidate will be eligible whose age on the first day of the examination is less than 18 or more than 30.

Civil Service Commission,  
15th November 1872.

REGULATIONS.

Second Assistant,  
Kew  
Herbarium.

15 Nov. 1872.

#### NOTICE.

An open competition for one situation of second assistant in the Herbarium, Royal Gardens, Kew, in the Department of Her Majesty's Works, &c., will be held in London, under the above regulations, on the 31st December 1872, and following days.

\* \* Any person wishing to be admitted to the examination must fill up the annexed form of request for an order of admission, and return it so as to reach the Civil Service Commission on or before the 23rd December 1872.

Note.—The salary of the second assistant in the Herbarium is 60*l.* per annum, rising by annual increments of 5*l.* to 100*l.* per annum.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS (supplementary to the General Regulations of 8th April 1872) respecting OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS for the SITUATION of JUNIOR CLERK in the OFFICE of HER MAJESTY'S WORKS, &c., to be employed as CLERK to the CURATOR of the ROYAL GARDENS, KEW.

REGULATIONS.

Clerk to Curator, Kew.

15 Nov. 1872.

N.B.—These Regulations are liable to alteration.

I. The examination will be in the following subjects, viz. :—

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (to vulgar and decimal fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Elements of Land Surveying.
6. Horticulture.
7. Elementary Botany.

NOTE.—Candidates will be required to show what preliminary training or technical education they have undergone to qualify themselves for a situation of this nature, and they must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that they possess the special qualifications necessary for the office. They must be familiar with the routine duties of a garden, and must be competent to direct the foremen in matters relating to the accounts kept by them of the consumption of the stores delivered to them, their catalogues of the collections under their charge, and their entries of the live plants and seeds received and sent out from their departments. On these points the Commissioners will ask for a report from the Director of Kew Gardens.

II. Candidates failing in any of the above-named subjects will not be eligible.

III. A fee of 1*l.* will be required from each candidate attending the examination.

IV. No candidate will be eligible whose age on the first day of the examination is less than 20 or more than 30.

Civil Service Commission,  
15th November 1872.

#### NOTICE.

An open competition for one situation of clerk to the curator of the Royal Gardens, Kew, in the Office of Her Majesty's Works, &c., will be held in London, under the above regulations, on the 31st December 1872, and following days.

\* \* Any person wishing to be admitted to the examination must fill up the annexed form of request for an order of admission, and return it so as to reach the Civil Service Commission on or before the 23rd December 1872.

Note.—The salary of the clerk to the curator is 100*l.* per annum, rising by 10*l.* annually to 200*l.* per annum.

**REGULATIONS.** SPECIAL REGULATIONS (supplementary to the General Regulations of 8th April 1872) respecting OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS for the SITUATION of ASSISTANT in the NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE.

Assistant in  
Nautical Alma-  
nac Office.

N.B.—*These Regulations are liable to alteration.*

20 Nov. 1872.

I. The examination will be in the following subjects, viz. :—

1. Handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
3. Algebra (including quadratic equations).
4. Logarithmic solution of plane and spherical triangles.
5. \*Astronomical computations.

\* Candidates will be required to convert geocentric longitude and latitude into right ascension and declination, to find by the tables the hourly right ascension and declination of the Moon from her right ascension and declination at noon and midnight, and to compute, according to the method in the Appendix to the Nautical Almanac for 1836, the circumstances of an occultation of a star by the Moon.

II. A fee of 1*l.* will be required from each candidate attending the examination.

III. No candidate will be eligible whose age on the first day of the examination is less than 18 or more than 25.

Civil Service Commission, S. W.,  
20th November 1872.

#### NOTICE.

An open competition for one situation of assistant in the Nautical Almanac Office will be held in London under the above regulations on Tuesday the 7th January 1873, and following days.

\*.\* Any person wishing to be admitted to the examination must fill up the annexed form of request for an order for admission, and return it so as to reach the Civil Service Commission on or before the 28th December 1872.

Note.—Assistants in the Nautical Almanac Office receive salary commencing at 100*l.* a year, and increasing by 10*l.* a year to 180*l.*, with the prospect of promotion to the situation of First-class Assistant, with a salary of 200*l.* a year, rising by 10*l.* a year to 250*l.* The increase will however be dependent upon the efficient discharge of the duties.

**REGULATIONS.** SPECIAL REGULATIONS (supplementary to the General Regulations of 8th April 1872) respecting OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS for the SITUATION of JUNIOR ASSISTANT in the ROYAL OBSERVATORY at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Junior Assis-  
tant, Cape  
Observatory.

N.B.—*These Regulations are liable to alteration.*

11 Dec. 1872. I. The examination, which will be held at the Cape, will be in the following subjects, viz. :—

1. Handwriting and orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions, and extraction of the square root).
3. Art of logarithms.
4. Algebra, as far as simple equations.
5. Trigonometry, as applied to the solution and computation of plane triangles.
6. The use of the globes.
7. Names and positions of the principal stars.
8. Proportions and dimensions of the orbits of the planets, and their periodic times.
9. The appearance and phases of the Moon and planets, and the cause of the phases.

II. A fee of 1*l.* will be required from each candidate attending the examination.

III. No candidate will be eligible whose age on the first day of the examination is less than 18 or more than 25.

Civil Service Commission, London, S.W.,  
11th December 1872.

## NOTICE.

An open competition for one situation of junior assistant in the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope, will be held at the Cape under the above regulations on the of 1873, and following days.

\* \* Any person wishing to be admitted to the examination must fill up the annexed form of request for an order for admission, and return it so as to reach the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope, on or before the of 1873.

Junior assistants in the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope, receive salary commencing at 130*l.* and increasing by 10*l.* a year to 200*l.*, with a remote prospect of advancement to a position in which the salary would rise to 300*l.* a year. The increase will be dependent on the efficient discharge of the duties.

## REGULATIONS.

Junior Assistant, Cape Observatory.

11 Dec. 1872.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS (supplementary to the General Regulations of 8th April 1872) respecting OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS for the SITUATION of SECOND ASSISTANT EXAMINER of BINDING in HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

N.B.—These Regulations are liable to alteration.

I. The examination will consist of two parts, and will be in the following subjects, viz. :—

## PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
4. Arithmetic (to vulgar and decimal fractions).
4. English composition.

NOTE.—Candidates will be required to show what preliminary training or technical education they have undergone to qualify themselves for a situation of this nature, and they must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that they possess the special qualifications necessary for the office. They must have served the usual apprenticeship to the trade of binding, and must have been a sufficient time in actual employment.

\* \* No candidate who fails to show satisfactory proficiency in any of the subjects specified above will be admitted to the competitive part of the examination.

## PART II.—COMPETITIVE.

1. Knowledge of binding.  
(Candidates must have a thorough knowledge of good work, and the materials required to produce it; they should consequently be able to detect defective work or inferior materials.)
2. Estimating.  
(They must be able readily to calculate the quantity of paper required for any number of books, in the different sizes of folio, quarto, octavo, &c., and to cast up an account with ease.)

The competition will be decided partly by the number of marks given for answers, written or oral, to questions on the above-mentioned subjects, and partly by such testimony as the Commissioners may obtain from persons of practical experience as to the relative fitness of the candidates.

II. A fee of 5*s.* will be required from each candidate attending the preliminary part of the examination, and a further fee of 10*s.* from each candidate who may be admitted to the competitive part.

III. No candidate will be eligible whose age on the first day of the examination is less than 25 or more than 36.

Civil Service Commission,  
16th January 1873.

## NOTICE.

An open competition for one situation of second assistant examiner of binding in Her Majesty's Stationery Office will be held in London, under the above regulations, on Tuesday the 25th February 1873, and following days.

A preliminary examination will be held on Tuesday the 18th February.

The "Order," without which no candidate can be admitted, will be posted on the 18th February to the address given on the form of application hereto annexed. It will contain instructions as to the manner in which the fee is to be paid.

Note.—The salary of the second assistant examiner of binding is 100*l.* per annum, rising by 5*l.* annually to 150*l.* per annum.

## REGULATIONS.

Second Assistant Examiner of Binding, Stationery Office.

16 Jan. 1873.

**REGULATIONS. SPECIAL REGULATIONS** (supplementary to the General Regulations of 8th April 1872) respecting **OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS** for the **SITUATION OF CHIEF ASSISTANT in the OBSERVATORY at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**

Chief Assistant,  
Cape Observa-  
tory.

*N.B.—These Regulations are liable to alteration.*

1 Feb. 1873.

1. The limits of age for this situation are 18 and 25, and candidates must be of the prescribed age on the first day of the competitive examination.

2. No candidate can be admitted to a competition who has not previously satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners that he possesses the requisite amount of proficiency in the following subjects :—

- (1.) Handwriting.
- (2.) Orthography.
- (3.) Arithmetic (to vulgar and decimal fractions and extraction of square root) : the use of logarithms : the use of the signs + and — as applied to numbers.

With this view, preliminary examinations in these subjects will be held at such times and places as the Commissioners may appoint.

Application for permission to attend one of these preliminary examinations must be made in the writing of the candidate at such times and in such manner as may be fixed by the Commissioners.

A fee of 10s. will be required from every candidate attending a preliminary examination, and a further fee of 1l. from every candidate who may be admitted to the competition.

3. At the competitive examinations exercises will be set in the following subjects, viz. :—

Obligatory :

- (1.) Latin (translation).
- (2.) French (translation).
- (3.) Mathematics, viz. :
  - (A.) Euclid, Books I. to IV.
  - (B.) Trigonometry as applied to plane triangles.
  - (C.) Algebra, including simple and quadratic equations, involution, evolution, and surds.
- (4.) Astronomy :
  - (A.) The use of the globes.
  - (B.) The names and positions of the principal stars.
  - (C.) The proportions and dimensions of the orbits of the planets and their periodic times.
  - (D.) The appearance and phases of the Moon and planets, and the causes of the phases : their real and apparent movements.

*Candidates will be required to show a competent knowledge of each of these subjects.*

Optional :

- (5.) German (translation).
- (6.) Mathematics, viz. :—
  - (A.) The binomial theorem ; De Moivre's theorem.
  - (B.) Cubic equations ; numerical equations.
  - (C.) Spherical trigonometry, and its applications to astronomy.
  - (D.) The differential calculus ; including Taylor's theorem—small variations of plane and spherical triangles—fundamental differentials—fundamental integrals.
  - (E.) Mechanics ; including the parallelogram of forces—the mechanical powers—the centre of gravity—falling bodies—the pendulum.
  - (F.) Optics ; including the laws of reflexion and refraction—the formation of images by plane mirrors and single lenses—the theory of the eye.

*Candidates are not required to pass in subjects 5 and 6, but great weight will be attached to a knowledge of them.*

5. The successful candidate will not be finally appointed unless on probation he shall satisfy the head of the department as to his fitness in respect of the following, among other qualifications, viz. :—

Manual dexterity in the use and adjustment of instrumental mechanism.  
Accuracy of eye in observation.  
Distinctness of ear in time-reference.

Promptitude in decision.

Punctually, contingent on variable circumstances.

6. The duration of the period of probation will be six months.

Civil Service Commission, London, S.W.

1st February 1873.

REGULATIONS.

Chief Assistant,  
Cape Observatory.

1 Feb. 1873.

#### NOTICE.

An open competition for one situation of chief assistant in the Observatory at the Cape of Good Hope will be held in London under the above regulations on Tuesday the 18th of March 1873, and following days.

A preliminary examination will be held in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin on Tuesday the 11th of March.

\* \* Any person wishing to be admitted to the preliminary examination must fill up the annexed form of request for an order for admission, and return it so as to reach the Civil Service Commission on or before the 4th March 1873.

The order for examination, without which no candidate can be admitted will be posted on the 6th March to the address given. It will contain instructions as to the manner in which the fee is to be paid.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS (supplementary to the General Regulations of 8th April 1872) respecting OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS for the SITUATION of SUPPLEMENTARY CLERK, to act when required as SHORTHAND WRITER, in the BOARD OF TRADE.

REGULATIONS.

Board of Trade,  
Supplementary  
Clerk as Short-  
hand Writer.

N.B.—These Regulations are liable to alteration.

1. The limits of age for these situations are 16 and 20, and candidates must be of the prescribed age on the first day of the competitive examination.

2. At the competitive examinations exercises will be set in the following subjects only; the maximum of marks for each subject being fixed as follows; viz.:—

Handwriting	-	-	-	-	400
Orthography	-	-	-	-	400
Arithmetic	-	-	-	-	400
Copying MS. (to test accuracy)	-	-	-	-	200
Indexing or docketing	-	-	-	-	200
Digesting returns into summaries	-	-	-	-	200
English Composition	-	-	-	-	200
Geography	-	-	-	-	200
English History	-	-	-	-	200
Book-keeping	-	-	-	-	200
Shorthand writing	-	-	-	-	500

Candidates will be at liberty to offer themselves for examination in any or all of these subjects. No subjects are obligatory, except shorthand writing.

3. No candidate can be admitted to the competition who has not previously satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners that he possesses the requisite amount of proficiency in the following subjects:—

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (to vulgar and decimal fractions).
4. Shorthand writing.

With this view, preliminary examinations in these subjects will be held at such times and places as the Commissioners may appoint.

Application for permission to attend one of these preliminary examinations must be made in the writing of the candidate, at such times as may be fixed by the Commissioners.

4. A fee of 10s. will be required from every candidate attending a preliminary examination, and a further fee of 1l. from every candidate who may be admitted to the competition.

Civil Service Commission, Cannon Row, S.W.,  
15th March 1873.

15 Mar. 1873.

## REGULATIONS.

## NOTICE.

**Board of Trade, Supplementary Clerk as Shorthand Writer.** An open competition for two situations as supplementary clerk (to act, when required, as shorthand writer,) in the Board of Trade, will be held in London, under the above regulations, on Tuesday the 22nd April 1873, and following days.

A preliminary examination will be held in London, on Thursday the 10th of April.

15 Mar. 1873.

Civil Service Commission,  
15th March 1873.

*\* \* Any person wishing to be admitted to this preliminary examinations must fill up the annexed form of request for an order of admission, and return it so as to reach the Civil Service Commission on or before the 4th April. This order, without which no candidate can be admitted, will be posted on the 7th April to the address given on the form of request. It will contain instructions as to the manner in which the fee is to be paid.*

Third class supplementary clerks in the Board of Trade receive salary commencing at 80*l.* a year, and rising by annual increments of 5*l.* to 150*l.* a year. The increase will be dependent upon the efficient discharge of the duties.

**REGULATIONS. SPECIAL REGULATIONS** (supplementary to the General Regulations of 8th April 1872) respecting OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS for the SITUATION of SUPPLEMENTARY CLERK in the SOLICITOR'S OFFICE of the TREASURY.

**Supplementary Clerk, Solicitor's Office, Treasury.**

N.B.—*These Regulations are liable to alteration.*

23 April 1873.

I. The limits of age for this situation are 18 and 30, and candidates must be of the prescribed age on the first day of the examination.

II. Candidates will be required to show what preliminary training or technical education they have undergone to qualify themselves for a situation of this nature. No candidate will be eligible who is not serving, or has not within two years been serving as a clerk (not articled) in a solicitor's office.

III. The examination will be in the following subjects, viz. :—

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (to vulgar and decimal fractions).
4. English Composition.

IV. Candidates failing in any of the above-named subjects will not be eligible.

V. A fee of 10*s.* will be required from each candidate attending the examination.

Civil Service Commission,  
23rd April 1873.

## NOTICE.

An open competition for one situation of supplementary clerk in the Solicitor's Office of the Treasury will be held in London, under the above regulations, on Friday the 23rd May 1873.

*\* \* Any person wishing to be admitted to the examination must fill up the annexed form of request for an order for admission, and return it so as to reach the Civil Service Commission on or before 15th of May 1873. This order will be posted on the 19th May. It will contain instructions as to the manner in which the fee is to be paid.*

Civil Service Commission, S.W.,  
23rd April 1873.

*Note.*—Supplementary clerks in the Solicitor's Office of the Treasury receive salary commencing at 100*l.*, and increasing by annual increments of 10*l.* until the maximum of 200*l.* is reached.

**SPECIAL REGULATIONS** (supplementary to the General Regulations of 8th April 1872) respecting **OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS** for the **SITUATIONS of SUPPLEMENTARY CLERK in the SOLICITOR'S OFFICE of the TREASURY, and UNPROFESSIONAL CLERK in the SOLICITORS' OFFICES of the GENERAL POST OFFICE in LONDON and DUBLIN.**

REGULATIONS.

Supplementary Clerk in Solicitor's Office, Treasury, and Unprofessional Clerk in Solicitors' Offices, Post Office, (London and Dublin).

*N.B.—These Regulations are liable to alteration.*

**I.** The limits of age for these situations are 18 and 30, and candidates must be of the prescribed age on the first day of the examination.

**II.** Candidates will be required to show what preliminary training or technical education they have undergone to qualify themselves for a situation of this nature. No candidate will be eligible who is not serving, or has not within two years been serving as a clerk (not articulated) in a solicitor's office.

**III.** The examination will be in the following subjects, viz. :

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (to vulgar and decimal fractions).
4. English composition.

**IV.** Candidates failing in any of the above-named subjects will not be eligible.

**V.** A fee of 10s. will be required from each candidate attending the examination.

Civil Service Commission,  
19th July 1873.

15 July 1873.

#### NOTICE.

An open competition for one situation of unprofessional clerk in the solicitor's office of the General Post Office, London, will be held in London under the above Regulations on Tuesday the 19th August 1873.

*\* \* Any person wishing to be admitted to the examination must fill up the annexed form of request for an order for admission, and return it so as to reach the Civil Service Commission on or before 11th August 1873. This order will be posted on the 15th August. It will contain instructions as to the manner in which the fee is to be paid.*

Civil Service Commission, S.W.,  
19th July 1873.

*Note.*—Unprofessional clerks in the Solicitor's Office of the General Post Office, London, receive salary commencing at 100*l.*, and increasing by annual increments of 10*l.* until the maximum of 180*l.* is reached.

**SPECIAL REGULATIONS** (supplementary to the General Regulations of 8th April 1872) respecting **OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS** for the **SITUATION of CLERK in the CHARITY COMMISSION.**

REGULATIONS.

Clerk, Charity Commission.

*N.B.—These Regulations are liable to alteration.*

**I.** The examination will be in the following subjects, viz. :—

*Obligatory Subjects :*

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
4. English composition.
5. Précis writing.
6. The principles of Law and Equity having relation especially to charitable and public trusts.
7. Procedure and practice in Courts of Law and Equity.
8. Elements of conveyancing.

*Optional Subjects :*

9. Geography.
10. English history.
11. Latin.

**II.** A fee of 1*l.* will be required from each candidate attending the examination.

**III.** No candidate will be eligible whose age on the first day of the examination is less than 19 or more than 25.

Civil Service Commission, S.W.,  
17th May 1873.

17 May 1873.

## NOTICE.

An open competition for one situation of clerk in the Charity Commission will be held in London, under the above regulations, on Friday the 20th June 1873, and following days.

*\* \* Any person wishing to be admitted to the examination must fill up the annexed form of request for an order for admission, and return it so as to reach the Civil Service Commission on or before 13th of June 1873. This order will be posted on the 16th June. It will contain instructions as to the manner in which the fee is to be paid.*

Civil Service Commission, S.W.,  
17th May 1873.

*Note.*—The salary of clerks in the Charity Commission commences at 90*l.* per annum, and increases annually by 10*l.* to 200*l.*

## REGULATIONS.

Junior Assistant for Photographic and Spectroscopic Observations, Greenwich Observatory.

28 July 1873.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS (supplementary to the General Regulations of 8th April 1872) respecting OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS for the SITUATION of JUNIOR ASSISTANT for PHOTOGRAPHIC and SPECTROSCOPIC OBSERVATIONS in the ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.

N.B.—*These Regulations are liable to alteration for future occasions.*

1. The limits of age for this situation are 18 and 25, and candidates must be of the prescribed age on the first day of the competitive examination.

2. No candidate can be admitted to a competition who has not previously satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners that he possesses the requisite amount of proficiency in the following subjects :—

- (1.) Handwriting.
- (2.) Orthography.
- (3.) Arithmetic (to vulgar and decimal fractions and extraction of square root) : the use of logarithms : the use of the signs + and — as applied to numbers.

With this view preliminary examinations in these subjects will be held at such times and places as the Commissioners may appoint.

Application for permission to attend one of these preliminary examinations must be made in the writing of the candidate at such times and in such manner as may be fixed by the Commissioners.

A fee of 10*s.* will be required from every candidate attending a preliminary examination, and a further fee of 1*l.* from every candidate who may be admitted to the competition.

3. At the competitive examinations exercises will be set in the following subjects viz. :—

Obligatory :

- (1.) Latin (translation).
- (2.) French (translation).
- (3.) Mathematics, viz. :
  - (A.) Euclid, Books I. to IV.
  - (B.) Trigonometry as applied to plane triangles.
  - (C.) Algebra, including simple and quadratic equations, involution, evolution, and surds.
- (4.) Astronomy :
  - (A.) The use of the globes.
  - (B.) The names and positions of the principal stars.
  - (C.) The proportions and dimensions of the orbits of the planets and their periodic times.
  - (D.) The appearance and phases of the moon and planets, and the causes of the phases : their real and apparent movements.
- (5.) Optics :
  - (A.) The laws of reflexion and refraction.
  - (B.) The theory of the prism.
  - (C.) Chromatic dispersion and the spectrum.
  - (D.) The formation of images by plane mirrors and simple lenses.
  - (E.) The theory of the eye.
- (6.) Chemistry, photography, and spectroscopy.

*Candidates will be required to show a competent knowledge of each of these subjects.*



Optional :

(7.) German (translation).

(8.) Mathematics, viz. :—

(A.) The binomial theorem : De Moivre's theorem.

(B.) Cubic equations ; numerical equations.

(C.) Spherical trigonometry, and its applications to astronomy.

(D.) The differential calculus ; including Taylor's theorem—small variations of plane and spherical triangles—fundamental differentials—fundamental integrals.

(E.) Mechanics ; including the parallelogram of forces—the mechanical powers—the centre of gravity—falling bodies—the pendulum.

*Candidates are not required to pass in subjects 7 and 8, but great weight will be attached to a knowledge of them.*

4. The successful candidate will not be finally appointed unless on probation he shall satisfy the head of the department as to his fitness in respect of the following, among other qualifications, viz.—

Manual dexterity in the use and adjustment of instrumental mechanism.

Accuracy of eye in observation.

Distinctness of ear in time reference.

Promptitude in decision.

Punctuality, contingent on variable circumstances.

5. The duration of the period of probation will be six months.

Civil Service Commission, Cannon Row, S.W.,  
28th July 1873.

REGULATIONS.

Junior Assistant for Photographic and Spectroscopic Observations, Greenwich Observatory.

28 July 1873.

#### NOTICE.

An open competition for one situation of junior assistant for photographic and spectroscopic observations in the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, will be held in London under the above regulations on Tuesday the 30th September 1873, and following days.

A preliminary examination will be held in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin on Tuesday the 16th September 1873.

\* \* Any person wishing to be admitted to the preliminary examination must fill up the annexed form of request for an order for admission, and return it so as to reach the Civil Service Commission on or before the 6th September 1873. This order will be posted on the 11th September. It will contain instructions as to the manner in which the prescribed fee is to be paid.

Note.—Junior assistants in the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, receive salary commencing at 200*l.* and increasing by 10*l.* a year to 300*l.* The increase will be dependent on the efficient discharge of the duties.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS (supplementary to the General Regulations of 8th April, 1872), respecting an OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for two SITUATIONS AS ASSISTANT to the ASSISTANT SURVEYORS in the OFFICE OF HER MAJESTY'S WORKS, &c.

REGULATIONS.

Assistant to the Assistant Surveyors, Office of Works.

N.B.—These Regulations are liable to alteration.

21 Aug. 1873.

I. An open competitive examination will be held forthwith in London for two situations as assistant to the assistant surveyors in the office of Her Majesty's Works, &c. ; the one with a salary commencing at 210*l.* and rising by 10*l.* a year to 300*l.* the other with a salary commencing at 100*l.* and rising by annual increments to 200*l.*

II. The limits of age for these situations are as follows, viz. : 22 and 30 for the superior situation, and 18 and 30 for the other. Candidates must be of the prescribed age on the first day of the competitive examination.

III. Candidates will be required to show what preliminary training or technical education they have undergone to qualify themselves for a situation of this nature, and they must produce evidence on this point before they can be admitted to the examination. If this evidence should be *prima facie* satisfactory, applicants will be allowed to compete ; but further proof will, if necessary, be required from the successful candidates.

## REGULATIONS.

Assistant to  
the Assistant  
Surveyors,  
Office of  
Works.

Aug. 1873.

IV. The examination will be in the following subjects, viz. :

*Preliminary :*

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (to vulgar and decimal fractions).

*Competitive :*

For the superior Situation.

1. Theory of Construction.
2. Knowledge of Materials.
3. Designs and Specifications.
4. Estimating and Valuing.
5. Drawing.
6. Levelling and Chain Surveying.
7. Drainage and Water Supply.
8. Applied Chemistry.
9. Candidates failing in any of the subjects of examination will not be eligible.

For the lower Situation.

1. Theory of Construction.
2. Knowledge of Materials.
3. Designs and Specifications.
4. Estimating and Valuing.
5. Drawing.

VI. A fee of 10s. will be required from each candidate attending the preliminary examination; and a further fee from each candidate attending the competitive examination; viz., 1l. in respect of the lower situation, and 2l. in respect of the superior situation.

Civil Service Commission,  
21st August 1873.

## NOTICE.

An open competitive examination for two situations as assistant to the assistant surveyors in the office of Her Majesty's Works, &c., will be held in London under the above regulations in October 1873.

A preliminary examination will be held in London on Wednesday, the 1st October 1873.

*\* \* Any person wishing to be admitted to the preliminary examination must fill up the annexed form of request for an order for admission, and return it, accompanied by evidence of his professional training, so as to reach the Civil Service Commission on or before 25th September 1873. This order will be posted on the 27th of September. It will contain instructions as to the manner in which the fee is to be paid.*

Civil Service Commission, S.W.,  
22nd August 1873.

## REGULATIONS.

Inspectors of  
Coal Mines.

4 Nov. 1873.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS (supplementary to the General Regulations of 8th April 1872) respecting OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS for the SITUATION of INSPECTOR OF COAL MINES in the DEPARTMENT of the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

N.B.—*These Regulations are liable to alteration.*

I. The limits of age for this situation are as follows, viz. : 23 and 35. Candidates must be of the prescribed age on the first day of the examination.

II. The examination will be in the following subjects, viz. :—

*Obligatory :*

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
4. English composition.
5. Theoretical and practical acquaintance with coal mines and mining.

*\* \* Candidates failing in any of the above subjects will not be eligible.*

*Optional :*

6. A knowledge of metalliferous mines.

III. No person will be qualified as a candidate who has not, within five years previous to his application, been employed for two years underground in a coal mine.

IV. A fee of 1l. will be required from each candidate attending the examination.

Civil Service Commission,  
4th November 1873.

## NOTICE.

An open competition for three situations as inspector of coal mines will be held in London under the above regulations on Tuesday the 16th of December 1873, and following days.

\*.\* Any person wishing to be admitted to the Examination must fill up the enclosed form of request for an order for admission, and return it so as to reach the Civil Service Commission on or before the 9th of December 1873. This order will be posted on the 11th December. It will contain instructions as to the manner in which the fee is to be paid.

Civil Service Commission, S.W.,  
4th November 1873.

## REGULATIONS.

Inspectors of  
Coal Mines.

**SPECIAL REGULATIONS** (supplementary to the General Regulations of 8th April 1872) respecting OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS for the SITUATION of ASSISTANT SCHOOLMASTER in HER MAJESTY'S DOCKYARDS in the DEPARTMENT of the ADMIRALTY.

I. The examination will be in the following subjects, viz. :—

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic and mensuration.
3. Grammar and analysis of sentences.
4. English composition.
5. Physical and political geography of the World, especially of England and Europe.
6. English history.
7. Euclid (first four books, Book VI., and the first 21 propositions of Book XI.)
8. Algebra.
9. Plane trigonometry.
10. Differential and Integral calculus (elementary), and plane co-ordinate geometry (elementary).
11. The elementary principles of mechanics and hydrostatics, not requiring the differential calculus.

\*.\* Candidates will also be competitively examined in the following subjects; and, although it will not be necessary for each candidate to have a knowledge of these latter subjects, a high value will be set on them.

12. Plane trigonometry (analytical) and spherical trigonometry.
  13. Plane co-ordinate geometry (more advanced), and analytical geometry of three dimensions.
  14. Differential and integral calculus (more advanced), and the easier differential equations.
  15. Higher mechanics and hydrostatics.
  16. Elementary chemistry and physics.
- II. A fee of 1*l.* will be required from each candidate attending this examination.  
III. The limits of age for this situation are 20 and 35, and candidates must be of the prescribed age on the first day of the examination.

Civil Service Commission,  
23d November 1871.

## REGULATIONS.

Assistant  
Schoolmaster  
in Dockyard

6 Nov. 1873.

## NOTICE.

An open competition will be held in London under the above regulations on Monday the 15th December 1873, and following days, for one situation as assistant schoolmaster in Sheerness dockyard.

Civil Service Commission,  
6th November 1873.

Any person wishing to compete must fill up the annexed form of request for an order of admission, and return it so as to reach the Civil Service Commission on or before Monday the 8th December 1873. This order will be posted on the 10th December to the address given. It will contain instructions as to the mode in which the prescribed fee is to be paid.

**REGULATIONS.** **SPECIAL REGULATIONS** (supplementary to the General Regulations issued 8th April 1872, and amended by Notices in the London Gazette of the 24th January 1873, and 21st November 1873), respecting OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS for the situation of SUB-INSPECTOR of FACTORIES in the Department of the SECRETARY OF STATE for the HOME DEPARTMENT.

—  
Sub-Inspector  
of Factories.  
—  
24 Nov. 1873.

*N.B.—These Regulations are liable to alteration.*

I. The limits of age for this situation are as follows; viz., 21 and 30. Candidates must be of the prescribed age on the first day of the examination.

II. The examination will be in the following subjects, viz.:—

1. Handwriting.
2. Spelling.
3. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
4. English composition.
5. Precis.
6. Political economy.
7. Mathematics, *i.e.*, Euclid (six books), Algebra (to binomial theorem), Plane trigonometry (to solution of triangles).
8. Latin.
9. Greek.
10. French.
11. German.
12. Italian.
13. Mechanical Philosophy, *i.e.*, (*a.*) Statics, (*b.*) Dynamics, (*c.*) Hydrostatics, (*d.*) Hydraulics, (*e.*) Pneumatics, and (*f.*) Heat regarded as a source of power.

III. Candidates must pass to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners in all the first five subjects; in one of the six branches of Mechanical Philosophy; and in two at least of the remaining subjects.

Marks may be obtained for all the above subjects, as well as for all the branches of Mechanical Philosophy.

IV. A fee of 3*l.* will be required from each candidate attending the examination.

Civil Service Commission,  
24th November 1873.

## REGULATIONS respecting TEMPORARY WRITERS in PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

Writers.

20 July 1872.

1. A register of writers will be kept by the Civil Service Commissioners. Such writers will be employed in the public departments when wanted. When not wanted they will have no claim to employment; refusing to serve when called upon, they will be removed from the register.

2. Writers will be subject to the orders of the departments in which they are serving during the time of their actual employment; but they will be under the Civil Service Commissioners, and paid by them, from week to week, or day to day, as circumstances may require.\*

3. Writers must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that they are of good health and character, and that they are duly qualified under the following regulations (4 and 5).

4. The limits of age will be :—

(a.) For men writers,—over 18.

(b.) For boy writers,—14 to 18.

5. The subjects in which candidates will be tested are :—

*Men Writers :*

## OBLIGATORY.†

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Copying manuscript.
4. Copying figures and tabular statements.

## OPTIONAL.

5. Arithmetic.

*Boy Writers :*

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Elementary arithmetic.

6. Examinations, for the purpose of testing the qualifications of candidates in the above-mentioned subjects, will be held by the Civil Service Commissioners from time to time as may be necessary, and a certain number, regulated by the probable demand from the public departments, of those who display the requisite amount of proficiency, will be placed upon the register kept by the Commissioners.

7. The fee payable by persons attending these examinations will be 5s. for each person in class (a), and 2s. 6d. for each person in class (b).

8. Writers placed upon the register will be eligible for employment in any department. They will be summoned for employment when and for such time as their services may be needed; the order in which they may be employed, and the departments to which they may be assigned, being determined on each occasion by the Civil Service Commissioners.

9. The engagement of all writers, not engaged for a shorter period, will be by the week. Writers may also be engaged by the day, or the hour, as may be found advisable. Boy writers will not be retained, as such, after they shall have reached the age of 19.

10. The pay of men writers engaged by time will be at the rate of 10d per hour. No greater number of hours than those constituting an official day in each department may be charged for without previous authority from the chiefs of the department. Those engaged by the piece will be paid at the rate of 1½d. for every 100 words well and correctly copied, or at such other rates for special kinds of work as may be determined by the Civil Service Commissioners with the approval of the Commissioners of the Treasury.

11. No service, however much it may happen to be prolonged, will confer any claim to superannuation or compensation allowance.

12. The remuneration of boy writers engaged by time will be at the rate of 4d. per hour; an addition of ½d per hour being allowable by the Civil Service Commissioners at the end of each year of approved service. Should any boy writers be engaged by the piece they will be paid at such rates as may be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners with the approval of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

\* For the present, writers engaged for more than a week at a time in one department will be paid by that department, and not by the Civil Service Commissioners.

† Persons proposing to present themselves as candidates should fully understand that only those who reach a high standard of proficiency in the obligatory subjects can be placed upon the register.

## REGULATIONS.

## Writers.

20 July 1872.

13. When a writer has a week's pay to receive he shall lose no part of it for days on which the office is shut for public holidays. With this exception, writers will only receive pay for the hours, or parts of hours, during which they actually attend.

14. No person who has been trained, either wholly or partially, at the public expense, for the occupation of a teacher in schools in connexion with the Committee of Council for Education, or the Board of National Education, Ireland, is eligible for employment as a writer, unless he shall have first obtained the consent of the Treasury.

## REGULATIONS respecting TEMPORARY WRITERS IN PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

Civil Service Commission, August 21, 1872.

21 Aug. 1872.

1. A register of writers will be kept by the Civil Service Commissioners. Such writers will be employed in the public departments when wanted. When not wanted, they will have no claim to employment; refusing to serve when called upon, except for reasons satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, they will be removed from the register.

2. Writers will be subject to the orders of the departments in which they are serving during the time of their actual employment; but they will be under the Civil Service Commissioners, and paid by them, from week to week, or day to day, as circumstances may require.\*

3. Writers must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that they are of good health and character, and that they are duly qualified under the following regulations (4 and 5).

4. The limits of age will be:—

(a.) For men writers,—over 18.

(b.) For boy writers,—14 to 18.

5. The subjects in which candidates will be tested are:—

*Men Writers:*

## OBLIGATORY.†

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Copying manuscript.
4. Copying figures and tabular statements.

## OPTIONAL.

5. Arithmetic.

*Boy Writers:*

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Elementary arithmetic.

6. Examinations, for the purpose of testing the qualifications of candidates in the above-mentioned subjects, will be held by the Civil Service Commissioners from time to time as may be necessary, and a certain number, regulated by the probable demand from the public departments, of those who display the requisite amount of proficiency, will be placed upon the register kept by the Commissioners.

7. The fee payable by persons attending these examinations will be 5s. for each person in class (a) and 2s. 6d. for each person in class (b).

8. Writers placed upon the register will be eligible for employment in any department. They will be summoned for employment when and for such time as their services may be needed; the order in which they may be employed, and the departments to which they may be assigned, being determined on each occasion by the Civil Service Commissioners.

9. The engagement of all writers, not engaged for a shorter period, will be by the week. Writers may also be engaged by the day, or the hour, as may be found advisable. Boy writers will not be retained, as such, after they shall have reached the age of 19.

\* For the present, writers engaged for more than a week at a time in one department will be paid by that department, and not by the Civil Service Commissioners, except in respect of holidays (see Regulations 13), for which no payments will be made but by the Commissioners.

† Persons proposing to present themselves as candidates should fully understand that only those who reach a high standard of proficiency in the obligatory subjects can be placed upon the register.

10. The pay of men writers engaged by time will be at the rate of 10d. per hour. No greater number of hours than those constituting an official day in each department may be charged for without previous authority from the chiefs of the department. Those engaged by the piece will be paid at the rate of 1½d. for every 100 words well and correctly copied, or at such other rates for special kinds of work as may be determined by the Civil Service Commissioners with the approval of the Commissioners of the Treasury.

REGULATIONS.

Writers.

21 Aug. 1872.

11. No service, however much it may happen to be prolonged, will confer any claim to superannuation or compensation allowance.

12. The remuneration of boy writers engaged by time will be at the rate of 4d. per hour; an addition of ½d. per hour being allowable by the Civil Service Commissioners at the end of each year of approved service. Should any boy writers be engaged by the piece they will be paid at such rates as may be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners with the approval of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

13. When a writer has a week's pay to receive he shall lose no part of it for days on which the office is shut for public holidays. Writers who have been on the register at least twelve months may, with the consent of the department in which they are serving, be allowed leave, without loss of pay, at the rate of one day for every 24 full days of actual and approved service previously rendered; provided that no writer shall be allowed to take more than twelve days' leave, under these conditions, at one time. In calculating the leave to be allowed, no service previous to 19th August 1871 will be counted.

14. No person who has been trained, either wholly or partially, at the public expense, for the occupation of a teacher in schools in connexion with the Committee of Council for Education, or the Board of National Education, Ireland, is eligible for employment as a writer, unless he shall have first obtained the consent of the Treasury.

#### REGULATIONS respecting TEMPORARY WRITERS in PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

\* \* \* Revised Regulations may at any time be issued, which will apply to every writer who may accept or renew an engagement after their publication in the *London Gazette*.

Civil Service Commission, 17, November 1873.

17 Nov. 1873.

1. A register of writers for temporary employment in Public Departments will be kept by the Civil Service Commissioners. Candidates must satisfy the Commissioners that they are of good health and character, and that they are duly qualified under the following regulations (2 and 3).

2. The limits of age will be:—

(a) For men writers,—over 18.

(b) For boy writers,—14 to 18.

3. The subjects in which candidates will be tested are:—

##### Men Writers:

##### OBLIGATORY.\*

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Copying manuscript.
4. Copying figures and tabular statements.

##### OPTIONAL.

5. Arithmetic

##### Boy Writers:

1. Handwriting
2. Orthography.
3. Elementary arithmetic.

4. Examinations, for the purpose of testing the qualifications of candidates in the above-mentioned subjects, will be held by the Civil Service Commissioners from time to time as may be necessary, and a certain number, regulated by the probable demand from the public departments, of those who display the requisite amount of proficiency, will be placed upon the register kept by the Commissioners.

\* Candidates should fully understand that only those who show themselves proficient in the obligatory subjects can be placed upon the register, and that those who do not pass in arithmetic will be excluded from employment where writers are required for arithmetical work.

**REGULATIONS.****Writers.**

17 Nov. 1873.

5. The fee payable by persons attending these examinations will be 5s. for each person in class (a), and 2s. 6d. for each person in class (b).

6. Registered writers will be summoned for employment in any of the public departments as they are wanted. When not wanted, they will have no claim to employment. Refusing to serve when called upon, except for reasons satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, they will be removed from the register. The order in which they may be employed, the departments to which they may be assigned, and their retention generally on the register, will be determined by the Civil Service Commissioners; but they will be subject to the orders of the departments in which they are serving during the time of their actual employment, and will be liable to dismissal from them by the authorities thereof, without notice, for inefficiency or misconduct.

7. Writers may be engaged by the hour, day, or week, or by the piece. The engagement of all writers, not engaged for a shorter period, will be by the week. Writers engaged for a day or upwards will ordinarily be employed for the number of hours constituting the official day in the department to which they are attached, but if they are required to give their services after official hours, they must do so, and they will be paid at the same rate, whether by the hour or by the piece, as in the official hours. A writer refusing to work after official hours on these terms without an excuse satisfactory to the authorities of the department will be liable to dismissal by them without notice.

8. Men writers will be paid either at the rate of 10d. per hour, or at the rate of 1½d. for every 100 words well and correctly copied, as the authorities of the department for which they are required may determine. Other rates for special kinds of work may be determined by the Civil Service Commissioners, with the previous approval of the Commissioners of the Treasury; but writers, as a rule, are not meant to be employed upon any work except copying, or the simpler forms of registration and calculation, under the direction and in relief of established officers.

9. No service, however much it may happen to be prolonged, will confer any claim to superannuation or compensation allowance.

10. The pay of boy writers will commence at the rate of 4d. per hour; an addition of ½d. per hour may be allowed by the Civil Service Commissioners at the end of each year of approved service. Should any boy writers be engaged by the piece they will be paid at such rates as may be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners, with the approval of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. Boy writers will not be retained, as such, after they shall have reached the age of 19.

11. If a public holiday, on which the office is closed, fall within the period of a writer's engagement, he may be paid in respect of it as for a working day. Writers may, with the consent of the department in which they are serving, or, if not at the time serving, with the consent of the Civil Service Commissioners, be allowed holidays, with pay, at the rate for the official day, in the proportion of one day for every 24 full days of actual and approved service previously rendered by them as registered writers. After the 1st of January 1875, no writer shall be allowed to take more than twelve days leave under these conditions, between the 1st day of January and the 31st day of December, both days inclusive, in any one year. In calculating the leave to be allowed in any given year, no service shall be counted before the 1st day of January of the preceding year.

12. Writers who may fall ill while serving in any department, and whose illness may be attested by medical certificate to the satisfaction of the authorities of such department, may be allowed sick-leave, receiving three-fourths of the rate of pay for the official day; provided such writers have been borne on the register one year or upwards, and provided that no writer shall be paid for holidays and sick leave, taken together, for more than 28 days within any one year, exclusive of public holidays.

13. Except in conformity with regulations 11 and 12, writers will only receive pay for the hours, or parts of hours, during which they actually attend.

14. No person who has been trained, either wholly or partially, at the public expense, for the occupation of a teacher in schools in connexion with the Committee of Council for Education, or the board of National Education, Ireland, is eligible for employment as a writer, until the consent of those departments, given in conformity with rules sanctioned by the Lords of the Treasury, has been notified to the Civil Service Commissioners.

15. Writers are not intended to travel during an engagement, nor will they, as a rule, be required to accept engagements at a distance from their residence; but any writer who may be ordered to travel will be allowed such reasonable and customary expenses as the Lords of the Treasury may in each case approve.

16. All rights specially reserved by the order in council of 9 August 1872, or otherwise, to writers engaged before the 19th of August 1871, are continued.



**REGULATIONS respecting TEMPORARY MESSENGERS in GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.**

1. A list of persons eligible for occasional employment as messengers, porters, &c. in Government Departments will be kept by the Civil Service Commissioners.

2. The limits of age will be—

(a.) For men messengers,—over 20.

(b.) For boy messengers,—13 to 15.

3. For the present the list of men messengers will be limited to pensioners from the army, navy, or Royal Irish Constabulary.

4. Boy messengers will not be retained as such after reaching the age of 20.

5. Candidates may present themselves for examination, at such times as the Commissioners may fix, at the Civil Service Commission, Cannon Row, Westminster. They must be of good health and character, and must satisfy the Commissioners of their ability to read and write.

6. Whenever the occasional service of messengers, &c. is required by a department, application will be made to the Civil Service Commissioners, who will select a person from the list above mentioned. The insertion of a name on this list will not, however, imply a certainty of employment, it will merely render a candidate eligible for employment in case there should be a demand for his services.

7. The pay of persons selected for such service will be at the under-mentioned rates:—

**MEN.**—To those engaged for less than a week, 6d. per hour; and to those engaged for more than a week, from 3s. to 3s. 6d. per day.

**BOYS.**—To those engaged for less than a week, 2d. per hour; and to those engaged for more than a week, 1s. per day, rising by 3d. per day per annum when the employment is prolonged for more than a year.

8. The fee payable for examination is 2s. 6d. for men and 1s. for boys.

Civil Service Commission, Cannon Row, Westminster,  
31st August 1872.

**REGULATIONS.**

**Temporary Messengers.**

31 Aug. 1872.

**REGULATIONS respecting TEMPORARY MESSENGERS in GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.**

1. A list of persons eligible for occasional employment as messengers, porters, &c. in Government Departments will be kept by the Civil Service Commissioners. 30 Jan. 1873.

2. The limits of age will be—

(a.) For men messengers,—over 20.

(b.) For boy messengers,—13 to 15.

3. For the present the list of men messengers will be limited to the following classes of persons, viz., persons nominated before 19th August 1872 by the chief authorities of the department in which their services continue to be required, and persons who have served in the Army, or Navy, or Royal Irish Constabulary, and are in receipt of a pension for life.

4. Boy messengers will not be retained as such after reaching the age of 20.

5. Candidates may present themselves for examination, at such times as the Commissioners may fix, at the Civil Service Commission, Cannon Row, Westminster. They must be of good health and character, and must satisfy the Commissioners of their ability to read and write.

6. Whenever the occasional service of messengers, &c. is required by a department, application will be made to the Civil Service Commissioners, who will select a person from the list above mentioned. The insertion of a name on this list will not, however, imply a certainty of employment, it will merely render a candidate eligible for employment in case there should be a demand for his services.

7. The pay of persons selected for such service will be at the under-mentioned rates:—

**MEN.**—To those engaged for less than a week, 6d. per hour; and to those engaged for more than a week, from 3s. to 3s. 6d. per day.

**BOYS.**—To those engaged for less than a week, 2d. per hour; and to those engaged for more than a week, 1s. per day, rising by 3d. per day per annum when the employment is prolonged for more than a year.

8. The fee payable for examination is 2s. 6d. for men and 1s. for boys.

Civil Service Commission, Cannon Row, Westminster,  
30th January 1873.



### APPENDIX III.

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LIMITS OF AGE AND SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION PRESCRIBED FOR  
THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

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### APPENDIX III.

#### STANDARDS OF QUALIFICATION and LIMITS OF AGE established in the various Departments.

[Corrected to 31st December 1873. It must be understood that alterations may at any time be made.]

**GENERAL REGULATIONS\*** (issued 8th April 1872; and amended by Notices in the LONDON GAZETTE of the 24th January 1873 and 21st November 1873,) respecting OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS for SITUATIONS in the CIVIL SERVICE.

1. Competitive examinations of candidates for various situations or classes of situations in the different public departments will be held from time to time at such places as may be deemed expedient. Before every such examination special regulations will be issued, in which the particular conditions of the competition will be specified. At each examination such a number of candidates will be selected as may be necessary to fill the situations which may have been reported to the Civil Service Commissioners as vacant up to the date at which the result of the examination is declared.

2. These examinations will be open, with such exceptions and under such conditions as may be laid down, to all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, being of good health and character.

3. Persons actually serving in the army or navy will not be admitted to compete for situations in the Civil Service.

4. Engineer students in Her Majesty's dockyards will not be eligible to compete unless they obtain the express consent of the Lords of the Admiralty to their presenting themselves as candidates.

5. Members of the Royal Irish Constabulary of less than 12 years' service will not be admitted to any open competition, until they have resigned their appointments in that force, unless the Inspector General of Constabulary shall otherwise recommend.

6. Any person who after succeeding in any examination held under these regulations may have declined to accept the situation offered him in accordance with their provisions, or who may have accepted such a situation and passed into actual employment in the Civil Service, will be disqualified for admission to any subsequent competition for the same situation or class of situations.

7. Candidates who have served as pupil-teachers or schoolmasters in schools under inspection by the Committee of Council on Education, England, or by the Commissioners of National Education, Ireland, will be reported specially to those Departments; and such of them as have been trained in normal schools at the public expense will not be qualified to receive appointments in the Civil Service until the consent of those Departments, given in conformity with rules sanctioned by the Lords of the Treasury, has been notified to the Civil Service Commissioners.

8. In reckoning age for competition the following allowances will be made, viz., (1) members of the military and naval services (whether commissioned or non-commissioned) may deduct from their actual age any time during which they have served; (2) persons who have served for two full consecutive years (a) in any civil situation to which they were admitted with the certificate of the Civil Service Commissioners, (b) in the Royal Irish Constabulary, or (c) as registered writers in connexion with the Civil Service, may deduct from their actual age any time not exceeding five years which they may have spent in such service.

9. If at any examination two or more situations, whether in the same or in different departments, shall be offered for competition, the successful candidates will be permitted to choose in their order as determined by the competitive examination among the situations offered for competition; provided that they be duly qualified according to the special rules prescribed, under clause IV. of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 4th June 1870, for the particular situations to which they may severally be assigned. If there be a vacant situation for which no one of the selected candidates is duly qualified, the Civil Service Commissioners may offer it to the candidate highest at the time on the list of selected candidates, subject to his passing a qualifying examination within such period as they may determine; or they may reserve it to be filled by means of a subsequent open competition, or otherwise, as they may see fit, in accordance with the Order in Council of 4th June 1870.

Civil Service Commission,  
Cannon Row, S.W.

\* These Regulations apply only to situations included in Schedule A. of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870. They are liable to alteration at any time.

	Limits of Age.
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### OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR CLERKSHIPS (CLASS I.) IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

#### PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.

Fee, 1*l*.

#### COMPETITION:—

	Marks.
English Composition (including Précis Writing) -	500
History of England (including that of the Laws and Constitution) -	500
English Language and Literature -	500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece -	750
"    "    "    Rome -	750
"    "    "    France -	375
"    "    "    Germany -	375
"    "    "    Italy -	375
Mathematics (Pure and Mixed) -	1,250
Natural Science: that is (1) Chemistry, including Heat; (2) Electricity and Magnetism; (3) Geology and Mineralogy; (4) Zoology; (5) Botany	1,000
* * The total (1,000) marks may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any two or more of the five branches of science included under this head.	
Moral Sciences: that is, Logic, Mental and Moral	
Philosophy -	500
Jurisprudence -	375
Political Economy -	375

18 and 24.

Fee, 5*l*.

Candidates will be at liberty to offer themselves for examination in any or all of these subjects. No subjects are obligatory.

### OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR CLERKSHIPS, (CLASS II.), SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKSHIPS, &c. IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

#### PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

Fee, 10*s*.

#### COMPETITION:—

Marks.	Marks.
Handwriting -	400
Orthography -	400
Arithmetic -	400
Copying MS. (to test accuracy) -	200
Indexing or Docketing -	200
Digesting Returns into Summaries -	200
English Composition -	200
Geography -	200
English History -	200
Book-keeping -	200

16 and 20.

Candidates will be at liberty to offer themselves for examination in any or all of these subjects. No subjects are obligatory.

Fee, 1*l*.

18.

D

	Limits of Age.
<p><b>TEMPORARY MEN-WRITERS IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.</b></p> <p><i>Obligatory.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Handwriting.</li> <li>2. Orthography.</li> <li>3. Copying Manuscript.</li> <li>4. Copying Figures and Tabular Statements.</li> </ol> <p><i>Optional.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Arithmetic.</li> </ol> <p>Fee, 5s.</p>	over 18.
<p><b>TEMPORARY BOY-WRITERS IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Handwriting.</li> <li>2. Orthography.</li> <li>3. Elementary Arithmetic.</li> </ol> <p>Fee, 2s. 6d.</p>	14 and 18.
<p><b>TEMPORARY MEN-MESSENGERS IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reading.</li> <li>2. Writing.</li> </ol> <p>[For the present the list of Men-Messengers will be limited to the following classes of persons, viz., persons nominated before 19th August 1872, by the Chief Authorities of the Department in which their services continue to be required, and persons who have served in the Army or Navy, or Royal Irish Constabulary, and are in receipt of a pension for life.]</p> <p>Fee, 2s. 6d.</p>	over 20.
<p><b>TEMPORARY BOY-MESSENGERS IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reading.</li> <li>2. Writing.</li> </ol> <p>Fee, 1s.</p>	13 and 15.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ADMIRALTY.</b></p> <p><b>I. CLERKS IN THE NAVAL DEPARTMENT.</b> (Included in Schedule A.*—Scheme not yet arranged.)</p> <p><b>II. CLERKS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CONTROLLER, VICTUALLING BRANCH, PURCHASE AND CONTRACT DEPARTMENT, DEPARTMENT OF THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR GENERAL, AND DEPARTMENT OF THE DIRECTOR OF TRANSPORTS, ALSO CLERKS AND DRAUGHTSMEN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE DIRECTOR OF WORKS.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)</p> <p><b>III. DRAUGHTSMEN IN THE CONTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)</p> <p><b>IV. DRAUGHTSMEN IN THE HYDROGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)</p> <p><b>V. JUNIOR ASSISTANT IN THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH,† AND CHIEF ASSISTANT IN THE OBSERVATORY, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.‡—Included in Schedule A., under special Regulations, as follows :—</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Part I.—Preliminary.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Handwriting.</li> <li>2. Orthography.</li> <li>3. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and Extraction of Square Root); the Use of Logarithms; the Use of the Signs + and - as applied to numbers.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">Fee, 10s.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Part II.—Competitive.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">OBLIGATORY.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Latin (translation).</li> <li>2. French (translation).</li> <li>3. Mathematics, viz. :—             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Euclid, Books I. to IV.</li> <li>b. Trigonometry as applied to plane triangles.</li> <li>c. Algebra, including simple and quadratic equations, involution, evolution, and surds.</li> </ol> </li> <li>4. Astronomy :—             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The use of the globes.</li> <li>b. The names and positions of the principal stars.</li> <li>c. The proportions and dimensions of the orbits of the planets and their periodic times.</li> <li>d. The appearance and phases of the moon and planets, and the causes of the phases; their real and apparent movements.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p><i>Candidates will be required to show a competent knowledge of each of these subjects.</i></p>	

18 and 25.

\* The situations included in Schedule A. of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870 are to be filled up by open competition according to Schemes to be arranged by the Civil Service Commissioners and the chief authorities of the Department, subject to the approval of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

† Regulations dated 29 October 1872.

‡ Regulations dated 1 February 1873.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ADMIRALTY—continued.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OPTIONAL.</b></p> <p><b>JUNIOR ASSISTANT, &amp;c.—cont.</b></p> <p>5. German (translation).</p> <p>6. Mathematics, viz.:—</p> <p style="margin-left: 2em;">a. The binomial theorem; De Moivre's theorem.</p> <p style="margin-left: 2em;">b. Cubic equations; numerical equations.</p> <p style="margin-left: 2em;">c. Spherical trigonometry, and its applications to Astronomy.</p> <p style="margin-left: 2em;">d. The differential calculus; including Taylor's theorem—small variations of plane and spherical triangles—fundamental differentials—fundamental integrals.</p> <p style="margin-left: 2em;">e. Mechanics; including the parallelogram of forces—the mechanical powers—the centre of gravity—falling bodies—the pendulum.</p> <p style="margin-left: 2em;">f. Optics; including the laws of reflexion and refraction—the formation of images by plane mirrors and single lenses—the theory of the eye.</p> <p><i>Candidates are not required to pass in subjects 5 and 6, but great weight will be attached to a knowledge of them.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fee, 1l.</p> <p>The successful Candidate will not be finally appointed unless on probation he shall satisfy the head of the Department as to his fitness in respect of the following, among other qualifications, viz.:—</p> <p style="margin-left: 2em;">Manual dexterity in the use and adjustment of instrumental mechanism.</p> <p style="margin-left: 2em;">Accuracy of eye in observation.</p> <p style="margin-left: 2em;">Distinctness of ear in time-reference.</p> <p style="margin-left: 2em;">Promptitude in decision.</p> <p style="margin-left: 2em;">Punctuality contingent on variable circumstances.</p>	
<p><b>VI. JUNIOR ASSISTANT FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC AND SPECTROSCOPIC OBSERVATIONS IN THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH. Included in Schedule A., under special Regulations, as follows:—</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Part I.—Preliminary.</i></p> <p>1. Handwriting.</p> <p>2. Orthography.</p> <p>3. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and Extraction of Square Root): the Use of Logarithms: the Use of the Signs + and - as applied to numbers.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fee, 10s.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Part II.—Competitive.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OBLIGATORY.</b></p> <p>•1. Latin (translation).</p> <p>2. French (translation).</p> <p>3. Mathematics, viz.:—</p> <p style="margin-left: 2em;">a. Euclid, Books I. to IV.</p> <p style="margin-left: 2em;">b. Trigonometry as applied to plane triangles.</p> <p style="margin-left: 2em;">c. Algebra, including simple and quadratic equations, involution, evolution, and surds.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">18 and 25.</p>



Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ADMIRALTY—continued.</b></p> <p><b>JUNIOR ASSISTANT, &amp;c.—cont</b></p> <p>4. Astronomy :—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The use of the globes.</li> <li>b. The names and positions of the principal stars.</li> <li>c. The proportions and dimensions of the orbits of the planets and their periodic times.</li> <li>d. The appearance and phases of the moon and planets, and the causes of the phases: their real and apparent movements.</li> </ol> <p>5. Optics :—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The laws of reflexion and refraction.</li> <li>b. The theory of the prism.</li> <li>c. Chromatic dispersion and the spectrum.</li> <li>d. The formation of images by plane mirrors and simple lenses.</li> <li>e. The theory of the eye.</li> </ol> <p>6. Chemistry, Photography, and Spectroscopy.</p> <p><i>Candidates will be required to show a competent knowledge of each of these subjects.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OPTIONAL.</b></p> <p>7. German (translation).</p> <p>8. Mathematics, viz. :—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The binomial theorem; De Moivre's theorem.</li> <li>b. Cubic equations; numerical equations.</li> <li>c. Spherical trigonometry, and its applications to Astronomy.</li> <li>d. The differential calculus; including Taylor's theorem—small variations of plane and spherical triangles—fundamental differentials—fundamental integrals.</li> <li>e. Mechanics; including the parallelogram of forces—the mechanical powers—the centre of gravity—falling bodies—the pendulum.</li> </ol> <p><i>Candidates are not required to pass in subjects 7 and 8, but great weight will be attached to a knowledge of them.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fee 1<i>l</i>.</p> <p>The successful Candidate will not be finally appointed unless on probation he shall satisfy the head of the Department as to his fitness in respect of the following, among other qualifications, viz. :—</p> <p>Manual dexterity in the use and adjustment of instrumental mechanism.</p> <p>Accuracy of eye in observation.</p> <p>Distinctness of ear in time-reference.</p> <p>Promptitude in decision.</p> <p>Punctuality, contingent on variable circumstances.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Dated 28th July 1873.]</p> <p><b>VII. JUNIOR ASSISTANT IN THE OBSERVATORY, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.</b> Included in Schedule A., under special Regulations, as follows :—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Handwriting and Orthography.</li> <li>2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Extraction of the Square Root).</li> <li>3. Art of Logarithms.</li> <li>4. Algebra, as far as simple Equations.</li> <li>5. Trigonometry, as applied to the Solution and Computation of Plane Triangles.</li> <li>6. The use of the Globes.</li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;">18 and 25.</p>

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.																						
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ADMIRALTY—continued.</b></p> <p><b>JUNIOR ASSISTANT—cont.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. Names and positions of the Principal Stars.</li> <li>8. Proportions and dimensions of the Orbits of the Planets, and their periodic times.</li> <li>9. The appearance and phases of the Moon and Planets, and the cause of the phases.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">Fee, 1l.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Dated 11th December 1872.]</p>																							
<p><b>VIII. ASSISTANTS IN THE NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE.—</b> Included in Schedule A., under special Regulations, as follows :—</p> <p><b>I. The Examination will be in the following subjects, viz. :—</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Handwriting and Orthography.</li> <li>2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).</li> <li>3. Algebra (including Quadratic Equations).</li> <li>4. Logarithmic solution of plane and spherical triangles.</li> <li>5. *Astronomical computations.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">Fee, 1l.</p> <p>* Candidates will be required to convert geocentric longitude and latitude into right ascension and declination, to find by the tables the hourly right ascension and declination of the Moon from her right ascension and declination at noon and midnight, and to compute, according to the method in the Appendix to the Nautical Almanac for 1836, the circumstances of an occultation of a star by the Moon.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Dated 20th November 1872.]</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">18 and 25.</p>																						
<p><b>IX. CLERKS IN DOCKYARDS, VICTUALLING YARDS, AND NAVAL HOSPITALS AT HOME.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)</p> <p><b>X. CLERKS IN DOCKYARDS, VICTUALLING YARDS, AND NAVAL HOSPITALS ABROAD.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—General Scheme not yet arranged.)</p>																							
<p><b>MALTA DOCK AND VICTUALLING YARD.</b></p> <p>A competition was held in 1872, under regulations from which the following are extracts :—</p> <p>This examination will be held at Malta in July or August, and will be open to all persons, being natives of Malta, provided, &amp;c.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">16 and 20.</p>																						
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Preliminary examination.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Handwriting.</li> <li>2. Orthography.</li> <li>3. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Competitive examination.</i></p> <table> <tr> <th></th><th style="text-align: right;">Marks.</th></tr> <tr> <td>Handwriting - - -</td><td style="text-align: right;">400</td></tr> <tr> <td>Orthography - - -</td><td style="text-align: right;">400</td></tr> <tr> <td>Arithmetic - - -</td><td style="text-align: right;">400</td></tr> <tr> <td>Copying MS. (to test accuracy) - - -</td><td style="text-align: right;">200</td></tr> <tr> <td>Indexing or docketing - - -</td><td style="text-align: right;">200</td></tr> <tr> <td>Digesting returns into Summaries - - -</td><td style="text-align: right;">200</td></tr> <tr> <td>English composition - - -</td><td style="text-align: right;">200</td></tr> <tr> <td>Geography - - -</td><td style="text-align: right;">200</td></tr> <tr> <td>English History - - -</td><td style="text-align: right;">200</td></tr> <tr> <td>Book-keeping - - -</td><td style="text-align: right;">200</td></tr> </table> <p>[Candidates will be at liberty to offer themselves for examination in any or all of these subjects. No subjects are obligatory.]</p>		Marks.	Handwriting - - -	400	Orthography - - -	400	Arithmetic - - -	400	Copying MS. (to test accuracy) - - -	200	Indexing or docketing - - -	200	Digesting returns into Summaries - - -	200	English composition - - -	200	Geography - - -	200	English History - - -	200	Book-keeping - - -	200	<p>In reckoning their age members of the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery (whether commissioned or non-commissioned) will for the purpose of competition for this appointment, be considered to have on leaving their former service the same age as when they entered it; and for the same purpose, persons who have been employed for two full consecutive years in Malta Dock and Victualling Yard, may deduct from their actual age any time not exceeding five years which they may have spent in such employment.</p>
	Marks.																						
Handwriting - - -	400																						
Orthography - - -	400																						
Arithmetic - - -	400																						
Copying MS. (to test accuracy) - - -	200																						
Indexing or docketing - - -	200																						
Digesting returns into Summaries - - -	200																						
English composition - - -	200																						
Geography - - -	200																						
English History - - -	200																						
Book-keeping - - -	200																						

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ADMIRALTY—continued.</b></p> <p><b>XI. ASSISTANT SCHOOLMASTERS IN DOCKYARDS.</b> — Included in Schedule A., under special Regulations, as follows:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Handwriting and Orthography.</li> <li>2. Arithmetic and Mensuration.</li> <li>3. Grammar and Analysis of Sentences.</li> <li>4. English Composition.</li> <li>5. Physical and Political Geography of the World, especially of England and Europe.</li> <li>6. English History.</li> <li>7. Euclid (first four books), Book VI., and the first 21 propositions of Book XI.</li> <li>8. Algebra.</li> <li>9. Plane Trigonometry.</li> <li>10. Differential and Integral Calculus (elementary), and plane Co-ordinate Geometry (elementary).</li> <li>11. The elementary principles of Mechanics and Hydrostatics, not requiring the Differential Calculus.</li> </ol> <p>Candidates will also be competitively examined in the following subjects; and although it will not be necessary for each Candidate to have a knowledge of these latter subjects, a high value will be set on them. —</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12. Plane Trigonometry (analytical), and Spherical Trigonometry.</li> <li>13. Plane Co-ordinate Geometry (more advanced), and Analytical Geometry of three dimensions.</li> <li>14. Differential and Integral Calculus (more advanced), and the easier Differential Equations.</li> <li>15. Higher Mechanics and Hydrostatics.</li> <li>16. Elementary Chemistry and Physics.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">Fee, 1<i>l</i>.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Dated 23rd November 1871.]</p> <p><b>XII. SCHOOLMASTERS IN LEWES NAVAL PRISON.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)</p> <p><b>XIII. CLERKS OF THE WORKS.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)</p> <p><b>XIV. FOREMEN OF WORKS IN A DOCKYARD.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)</p> <p><b>XV. DISPENSERS IN H.M. NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS</b> — Certificates to be issued under Clause VII. of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870.</p> <p>Candidates will be required to show that they possess the minor qualification of the Pharmaceutical Society, and for appointments in charge of stores, the major qualification.</p> <p><b>XVI. STORE ISSUERS.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)</p> <p><b>XVII. MESSENGERS</b> - - - - -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reading.</li> <li>2. Writing from Dictation.</li> <li>3. Arithmetic (elementary).</li> </ol> <p><b>XVIII. CHIEF WARDERS, PRINCIPAL WARDERS, WARDERS, ASSISTANT WARDERS, AND MESSENGERS AT LEWES NAVAL PRISON.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reading.</li> <li>2. Writing and Spelling.</li> <li>3. Addition and Subtraction (Simple and of Money).</li> </ol>	
	20 and 35.
	20 and 25.
	21 and 40. In the case of seamen and marines, or persons who have been in the service of the Admiralty from the age of 40, the age of admission to be 45.
	25 and 45.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<b>ADMIRALTY—continued.</b>	
<b>XIX. MATRONS</b> - - - - -	23 and 40.
STEWARD AND CLERK, UNDER STEWARDS, BUTLERS, PORTERS, AND GARDENERS IN NAVAL HOSPITALS.	23 and 40.
1. Reading.	Persons who entered the service of the Admiralty before attaining the age of 40 will be regarded as eligible up to any age.
2. Handwriting and Spelling.	
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).	
<b>XX. COOKS AND ASSISTANT COOKS IN NAVAL HOSPITALS</b>	23 and 40.
1. Reading.	Persons who entered the service of the Admiralty before attaining the age of 40 will be regarded as eligible up to any age.
2. Handwriting.	
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).	
<b>XXI. MALE ATTENDANTS IN YARMOUTH NAVAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.</b>	23 and 40.
<b>FEMALE ATTENDANTS IN YARMOUTH NAVAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.</b>	36 and 45.
1. Reading.	
2. Handwriting.	
3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).	
<b>XXII. MOUNTED COASTGUARD MEN</b> - - - - -	20 and 40.
1. Reading.	
2. Writing.	
<b>XXIII. SALARIED OFFICERS IN FACTORIES.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
<b>XXIV. TIMEKEEPERS AND ASSISTANT TIMEKEEPERS IN DOCKYARDS.</b>	21 and 35.
1. Handwriting.	Pensioned non-commissioned officers of marines are eligible up to any age.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules).	
<b>XXV. LEADING MEN OF LABOURERS</b> - - - - -	21 and 45.
The first four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound.	
<b>XXVI. ARTIFICERS AND WORKMEN, AND LABOURERS IN NAVAL HOSPITALS.</b> (No Literary Examination.)	21 and 35.
	Excepting hired men, who are to be considered eligible until the age of 45, provided that when placed on the hired list their age did not exceed 35 years, and that their employment has been continuous from that date.
<b>XXVII. BUTCHER IN VICTUALLING YARDS</b> - - - - -	21 and 40.
[The necessary technical qualifications to be certified by the Officers of the Yards.]	With extension to 45 in case of men borne on the hired list from a time at which they were under 40.
<b>XXVIII. ENGINEER STUDENTS</b> * - - - - -	14 and 15.
(These appointments are open to public competition.)	[For examination of June 1873, 14 and 16.]
	No. of Marks.
†1. Handwriting - - - - -	100
†2. Orthography - - - - -	100
†3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Square and Cube Root) -	250
4. Grammar - - - - -	100
5. English Composition - - - - -	100
6. Geography - - - - -	100
7. Mathematics (Euclid, first six books) -	300
(Algebra, including Quadratic Equations) - - - - -	300
8. French translation - - - - -	150

\* Lists of candidates desiring to be examined at the different dockyards are kept by the superintendents. Those candidates who desire to be examined in London should address their applications to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission. All applications should be sent in before the 1st of May in each year.

Department and Qualifications required.

Limits of Age.

**ADMIRALTY—continued.**

**ENGINEER STUDENTS—cont.**

Candidates will be subjected to a preliminary examination in the first three subjects, and should they fail in any of the three they will be at once rejected. Those who pass the preliminary test will then undergo a competitive examination in the remaining subjects, and the Candidates who display a competent knowledge of all the above subjects, and who obtain not less than 750 marks in the aggregate, will be classed in one general list in order of merit, according to the number of marks gained, and will be eligible for appointment as engineer students in the dockyards in existing vacancies.

**XXIX. DOCKYARD AND VICTUALLING YARD APPRENTICES \***  
 (These appointments are open to public competition.)

14 and 15.

[ For examination of  
June 1873, 13<sup>th</sup> and 15.]

	No. of Marks.
1. Handwriting - - -	- 100
2. Orthography - - -	- 100
3. Arithmetic - - -	- 350
4. Grammar - - -	- 100
5. English Composition - - -	- 100
6. Geography - - -	- 100
7. Mathematics (Euclid, first three books) -	- 150
8. Algebra up to and inclusive of Quadratic Equations, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression - - -	- 150

For Victualling Yard apprentices the first three subjects only are to be taken.

Candidates will be subjected to a preliminary examination in the first four subjects, and should they fail in any of the four they will be at once rejected. Those who pass the preliminary examination will then undergo a competitive examination, and the Candidates who display a competent knowledge of all the above subjects will be eligible for appointment in the various trades according to their position on the examination lists at the several dockyards.

**XXX. EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION IN DOCKYARDS.†**  
 Marks.

(1.) STOREHOUSEMEN (FROM LABOURERS AND OTHERS OF ONE YARD).	Under 45.
First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, and a knowledge of weights and measures in common use - - -	- 200
(2.) TIMBER REDUCERS, TIMBER ISSUERS (FROM SHIPWRIGHTS OF ONE YARD).	Under 45.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, Duodecimals, and Mensuration of plane surfaces and solids - 200	
2. Practical shipbuilding - - -	- 600

\* Lists of candidates desiring to be examined at the different dockyards are kept by the superintendents. Those candidates who desire to be examined in London should address their applications to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission. All applications should be sent in before the 1st of May in each year.

† These examinations are held at the various dockyards, &c., under the superintendence of the Civil Service Commissioners. The papers in professional subjects are, however, prepared and valued at the Admiralty.

**Note.**—As a rule the candidates are examined for the situations named above at one yard only, but cases sometimes occur in which it is considered desirable to examine candidates in all the yards.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<b>ADMIRALTY—continued.</b>	
<b>EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION IN DOCKYARDS—cont.*</b>	
(3.) <b>LEADING MEN OF LABOURERS (WHEN EX-CLUSIVELY FROM ESTABLISHED LABOURERS OF ONE YARD.)†</b>	Under 45.
First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound - - - - -	200
(4.) <b>LEADING MEN OF RIGGERS (FROM RIGGERS OF ONE YARD).</b>	Under 45.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound - - - - -	200
2. Questions relating to the various works performed by their department - - - - -	400
(5.) <b>LEADING MEN OF SPINNERS OR ROPEMAKERS (FROM SPINNERS OR ROPEMAKERS OF ONE YARD).</b>	Under 45.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound - - - - -	200
2. Questions relating to the various works performed by their department - - - - -	400
(6.) <b>LEADING MEN OF BLOCK MILLS OR METAL MILLS (FROM WORKMEN AT THE RESPECTIVE MILLS OF ONE YARD).</b>	Under 45.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, and Rule of Three - - - - -	200
2. Questions relating to the various works performed by their respective departments - - - - -	400
(7.) <b>LEADING MEN OF STOREHOUSES (FROM STOREHOUSEMEN AND OTHERS OF ONE YARD).</b>	Under 45.
First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, a knowledge of weights and measures in common use, Rule of Three, and Practice - - - - -	200
(8.) <b>LEADING MEN OF PAINTERS (FROM PAINTERS OF ONE YARD).</b>	Under 45.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, and Practice - - - - -	200
2. Questions relating to the various works performed by their department - - - - -	400
(9.) <b>LEADING MEN OF PLUMBERS (FROM PLUMBERS OF ONE YARD).</b>	Under 45.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, and Duodecimals - - - - -	200
2. Questions relating to the various works performed by their department - - - - -	400
(10.) <b>LEADING MEN OF SAILMAKERS (FROM SAILMAKERS OF ONE YARD).</b>	Under 45.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, and Mensuration of Surfaces - - - - -	200
2. Questions relating to the various works performed by their department - - - - -	400
(11.) <b>LEADING MEN OF JOINERS (FROM JOINERS OF ONE YARD).</b>	Under 45.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, and Duodecimals - - - - -	200
2. Questions relating to the various works performed by their department - - - - -	400

\* These examinations are held at the various dockyards, &c., under the superintendence of the Civil Service Commissioners. The papers in professional subjects are, however, prepared and valued at the Admiralty.

† See Scheme XXV., p.

Note.—As a rule the candidates are examined for the situations named above at one yard only, but cases sometimes occur in which it is considered desirable to examine candidates in the yards.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<b>ADMIRALTY—continued.</b>	
<b>EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION—cont.*</b>	
<b>Marks.</b>	
(12.) <b>LEADING MEN OF CAULKERS (FROM CAULKERS OF ONE YARD).</b>	Under 45.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three - - -	200
2. Questions relating to the various works performed by their department - - -	400
(13.) <b>LEADING MEN OF MILLWRIGHTS (FROM MILLWRIGHTS OF ONE YARD).</b>	Under 45.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, and Duodecimals -	200
2. Questions relating to the various works performed by their department - - -	400
(14.) <b>LEADING MEN OF SHIPWRIGHTS (FROM SHIPWRIGHTS, TIMBER ISSUERS, TIMBER REDUCERS OF ONE YARD).</b>	Under 45.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, and Duodecimals -	200
2. Questions in practical shipbuilding - - -	600
(15.) <b>LINERS (FROM SHIPWRIGHTS AND LEADING MEN OF DITTO OF ONE YARD).</b>	Under 45.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, and Duodecimals -	200
2. Questions in practical shipbuilding. Also the lining of masts and spars - - -	600
(16.) <b>MODELLERS (FROM SHIPWRIGHTS OF ONE YARD).</b>	Under 45.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, and Duodecimals -	200
2. Questions in practical shipbuilding; shipdrawing, laying off, and calculation of displacement - - -	400
(17.) <b>DRAUGHTSMEN (FROM SHIPWRIGHTS OF ONE YARD).</b>	Under 45.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, and Duodecimals, with Mensuration of plane surfaces and solids - - -	200
2. Questions in practical shipbuilding, shipdrawing, laying off, and calculation of displacement - - -	600
(18.) <b>MECHANIC WRITERS (FROM WORKMEN OF VARIOUS TRADES OF ONE YARD).</b>	Under 45.
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, and Duodecimals, with Mensuration of plane surfaces and solids - - -	300
2. Same as for Leading Men of the various trades - - -	300

\* These examinations are held at the various dockyards, &c., under the superintendence of the Civil Service Commissioners. The papers in professional subjects are, however, prepared and valued at the Admiralty.

*Note.*—As a rule the candidates are examined for the situations named above at one yard only, but cases sometimes occur in which it is considered desirable to examine candidates in all the yards.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.																																				
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ADMIRALTY—continued.</b></p> <p><b>EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION—cont.*</b></p> <table> <tr> <th></th><th style="text-align: right;">Marks.</th></tr> <tr> <td>(19.) <b>LAYERS (FROM LEADING MEN OF ROPE-MAKERS OF ALL YARDS).</b></td><td style="text-align: right;">Under 50.</td></tr> <tr> <td>1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound - - -</td><td style="text-align: right;">200</td></tr> <tr> <td>2. Questions relating to ropemaking - - -</td><td style="text-align: right;">400</td></tr> <tr> <td>(20.) <b>FOREMAN OF STOREHOUSES (FROM LEADING MEN OF STOREHOUSES OF ONE YARD, AND LEADING MEN OF SHIPWRIGHTS OF ONE YARD, IF NOMINATED BY STOREKEEPING OFFICER).</b></td><td style="text-align: right;">Under 50.</td></tr> <tr> <td>First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, a knowledge of weights and measures in common use, Rule of Three, Practice, and Vulgar and Decimal Fractions - - -</td><td style="text-align: right;">300</td></tr> <tr> <td>(21.) <b>FOREMEN OF SAILMAKERS (FROM LEADING MEN OF SAILMAKERS OF ALL YARDS).</b></td><td style="text-align: right;">Under 50.</td></tr> <tr> <td>1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, and Mensuration of surfaces - - -</td><td style="text-align: right;">240</td></tr> <tr> <td>2. Questions relating to the various works performed by their department - - -</td><td style="text-align: right;">420</td></tr> <tr> <td>(22.) <b>FOREMEN OF SMITHS (FROM 1ST, 2ND, 3RD, AND 4TH CLASS SMITHS OF ALL YARDS).</b></td><td style="text-align: right;">Under 50.</td></tr> <tr> <td>1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions - - -</td><td style="text-align: right;">240</td></tr> <tr> <td>2. Questions relating to the various works performed by their department - - -</td><td style="text-align: right;">600</td></tr> <tr> <td>(23.) <b>FOREMEN OF FACTORY, AND BOILERMAKERS (FROM LEADING MEN OF FACTORY, BOILERMAKERS, &amp;C., AND OTHERS OF ALL YARDS).</b></td><td>Under 45 years, if hired, provided the candidate was under 35 years of age when first entered on the hired list, and that his service has been continuous. (Under 50 if already on the establishment.)</td></tr> <tr> <td>1. 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Questions relating to ropemaking - - -	400	(20.) <b>FOREMAN OF STOREHOUSES (FROM LEADING MEN OF STOREHOUSES OF ONE YARD, AND LEADING MEN OF SHIPWRIGHTS OF ONE YARD, IF NOMINATED BY STOREKEEPING OFFICER).</b>	Under 50.	First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, a knowledge of weights and measures in common use, Rule of Three, Practice, and Vulgar and Decimal Fractions - - -	300	(21.) <b>FOREMEN OF SAILMAKERS (FROM LEADING MEN OF SAILMAKERS OF ALL YARDS).</b>	Under 50.	1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, and Mensuration of surfaces - - -	240	2. Questions relating to the various works performed by their department - - -	420	(22.) <b>FOREMEN OF SMITHS (FROM 1ST, 2ND, 3RD, AND 4TH CLASS SMITHS OF ALL YARDS).</b>	Under 50.	1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions - - -	240	2. Questions relating to the various works performed by their department - - -	600	(23.) <b>FOREMEN OF FACTORY, AND BOILERMAKERS (FROM LEADING MEN OF FACTORY, BOILERMAKERS, &amp;C., AND OTHERS OF ALL YARDS).</b>	Under 45 years, if hired, provided the candidate was under 35 years of age when first entered on the hired list, and that his service has been continuous. (Under 50 if already on the establishment.)	1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions - - -	240	2. Questions relating to the various works performed by their respective departments - - -	600	(24.) <b>FOREMEN OF JOINERS (FROM LEADING MEN OF JOINERS OF ALL YARDS).</b>	Under 50.	1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Duodecimals, and Mensuration of plane surfaces and of solids - - -	240	2. Questions relating to the various works performed by their departments - - -	420
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\* These examinations are held at the various dockyards, &c., under the superintendence of the Civil Service Commissioners. The papers in professional subjects are, however, prepared and valued at the Admiralty



Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<b>ADMIRALTY—continued.</b>	
<b>EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION—cont.*</b>	
	<b>Marks.</b>
<b>(25.) FOREMEN OF CAULKERS (FROM LEADING MEN OF CAULKERS OF ALL YARDS).</b>	<b>Under 50.</b>
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Duodecimals, and Mensuration of plane surfaces and of solids	- 240
2. Questions relating to the various works performed by their departments	- 420
<b>(26.) FOREMEN OF THE YARD (FROM LEADING MEN, LINERS, DRAUGHTSMEN, MODELLERS OF ALL YARDS).</b>	<b>Under 50.</b>
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Duodecimals, and Mensuration of plane surfaces and of solids, together with Algebra to Simple Equations, and the first three books of Euclid, with deductions therefrom	- 800
2. Practical Shipbuilding, Laying off, and Calculation of Displacements	- 600
<b>(27.) FOREMEN OF ROPEMAKERS (FROM LAYERS OF ALL YARDS).</b>	<b>Under 50.</b>
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Duodecimals	- 300
2. Questions relating to the trade	- 450
<b>(28.) MASTER SMITH (FROM FOREMEN OF SMITHS OF ALL YARDS).</b>	<b>Under 50.</b>
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Duodecimals, and Mensuration of surfaces and solids	- 300
2. Questions relating to the trade, including the quality and manufacture of iron, and the building, survey, and repair of iron ships	- 600
<b>(29.) ASSISTANT MASTER SHIPWRIGHT (FROM FOREMEN OF THE YARD OF ALL YARDS).</b>	<b>Under 50.</b>
1. First four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Duodecimals, Mensuration of surfaces and solids, Algebra to Quadratic Equations, first six books of Euclid and deductions therefrom, Elementary Mechanics, and Hydrostatics	- 1,000
2. Practical Shipbuilding, Laying off, and Calculation of Displacement, and the Elements of Ship-Design	- 1,500

\* These examinations are held at the various dockyards, &c., under the superintendence of the Civil Service Commissioners. The papers in professional subjects are, however, prepared and valued at the Admiralty.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ADMIRALTY—continued.</b></p> <p><b>EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION—cont.*</b></p> <p>(30.) <b>VICTUALLING YARD—MASTERS, FOREMEN, AND LEADING MEN OF COOPERS (FROM COOPERS).</b>  1. Writing, first four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.  2. Conversion of timber and gauging of casks.</p> <p>(31.) <b>VICTUALLING YARD MASTERS AND LEADING MEN OF MILLERS (FROM MILLERS).</b>  1. Writing, first four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, and Rule of Three.  2. A knowledge of the various grains used in the service ; miscellaneous questions relating to the trade.</p> <p>(32.) <b>VICTUALLING YARD—MASTERS AND LEADING MEN OF BAKERS (FROM BAKERS).</b>  1. Writing, first four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, and Rule of Three.  2. A knowledge of the quality of flour ; miscellaneous questions relating to the trade.</p> <p>(33.) <b>VICTUALLING YARD — FOREMEN OF STORES AND LEADING MEN OF STORES (FROM LEADING MEN OF STORES AND STOREHOUSEMEN).</b>  Writing, first four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, Rule of Three, Practice, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.</p> <p>(34.) <b>VICTUALLING YARD—STOREHOUSEMEN AND LEADING MEN OF LABOURERS (FROM MECHANICS OR LABOURERS).</b>  Writing, first four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ADMIRALTY (COURT OF), ENGLAND.</b></p> <p><b>I. CLERKS IN REGISTRAR'S OFFICE</b> - - -</p> <p>1. Handwriting and Orthography.  2. Transcribing.  3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).  4. English Composition.  5. Précis.  6. One of the following subjects :—  (a.) Latin or a Modern Language.†  (b.) The leading points of English or Modern History.  (c.) Geography.  (d.) Algebra, Euclid, or any branch of Mathematics or Science.</p>	

\* These examinations are held at the various dockyards, &c., under the superintendence of the Civil Service Commissioners. The papers in professional subjects are, however, prepared and valued at the Admiralty.

† In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in languages are restricted to translation.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<b>ADMIRALTY (COURT OF), ENGLAND—continued.</b>	
<b>II. CLERKS IN MARSHAL'S OFFICE - - - - -</b> 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Transcribing. 3. Arithmetic (the first four rules, Practice, and the Rule of Three). 4. Grammatical structure of sentences of a simple character.	17 and 30.
<b>III. MESSENGERS - - - - -</b> <b>USHERS - - - - -</b> 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (Elementary).	20 and 35. 20 and 40.
<b>IV. SUPERINTENDENT OF SHIPKEEPERS, AND SHIP-KEEPERS.</b> 1. Reading. 2. Writing.	20 and 40. If previously employed as shipkeeper a person may be appointed up to 45, provided he was under 40 when
first employed. The permanent shipkeeper may be promoted to be superintendent of shipkeepers even though above the age of 40.	
<b>ADMIRALTY COURT (IRELAND).</b>	
<b>CLERKS IN REGISTRY, CLERKS IN MARSHAL'S OFFICE, AND CLERKS IN COURT.</b> 1. Exercises in Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (elementary). 3. Indexing. 4. Comparison of copies with originals. 5. English Composition. 6. (For clerks in Court) Shorthand.	17 and 35. With an extension of five years in favour of persons who have been in the Public Service continuously from a time at which they were under 35.
<b>BANKRUPTCY COURT (ENGLAND).</b>	
<b>CLERKS IN THE OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER IN BANKRUPTCY. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.)</b>	
<b>BANKRUPTCY COURT (IRELAND).</b>	
<b>CLERK OR ASSISTANT - - - - -</b> 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Book-keeping and Accounts. 5. Geography of the United Kingdom.	18 and 30.
<b>BRITISH MUSEUM.</b>	
<b>I. ASSISTANTS - - - - -</b> 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary). 3. English Composition. 4. Précis. 5. Geography. 6. British History. 7. Two Languages besides English, one of which must be either Greek or Latin.	18 and 30. "Persons possessing a special knowledge whose services are particularly needed," may be appointed up to 35.
<i>[Persons possessing a special knowledge, whose services are particularly needed, will be examined with regard to the knowledge in which special proficiency is required rather than with regard to the general subjects of the qualifications for Assistants.]</i>	

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<b>BRITISH MUSEUM—continued.</b>	
<b>II. JUNIOR ASSISTANTS</b> - - - - 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary). 3. Précis. 4. Translation from one Ancient or Modern Foreign Language.	17 and 25.
<b>III. MESSENGERS AND MALE ATTENDANTS</b> - - 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (first two rules, simple and compound).	18 and 40.
<b>BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.</b>	
<b>I. CLERKS, CLERKS OF THE WORKS. BAILIFFS.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
<b>II. SCHOOLMASTERS.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
<b>III. STEWARDS, AND ASSISTANT STOREKEEPERS</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
<b>IV. MATRON.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
<b>V. CHIEF ATTENDANT, PRINCIPAL ATTENDANT</b> - - 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (simple Addition and Subtraction).	20 and 40*. With same exception as for subordinate officers (male). <i>See note § below.</i>
<b>VI. GARDENERS</b> - - - - 1. Writing from dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three, and Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).	24 and 40.*†
<b>VII. ENGINEERS</b> - - - - 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).	24 and 40.* Candidates who have been discharged from the Army to be eligible while under 45, provided their service commenced while they were under 40, and has been continuous.
† provided their service commenced while they were under 40, and has been continuous. Persons who have been continuously employed as carpenters, &c. from a period at which they were under 40 years, may be eligible up to 50.	
<b>VIII. SUBORDINATE OFFICES AND ATTENDANTS (MALE)</b> - 1. Reading. 2. Writing.	20 and 40.*§ § An exception to be made in favour of those who have served in the Army, or as attendants
in hospitals, or as clerks of the works, or foremen of the works, or storekeeper in the Convict Service. Such candidates to be eligible while under 45, provided their service commenced while they were under 40, and has been continuous.	
<b>IX. SUBORDINATE SERVANTS AND ATTENDANTS (FEMALE).</b> 1. Reading. 2. Writing.	20 and 36.*

\* Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

† Candidates who have been discharged from the army to be eligible while under 45, provided their service commenced while they were under 40, and has been continuous.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<b>BURIAL GROUNDS, OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF. CLERKS.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.)	
<hr/> <b>CENSUS OFFICE (ENGLAND).</b>	
<b>TEMPORARY CLERKS</b> - - - - - 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Copying. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	15 and 40.
<hr/> <b>CENSUS OFFICE (IRELAND).</b>	
<b>I. TEMPORARY CLERKS</b> - - - - - 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Copying. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	15 and 40. In the case of all persons who have been employed either as Temporary Clerks or as Task Workers on the Census of 1861, the limits of age will be extended to 55.
<b>II. TASKWORKERS</b> - - - - - 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Elementary Arithmetic.	18 and 60.
<b>III. OFFICE KEEPER</b> - - - - - 1. Reading. 2. Writing.	Not fixed.
<b>IV. PACKERS AND MESSENGERS</b> - - - - - 1. Reading. 2. Writing.	20 and 50.
<b>V. BOY MESSENGERS</b> - - - - - 1. Reading. 2. Writing.	14 and 18.
<hr/> <b>CENSUS OFFICE (SCOTLAND).</b>	
<b>TEMPORARY CLERKS</b> - - - - - 1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Copying. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	15 and 40.
<hr/> <b>CHANCERY, ENGLAND (COURT OF).</b> (Scheme under consideration.)	
<hr/> <b>CHANCERY, IRELAND (COURT OF).</b>	
<b>I. CLERKS IN RECORD AND WRIT OFFICE</b> - - - 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Comparison of copies with originals. 4. English Composition. 5. British History. 6. The first two volumes of Stephen's Commentaries. 18.	18 and 30.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>CHANCERY, IRELAND—continued.</b></p> <p><b>II. CLERKS IN CROWN AND HANAPER OFFICE</b> - - -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Handwriting and Orthography.</li> <li>2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).</li> <li>3. Geography.</li> <li>4. English History.</li> </ol> <p><b>III. CLERKS IN REGISTRAR'S OFFICE</b> - - -</p> <p>A candidate nominated under sect. 17 of 6 &amp; 7 Will. IV. c. 74 without the right of succession referred to in sect. 11 was examined under the following scheme :—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Handwriting and Orthography.</li> <li>2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).</li> <li>3. Comparison of copies with originals.</li> <li>4. English Composition.</li> <li>5. British History from the year 1688.</li> </ol>	
	<p>16 and 30.</p> <p>16 and 30.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>CHANCERY, SCOTLAND (OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF).</b></p> <p><b>I. FIRST AND SECOND CLERK</b> - - -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Writing from Dictation.</li> <li>2. Arithmetic (elementary).</li> <li>3. Book-keeping by Single Entry.</li> <li>4. English Composition.</li> <li>5. Latin Translation.</li> <li>6. Scotch Law and Conveyancing.</li> <li>7. The power of reading and writing the Engrossing Hand used in Chancery; the power of reading the older volumes of the records; and a general knowledge of the Writs and Extracts issued from Chancery.</li> </ol> <p><b>II. PERMANENT ASSISTANT CLERKS</b> - - -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Handwriting and Orthography.</li> <li>2. Arithmetic.</li> <li>3. English Composition.</li> <li>4. Latin (slight elementary knowledge).</li> <li>5. The power of reading and writing the Engrossing Hand used in Chancery, and the power of reading the older volumes of the Records.</li> </ol>	
	<p>21 and 25.</p> <p>Assistant Clerks (permanent or temporary) are to be considered eligible whatever may be their ages, provided they were under 25 when first employed and have served continuously.</p> <p>18 and 30.</p> <p>Except in the case of those who have previously served as Temporary Clerks.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>CHARITABLE BEQUESTS COMMISSION (IRELAND).</b></p> <p><b>MESSENGER AND OFFICE KEEPER</b> - - -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Writing from Dictation.</li> <li>2. Arithmetic (elementary).</li> </ol>	
	<p>20 and 40.</p> <p>An extension to 45 will be allowed in favour of all persons who may have been discharged from the Army, provided their service commenced when they were under 40 and has been continuous.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>CHARITY COMMISSION.</b></p> <p><b>I. JUNIOR CLERKS.</b> Included in Schedule A.—Under special regulations, as follows:—</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Obligatory Subjects.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Handwriting.</li> <li>2. Orthography.</li> <li>3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).</li> <li>4. English Composition.</li> <li>5. Précis Writing.</li> </ol>	
	<p>19 and 25.</p>

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<p align="center"><b>CHARITY COMMISSION—continued.</b></p> <p>6. The principles of Law and Equity having relation especially to Charitable and Public Trusts.</p> <p>7. Procedure and Practice in Courts of Law and Equity.</p> <p>8. Elements of Conveyancing.</p> <p align="center"><i>Optional Subjects.</i></p> <p>9. Geography.</p> <p>10. English History</p> <p>11. Latin.</p> <p align="center"><i>Fee 1l.</i></p> <p align="center">[Dated 17th May 1878.]</p> <p><b>II. MESSENGERS</b> - - - - -</p> <p>1. Handwriting and spelling.</p> <p>2. Arithmetic (elementary).</p> <p><b>III. FIRELIGHTERS</b> - - - - -</p> <p>1. Reading.</p> <p>2. Writing.</p>	
<p align="center"><b>CHELSEA HOSPITAL.</b></p> <p><b>I. CLERKS AND TEMPORARY CLERKS</b> - - - - -</p> <p>1. Writing from Dictation.</p> <p>2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).</p> <p>3. Book-keeping by Single Entry.</p> <p>4. English Composition.</p> <p>5. Précis.</p> <p>6. One Dead or Modern Foreign Language.*</p> <p><b>II. WOMEN (NURSES, &amp;c.)</b> - - - - -</p> <p>1. Reading.</p> <p>2. Writing.</p> <p>3. Arithmetic (simple Addition and Subtraction).</p>	<p align="center">17 and 25.</p> <p>An extension to 30 will be allowed in favour of those who having been employed as Temporary Clerks while under the age of 25, have served continuously.</p> <p align="center">23 and 40.</p>
<p align="center"><b>CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE (IRELAND).</b></p> <p><b>I. CLERKS.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)</p> <p><b>II. SUPERINTENDENTS OF MESSENGERS, AND MESSENGERS.</b></p> <p>1. Writing from Dictation.</p> <p>2. Arithmetic (elementary).</p>	
<p align="center"><b>CHURCH TEMPORALITIES COMMISSION (IRELAND).</b></p> <p><b>I. CLERKS</b> - - - - -</p> <p>1. Exercises to test Handwriting and Orthography.</p> <p>2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).</p> <p>3. Précis.</p> <p><b>II. OFFICE KEEPERS AND MESSENGERS</b> - - - - -</p> <p>1. Reading.</p> <p>2. Writing.</p> <p>3. Arithmetic (elementary).</p>	
	<p align="center">17 and 30.</p> <p align="center">20 and 50.</p>

\* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in languages are restricted to translation.

† Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<p align="center"><b>CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.</b></p> <p><b>I. CLERKS.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class I.)</p> <p><b>II. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.)</p> <p><b>III. OFFICE KEEPERS AND MESSENGERS</b> - - -</p> <p>1. Handwriting and Orthography.</p> <p>2. Arithmetic (elementary).</p> <p>considered as extended to five years beyond the ordinary limit, providing the candidate was, when he first entered the Service, under the maximum limit fixed for the situation to which he seeks admittance, and has since served continuously.</p> <p><b>IV. TEMPORARY PORTER</b> - - - - -</p> <p>1. Reading.</p> <p>2. Writing.</p> <p>3. Elementary Arithmetic.</p> <p><b>V. LABOURERS</b> - - - - -</p> <p>1. Reading.</p> <p>2. Writing.</p> <p><b>VI. BOY MESSENGERS</b> - - - - -</p> <p>1. Reading MSS.</p> <p>2. Writing.</p> <p>3. Spelling (easy words).</p> <p>4. Arithmetic (elementary).</p>	
<p align="center"><b>COLLECTOR GENERAL OF RATES, DUBLIN</b> (OFFICE OF).</p> <p><b>CLERKS</b> - - - - -</p> <p>1. Handwriting and Orthography.</p> <p>2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and per-centages).</p> <p>3. English Composition.</p>	<p align="center">21 and 35.</p> <p>For candidates who have been previously in the Public Service the maximum limit shall be the maximum limit fixed for the situation to which he seeks admittance, and has since served continuously.</p> <p align="center">21 and 50.</p> <p align="center">21 and 30.</p> <p align="center">13 and 15.</p>
<p align="center"><b>COLONIAL OFFICE.</b></p> <p><b>I. CLERKS.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)</p> <p><b>II. CLERKS IN ACCOUNTS' BRANCH.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)</p> <p><b>III. WRITERS IN CEYLON, HONG KONG CADETS AND STRAITS SETTLEMENTS CADETS.*</b></p> <p align="center"><i>A.—Obligatory.</i></p> <p>1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.</p> <p>2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).</p> <p>3. Translation from Latin and one of the following languages:—Greek, French, German, Italian.</p> <p>4. English Composition, including Précis Writing.</p>	

\* For the full regulations as to these appointments see the 15th Report of the Civil Service Commissioners, pp. 66 to 71.



Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>COLONIAL OFFICE—continued.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>B.—Optional.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Pure and Mixed Mathematics.</li> <li>6. Ancient or Modern History, and Geography.</li> <li>7. Elements of Constitutional and International Law and Political Economy.</li> <li>8. Geology, Civil Engineering, and Surveying.</li> </ol> <p><i>Every candidate must show a competent knowledge of the first four subjects, and may select any two of the optional subjects.</i></p> <p><b>IV. PORTERS, EXTRA PORTERS, AND LIBRARY MESSENGERS.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reading.</li> <li>2. Writing from Dictation.</li> <li>3. Arithmetic (first four rules).</li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>21 and 35.</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>COMMON PLEAS (COURT OF).</b></p> <p><b>CLERKS</b> - - - - -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.</li> <li>2. Writing from Dictation or transcribing written documents.</li> <li>3. Comparison of Copies with Originals.</li> <li>4. Arithmetic - - - - -</li> <li>5. English History - - - - -</li> <li>6. Geography - - - - -</li> <li>7. Latin or French, at option of candidate</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">} elementary.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>18 and 30.</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>COMMON PLEAS, IRELAND (MASTER'S OFFICE).</b></p> <p><b>CLERKS AND WRITING CLERKS</b> - - - - -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Handwriting and Orthography.</li> <li>2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).</li> <li>3. Geography.</li> <li>4. English History.</li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>16 and 30.</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>COMMONS, HOUSE OF.</b></p> <p><b>DEPARTMENT OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE.</b></p> <p><b>CLERKS AND SUPERNUMERARY CLERKS</b> - - - - -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Handwriting and Orthography.</li> <li>2. The power of accurate comparison of Copies with Originals.</li> <li>3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).</li> <li>4. English Composition.</li> <li>5. History of England, and of the Constitution.</li> <li>6. Latin or French.*</li> <li>7. (For COMMITTEE CLERKS) the Elements of the Law of Evidence.</li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>19 and 25.</b></p> <p>For Candidates who have previously been in the Public Service as Temporary Clerks or otherwise the maximum limit shall be extended to 30, provided the Candidate was under 25 when he entered the service, and has served continuously.</p>

\* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in languages are restricted to translation.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.																								
COMMONS, HOUSE OF—continued.																									
II. ACCOUNTANT - - - - - 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Book-keeping by Double Entry.	25 and 30. Except in the case of a person already in the public service, when the maximum limit may be extended to 35.																								
III. SUPERINTENDENT OF COPYING DEPARTMENT - - 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	20 and 40.																								
IV. OFFICE MESSENGERS - - - - - 1. Reading. 2. Writing (including moderate correctness of Spelling). 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	25 and 40.																								
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DEPARTMENT OF THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.																									
I. EXTRA MESSENGERS, ATTENDANTS IN THE OFFICE OF THE EXAMINERS OF PRIVATE BILLS. 1. Reading and Writing. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).	25 and 40.																								
II. ATTENDANTS IN THE LOBBY - - - - - 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	21 and 40.																								
III. PORTERS IN THE MEMBERS' WAITING ROOM - [No literary examination.]	21 and 40.																								
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CONSTABULARY (ROYAL IRISH).																									
I. CLERKS IN INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE. (Included in Schedule A., Scheme II.)																									
II. MESSENGERS - - - - - 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).	20 and 35. Any Candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.																								
III. CADETS OF CONSTABULARY - - - - -	21 and 26. (When sons of Constabulary Officers, 18 and 26). Any Candidate presenting himself within two months after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.																								
<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td>Maximum Marks</td></tr><tr><td>1. Handwriting and Orthography</td><td>-</td><td>150</td></tr><tr><td>2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and Per-centages)</td><td>-</td><td>200</td></tr><tr><td>3. English Composition</td><td>-</td><td>200</td></tr><tr><td>Intelligence in Dictation and Orthographical Paper</td><td>-</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>4. Geography of British Isles (especially that of Ireland)</td><td>-</td><td>150</td></tr><tr><td>5. British History</td><td>-</td><td>200</td></tr><tr><td>6. Précis Writing</td><td>-</td><td>150</td></tr></table>			Maximum Marks	1. Handwriting and Orthography	-	150	2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and Per-centages)	-	200	3. English Composition	-	200	Intelligence in Dictation and Orthographical Paper	-	100	4. Geography of British Isles (especially that of Ireland)	-	150	5. British History	-	200	6. Précis Writing	-	150	
		Maximum Marks																							
1. Handwriting and Orthography	-	150																							
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and Per-centages)	-	200																							
3. English Composition	-	200																							
Intelligence in Dictation and Orthographical Paper	-	100																							
4. Geography of British Isles (especially that of Ireland)	-	150																							
5. British History	-	200																							
6. Précis Writing	-	150																							

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<b>CONVICT PRISONS DEPARTMENT (IRELAND).</b>	
I. CLERKS IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTORS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
II. MESSENGERS IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTORS -	20 and 35.*†
1. Writing from Dictation.	
2. Arithmetic (elementary).	
III. ASSISTANT SCHOOLMASTERS AND ASSISTANT SCHOOLMISTRESSES.	24 and 42.*†
1. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	
2. English Grammar.	
3. Geography.	
4. History.	
5. School Management.	
IV. CLERKS IN THE CONVICT PRISONS - - -	18 and 40.*†
1. Writing from Dictation.	
2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three, Practice, and the Arithmetical Tables).	
V. STEWARDS AND ACCOUNTING CLERKS - - -	25 and 42.*†
1. Handwriting and Orthography.	
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	
3. Book-keeping (elementary).	
VI. STEWARD'S CLERKS - - - - -	18 and 40.*†
1. Reading.	
2. Handwriting and Orthography.	
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	
VII. HATCHMEN, WARDERS, MESSENGERS, AND NIGHT WATCHMEN.	23 and 40.*†‡
TRADES' WARDERS (when military men) - -	23 and 45.*†
TRADES' WARDERS (when civilians) - - -	23 and 40.*†
TEMPORARY TRADES' WARDERS (military and civil candidates).	23 and 45.*†
OFFICE KEEPER (Director's Office), ASSISTANT MATRONS AND HOSPITAL NURSES.	23 and 42.*†
1. Reading.	
2. Writing.	
3. Arithmetic (simple Addition and Subtraction).	
<b>CONVICT SERVICE.</b>	
I. SECRETARY. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
II. DEPUTY GOVERNORS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	

\* Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

† The maximum limit of age may be extended in favour of a person already in the Convict Service, and any person employed in a prison under the control of the Lord Lieutenant may be transferred to another such prison at any age, provided in each case that he has served in an established capacity from a time at which he was within the ordinary limits.

‡ Persons admitted as Hatchmen, Warders, Messengers, Night Watchmen, or Assistant Cooks, may be transferred from one to another of these appointments, although their age exceeds 40.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>CONVICT SERVICE—continued.</b></p> <p>III. CLERKS IN DIRECTORS' OFFICE. (Included in Schedule A., Scheme for Class II.)</p> <p>IV. CLERKS IN PRISONS. (Included in Schedule A., Scheme for Class II.)</p> <p>V. CLERK AND DRAUGHTSMAN, OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)</p> <p>VI. STEWARDS (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)</p> <p>VII. SCHOOLMASTERS AND SCHOOLMISTRESSES (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)</p> <p>VIII. DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF FEMALE CONVICT PRISONS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)</p> <p>IX. SCRIPTURE READERS AND LADY SCRIPTURE READERS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)</p> <p>X. COMPOUNDERS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)</p> <p>XI. FARM BAILIFFS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)</p> <p>XII. ENGINEERS, CLERKS OF WORKS, AND FOREMEN OF WORKS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)</p> <p>XIII. ASSISTANT MESSENGERS IN CONVICT PRISONS -</p> <p>1. Reading.</p> <p>2. Writing and Spelling.</p> <p>3. Arithmetic (simple Addition and Subtraction).</p> <p>XIV. MATRONS AND ASSISTANT MATRONS -</p> <p>SUBORDINATE OFFICERS IN PRISONS, DIVISION I. (Instructing Warders, Assistant Warders, Infirmary Nurses, Trades Warders, Messengers in Directors' Office and in Prisons, Artisans, Stewards, Porters, Manufacturers' Porters, Locomotive Engineers and Fitters, Boiler Makers, Engine Drivers, Foremen of Platelayers, Gasmen.)</p> <p>1. Reading.</p> <p>2. Writing.</p> <p>3. Arithmetic (simple Addition and Subtraction).</p> <p>XV. SUBORDINATE OFFICERS IN PRISONS, DIVISION II. (Civil Guards, Night-Watchmen, Stokers, Labourers, Assistant Mechanics, Dairywomen, and Assistant Gasmen.)</p> <p>1. Reading.</p> <p>2. Writing.</p> <p>XVI. HOUSEKEEPERS, OFFICE OF DIRECTORS -</p> <p>1. Reading.</p> <p>2. Writing.</p>	
	14 and 20.*
	23 and 40.*†
	24 and 42.*†
	24 and 42.*†
	25 and 45.*†

\* Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

† The maximum limit of age may be extended in favour of all persons who may have served continuously in a permanent capacity in the Convict Service from a time when they were under the maximum limit.

‡ An exception to be made in favour of those who have served either in this or other Departments of the Public Service, such candidates to be eligible while under 45 years of age, provided their service commenced while they were under the superior limits and has been continuous.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<p align="center"><b>CONVICT SERVICE—continued.</b></p> <p><b>XVII. DOOR-PORTER, OFFICE OF DIRECTORS</b> - -</p> <p>1. Reading.</p> <p>2. Writing and Spelling.</p> <p>3. Arithmetic (simple addition and subtraction).</p> <p><b>XVIII. WATER POLICE CONSTABLES (Western Australia).</b></p> <p>1. Reading.</p> <p>2. Writing.</p>	<p align="center"><b>CONVICT SERVICE (SCOTLAND).</b></p> <p align="center"><i>See PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND).</i></p> <p align="center"><b>COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE, AND TITHE COMMISSION.</b></p> <p><b>I. CLERKS AND ASSISTANT RECORD KEEPERS.</b> (Scheme under consideration.)</p> <p><b>II. ARCHITECTURAL SURVEYOR.</b> (Scheme under consideration.)</p> <p><b>III. PERMANENT DRAUGHTSMEN, ASSISTANT SURVEYORS, AND ASSISTANTS IN THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.</b> (Scheme under consideration.)</p> <p><b>IV. TEMPORARY ASSISTANTS IN THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.</b> (Scheme under consideration.)</p> <p><b>V. MESSENGERS</b> - - - - -</p> <p>1. Reading.</p> <p>2. Writing from Dictation.</p> <p>3. Arithmetic (elementary).</p>
<p align="center"><b>CONVICT SERVICE (SCOTLAND).</b></p> <p align="center"><i>See PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND).</i></p> <p align="center"><b>COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE, AND TITHE COMMISSION.</b></p> <p><b>I. CLERKS AND ASSISTANT RECORD KEEPERS.</b> (Scheme under consideration.)</p> <p><b>II. ARCHITECTURAL SURVEYOR.</b> (Scheme under consideration.)</p> <p><b>III. PERMANENT DRAUGHTSMEN, ASSISTANT SURVEYORS, AND ASSISTANTS IN THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.</b> (Scheme under consideration.)</p> <p><b>IV. TEMPORARY ASSISTANTS IN THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.</b> (Scheme under consideration.)</p> <p><b>V. MESSENGERS</b> - - - - -</p> <p>1. Reading.</p> <p>2. Writing from Dictation.</p> <p>3. Arithmetic (elementary).</p>	<p align="center"><b>CONVICT SERVICE (SCOTLAND).</b></p> <p align="center"><i>See PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND).</i></p> <p align="center"><b>COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE, AND TITHE COMMISSION.</b></p> <p><b>I. CLERKS AND ASSISTANT RECORD KEEPERS.</b> (Scheme under consideration.)</p> <p><b>II. ARCHITECTURAL SURVEYOR.</b> (Scheme under consideration.)</p> <p><b>III. PERMANENT DRAUGHTSMEN, ASSISTANT SURVEYORS, AND ASSISTANTS IN THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.</b> (Scheme under consideration.)</p> <p><b>IV. TEMPORARY ASSISTANTS IN THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.</b> (Scheme under consideration.)</p> <p><b>V. MESSENGERS</b> - - - - -</p> <p>1. Reading.</p> <p>2. Writing from Dictation.</p> <p>3. Arithmetic (elementary).</p>
<p align="center"><b>COUNTY COURTS JUDGMENTS REGISTRY.</b></p> <p><b>CLERKS.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)</p>	<p align="center"><b>COUNTY COURTS JUDGMENTS REGISTRY.</b></p> <p><b>CLERKS.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)</p>
<p align="center"><b>COUNTY SURVEYORS (IRELAND)</b> - -</p> <p align="center">[Examined under 25 &amp; 26 Vict. c. 101.]</p>	<p align="center"><b>COUNTY SURVEYORS (IRELAND)</b> - -</p> <p align="center">[Examined under 25 &amp; 26 Vict. c. 101.]</p>
<p align="center"><b>PART I.</b></p> <p align="right"><b>Maximum of Marks.</b></p> <p>Mathematics, including Geometry, Trigonometry, Algebra, Differential and Integral Calculus, and Geometrical Optics - - - - - 100</p> <p>Mechanical Philosophy, including Statics and Dynamics, Hydrostatics, and Hydraulics, Pneumatics, and Heat regarded as a source of Power - - - - - 100</p> <p>Experimental Science, including Inorganic Chemistry, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism - - - - - 100</p> <p>Geology and Mineralogy - - - - - 40</p> <p>(No candidate will be eligible who does not show some proficiency under one at least of the heads included in Part I.)</p>	<p align="center"><b>PART I.</b></p> <p align="right"><b>Maximum of Marks.</b></p> <p>Mathematics, including Geometry, Trigonometry, Algebra, Differential and Integral Calculus, and Geometrical Optics - - - - - 100</p> <p>Mechanical Philosophy, including Statics and Dynamics, Hydrostatics, and Hydraulics, Pneumatics, and Heat regarded as a source of Power - - - - - 100</p> <p>Experimental Science, including Inorganic Chemistry, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism - - - - - 100</p> <p>Geology and Mineralogy - - - - - 40</p> <p>(No candidate will be eligible who does not show some proficiency under one at least of the heads included in Part I.)</p>

\* Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

† The maximum limit of age may be extended in favour of all persons who may have served continuously in a permanent capacity in the Convict Service from a time when they were under the maximum limit.

‡ The limits to be extended in the case of persons who have been continuously employed in any of the Government prisons.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<p align="center"><b>COUNTY SURVEYORS (IRELAND)—continued.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>PART II.</b></p> <p align="right">Maximum of Marks.</p> <p>Strength and other Properties of Materials, and the Calculation of Strains - - - - 100</p> <p>(A.) Railway and Canal Engineering - - - 140</p> <p>(B.) Marine Engineering, including Harbour, Dock, Sea, and Reclamation Works - - - 140</p> <p>(C.) Hydraulic Engineering, including Water Sup- ply, Sewage, and Irrigation - - - 140</p> <p>(D.) County Works, including Architecture, Roads, Drainage, and River Works - - - 140</p> <p align="right"><u>1,000</u></p>	
<p>*** Each of the groups lettered A., B., C., D., to include Designs, Estimates, Specifications, and the mechanical contrivances connected with it; and the candidates will be required to show that they have been engaged in the practice of their profession on adequate works for a sufficient time, or have had in some other way satisfactory opportunities of becoming acquainted with the practice of their profession in some one of the branches thus indicated.</p>	
<p align="center"><b>CRIMINAL LAW ACCOUNTS (OFFICE OF EXAMINERS OF).</b></p>	
<p><b>I. CLERKS.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)</p>	
<p><b>II. MESSENGERS</b> - - - - -</p> <p>1. Reading.</p> <p>2. Writing and Spelling.</p>	<p align="center">21 and 40.</p>
<p align="center"><b>CROWN OFFICE, CHANCERY.</b></p>	
<p><b>I. CLERKS</b> - - - - -</p> <p>1. Handwriting (including German text and engrossing hand) and Orthography.</p> <p>2. Arithmetic (elementary).</p> <p>3. English Composition.</p>	<p align="center">20 to 26.</p>
<p align="center"><b>CROWN OFFICE, QUEEN'S BENCH.</b></p> <p align="center">(See Queen's Bench.)</p>	
<p align="center"><b>CUSTOMS.</b></p>	
<p><b>I. CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.</b> (Included in Schedule A., under special Regulations.—See TREASURY, Clerks in the Solicitor's Office.)</p>	<p align="center">20 and 30.</p>
<p><b>II. OTHER CLERKS.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)</p>	
<p><b>III. DRAUGHTSMEN FOR TONNAGE.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)</p>	

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<b>CUSTOMS—continued.</b>	
<b>IV. OUTDOOR OFFICERS.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—To be selected by same competition as Second Class Assistants of Excise in the Inland Revenue.)	19 and 25.
The examination will be in the following subjects:—	
1. Handwriting.	
2. Orthography.	
3. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	
4. English Composition.	
Fee, 15s.	
<b>V. MESSENGERS</b> - - - - -	20 and 35.*†‡
<b>HOUSEKEEPERS</b> - - - - -	25 and 45.*†
1. Reading.	
2. Writing.	
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules).	
<b>VI. WATERMEN OR BOATMEN, WATCHMEN, HOUSE PORTERS AT DUBLIN, AND QUARANTINE MARINEERS.</b>	20 and 30.*†
<b>QUARANTINE BOYS</b> - - - - -	14 and 16.*†
1. Reading.	
2. Writing.	
With the same exceptions as for Messengers (Class V., above).	
<b>DEEDS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND).</b>	
<b>I. CLERKS, TRANSCRIBERS.</b> (Included in Schedule A., Scheme II.)	
<b>II. HOUSEKEEPERS</b> - - - - -	25 and 45.
1. Reading.	
2. Writing.	
<b>DEEDS, REGISTRY OF, IN MIDDLESEX.</b>	
(Nothing fixed.)	
<b>DESIGNS, REGISTRY OF.</b>	
<b>I. CLERKS.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
<b>II. OFFICE KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND PORTERS.</b> (The same as in the Board of Trade.)	

\* Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

† An established officer may be appointed to a second situation whatever his age, provided that at the time of his first appointment to the service he was eligible under the Regulations then in force for his second situation.

‡ Extra Officers promoted to the establishment to be admitted up to the age of 40 years, provided they were first employed in the Customs before they reached the maximum age, and have been employed not less than six months in each year.

No person will be admitted who shall have attained the maximum age, although removed from another Public Department.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>DUBLIN CITY PRISONS.</b></p> <p><b>WARDERS AND OTHER SUBORDINATE OFFICERS (MALE) ;</b>  <b>SUBORDINATE OFFICERS (FEMALE).</b>  1. Reading.  2. Writing.  3. Arithmetic (simple Addition and Subtraction).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">21 and 40.†</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.</b></p> <p><b>I. CLERKS IN THE COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, AND CLERKS</b>  <b>IN THE RECEIVERS' OFFICE. (Included in Schedule</b>  <b>A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)</b></p> <p><b>II. CLERKS IN DIVISIONAL OFFICES. (Included in Sche-</b>  <b>dule A.—Scheme II.)</b></p> <p><b>III. MESSENGERS - - - - -</b>  1. Writing from Dictation.  2. Arithmetic (elementary).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">20 and 35.*</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>DUNDRUM CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC</b>  <b>ASYLUM.</b></p> <p><b>I. CLERKS - - - - -</b>  1. Writing from Dictation.  2. Arithmetic (first four rules and Vulgar Fractions).  3. Account Keeping.</p> <p><b>II. STOREKEEPERS - - - - -</b>  (Same as for Clerks.)</p> <p><b>III. ASSISTANT STOREKEEPERS - - - - -</b>  <b>MATRONS, ASSISTANT MATRONS - - - - -</b>  1. Reading.  2. Writing.  3. Arithmetic (elementary).</p> <p><b>IV. ATTENDANTS (MALE AND FEMALE), COOKS - - - - -</b>  1. Reading.  2. Writing.</p> <p><b>V. NIGHT WATCHMEN - - - - -</b>  1. Reading.  2. Writing.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">18 to 25.*†</p> <p>Persons already in the Public Service to be regarded as eligible, provided their service has been continuous from a time at which they were within the ordinary limits.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">25 to 40.*†</p> <p style="text-align: center;">20 and 40.*†</p> <p style="text-align: center;">20 and 40.*†</p> <p>A person originally appointed an attendant may be promoted to one of these situations, provided she was within the limits of age prescribed at the time of her original appointment.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">20 and 40.*†</p> <p style="text-align: center;">23 and 44.*</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.</b></p> <p><b>I. CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class I.)</b></p> <p><b>II. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A.—</b>  <b>Scheme for Class II.)</b></p>	

\* Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

† Any person employed in a prison under the control of the Lord Lieutenant may be transferred to another such prison at any age, provided he has served continuously in an established capacity from a time at which he was within the ordinary limits.



Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<p><b>ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION—continued.</b></p> <p><b>III. OFFICE KEEPERS</b> - - - - -</p> <p><b>MESSENGERS AND PORTERS</b> - - - - -</p> <p>1. Handwriting and Orthography.</p> <p>2. Arithmetic (elementary).</p>	<p>25 and 45. <sup>25 and 45.</sup></p> <p>21 and 35. <sup>21 and 35.</sup></p> <p>Persons employed as Extra Porters from a time at which their age did not exceed 35 years will be eligible as porters.</p>
<p><b>EDUCATION OFFICE.</b></p> <p><b>I. ASSISTANT SECRETARIES, INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS AND EXAMINERS.</b> (In these cases the Civil Service Commissioners grant certificates in respect of health only).</p> <p><b>II. INSPECTORS' ASSISTANTS</b> - - - - -</p> <p>[The examination to be based on Standards 5 and 6 of the current code.*]</p> <p>1. Reading.</p> <p>2. Handwriting and Orthography.</p> <p>3. Arithmetic (including Practice, Bills of Parcels, Proportion, and Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).</p> <p>4. English Composition.</p> <p><b>III. ACCOUNTANTS.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)</p> <p><b>IV. ASSISTANT CLERKS.</b> (To be selected by open competition under Scheme for Class II.)</p>	<p>22 and 35.</p>
<p><b>EDUCATION BOARD (SCOTLAND).</b></p> <p><b>I. SENIOR CLERKS</b> - - - - -</p> <p>1. Handwriting and Orthography.</p> <p>2. Arithmetic.</p> <p>3. Copying MS.</p> <p>4. Digesting Returns into Summaries.</p> <p>5. English Composition.</p> <p>6. Geography of Scotland.</p> <p>7. History of Scotland.</p> <p><b>II. JUNIOR CLERKS</b> - - - - -</p> <p>1. Handwriting and Orthography.</p> <p>2. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).</p> <p>3. Copying MS.</p> <p>4. English Composition.</p> <p><b>III. OFFICE KEEPERS</b> - - - - -</p> <p>1. Reading.</p> <p>2. Writing (including spelling).</p>	
<p><b>EMIGRATION OFFICE.</b></p> <p><b>I. EMIGRATION OFFICERS AND ASSISTANT EMIGRATION OFFICERS.</b></p> <p>Appointments to be made under clause VII. of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870.</p> <p><b>II. CLERKS.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)</p> <p><b>III. CLERK IN THE GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE, LIVERPOOL.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.)</p>	<p>25 and 45.</p>

\* The Code is "revised annually, the character of the examination for the post of Inspector's assistant, is, therefore, liable to change from year to year."

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<b>EMIGRATION OFFICE—continued.</b>	
IV. MESSENGERS IN LONDON - - - -	20 and 35.
MESSENGERS AT OUTPORTS - - - -	16 and 35.
1. Reading.	
2. Writing.	
3. Arithmetic (elementary).	
V. TEMPORARY SERVANT AND HOUSEKEEPER - -	25 and 40.
1. Reading.	
2. Writing.	
VI. OFFICE CLEANERS IN THE OFFICES OF THE GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICERS. (No literary examination.)	16 and 30.
<b>EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT.</b>	
I. CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
II. MESSENGERS AND LIBRARY PORTERS - - - -	21 and 35.
1. Reading.	
2. Writing from Dictation.	
3. Arithmetic (elementary).	
<b>EXCHEQUER, COURT OF.</b>	
CLERKS - - - - -	18 and 30.
1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.	An extension of five years will be allowed in favour of persons who have served continuously in any Public Department from a period at which they were within the limits of age ordinarily prescribed.
2. Writing from Dictation or transcribing written documents.	
3. Comparison of Copies with Originals.	
4. Arithmetic - - - - -	
5. English History - - - - -	
6. Geography - - - - -	
7. Latin or French, at option of candidate	
	elementary.
<b>EXCHEQUER, IRELAND (MASTER'S OFFICE).</b>	
CLERKS - - - - -	16 and 30.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.	
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	
3. Geography.	
4. English History.	
<b>FACTORY INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT.</b>	
I. SUB-INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES. Included in Schedule A., under special Regulations, as follows:—	21 and 30.
1. Handwriting.	
2. Spelling.	
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	
4. English Composition.	
5. Précis.	
6. Political Economy.	
7. Mathematics, i.e., Euclid (vi. Books), Algebra (to Binomial Theorem), Plane Trigonometry (to Solution of Triangles).	
8. Latin.	
9. Greek.	

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<b>FACTORY INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT—continued.</b>	
<b>SUB-INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES—cont.</b>	
10. French. 11. German. 12. Italian. 13. Mechanical Philosophy, i.e., (a.) Statics, (b.) Dynamics, (c.) Hydrostatics, (d.) Hydraulics (e.) Pneumatics, and (f.) Heat regarded as a source of power.	
Candidates must pass to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners in all the first five subjects; in one of the six branches of Mechanical Philosophy; and in two at least of the remaining subjects.	
Marks may be obtained for all the above subjects, as well as for all the branches of Mechanical Philosophy. Fee, 3 <i>l</i> . [Dated 24th November 1873.]	
II. CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.)	
III. MESSENGERS - - - - - 1. Reading. 2. Writing from Dictation. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	20 and 50.
<b>FISHERIES BOARD, SCOTLAND.</b>	
I. CLERKS - - - - - 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (first four rules, and Rule of Three). 3. Book-keeping by Single Entry. 4. Correspondence.	17 and 25.
II. FISHERY OFFICERS - - - - - 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (the first four rules, and Cask Mensuration). 3. Correspondence.	21 and 35.
III. PORTERS - - - - - 1. Reading. 2. Writing.	21 and 40.
<b>FISHERIES, OFFICE OF INSPECTORS OF (IRELAND).</b>	
CLERKS - - - - - 1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (up to the Rule of Three). 3. Geography of Ireland. 4. French (translation into English).	17 and 25.
<b>FOREIGN OFFICE.</b>	
I. CLERKS - - - - - OBLIGATORY :— 1. Orthography and Handwriting. 2. Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decima Fractions. 3. English Composition. 4. Précis writing. 5. French (Translation from and into French, Writing from Dictation, and Conversation). 6. Latin. 7. General Intelligence.	18 and 24. As regards those who have not a home in London or in the immediate vicinity the age should be between 20 years complete and 24 years complete.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>FOREIGN OFFICE—continued.</b></p> <p><b>OPTIONAL :</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. German (Translation from and into, Writing, Speaking, and Reading MS.).</li> <li>9. Geography and History of Europe from 1783 to 1847 inclusive.</li> <li>10. Constitutional History of England — Hallam and May.</li> <li>11. Geometry (Euclid, Books I. to IV.).</li> <li>12. Ancient Greek.</li> <li>13. Italian or Spanish.</li> </ol> <p><b>II. CLERKS IN CHIEF CLERK'S DEPARTMENT</b> - -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting, Accuracy of Punctuation, and Orthography.</li> <li>2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and the Principles of Exchange).</li> <li>3. Geography (a general knowledge).</li> <li>4. Book-keeping by Double Entry (an elementary knowledge).</li> <li>5. French (translation).</li> </ol> <p><b>III. ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPERS IN CHIEF CLERK'S DEPARTMENT.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Writing from Dictation.</li> <li>2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).</li> <li>3. Arithmetic (Purchase of Stock, and Exchange).</li> <li>4. Book-keeping.</li> <li>5. English Composition.</li> <li>6. Précis.</li> <li>7. One dead or modern Language.*</li> </ol> <p><b>IV. ATTACHÉS IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE</b> - -</p> <p>Candidates, subject to the exceptions herein-after stated,†† must satisfy the examiners in respect to the following points:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Orthography.</li> <li>2. Handwriting.</li> <li>3. Précis writing.</li> <li>4. Latin Grammar, translating and parsing a portion of some good classical Latin author, and giving the derivation of words.‡</li> <li>5. The first four rules of arithmetic, and decimal fractions, as given in Colenso's arithmetic.</li> <li>6. Euclid (Book I.).</li> <li>7. Geography.</li> <li>8. French grammar, and the power of conversing fluently in the French language on ordinary topics: translation from French into English and from English into French.</li> <li>9. A general knowledge of the constitutional history of England (to be acquired from Blackstone's "Commentaries," (Kerr's edition, 1862), and Hallam's "Constitutional History of England").</li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;">18 to 24.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">18 and 26.</p> <p>With an extension in favour of persons who have been previously employed as Clerks in Chief Clerk's Department.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">20 and 26.</p>

\* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in languages are restricted to translation.

† Candidates who, after statutable residence, have taken a degree in one of the Universities of the United Kingdom, will be exempted from examination in all the above-mentioned subjects, except handwriting, précis, and French.

‡ Candidates who have passed the first public examination in classics at one of the Universities in Great Britain or Ireland, or at the Royal Academy in Woolwich, or one of the public examinations for the Army or Navy, will be exempted from being examined in Latin; but candidates claiming this exemption must on going up for examination, exhibit to the Civil Service Commissioners a certificate from the duly constituted authorities or others under whom they have been examined, that they have passed the first public examination in classics, in whatever manner that examination may have been conducted, and to whatever point directed.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<b>FOREIGN OFFICE—continued.</b>	
<b>ATTACHÉS—cont.</b>	
<p>10. A general knowledge of the Political History of Europe and of the United States of North America, from the Treaty of Paris, in 1815, to the Treaty of Villafranca, in 1860, comprising an acquaintance with the most important international transactions during that period.</p> <p>11. A general knowledge of political economy, to be acquired from Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," and Mill's "Political Economy."</p> <p>12. General intelligence, as evinced by the manner in which they acquit themselves under examination, and specifically by the quickness they may show in seizing the points in papers read by them or read over to them once or twice.</p>	
<b>V. THIRD SECRETARIES.</b>	
<p>Third secretaries who desire a certificate of having satisfactorily passed an examination in public law (see section 6 of the Regulations for H. M. Diplomatic Service, dated 16th December 1872), will be required to show a competent general knowledge of the ordinary rights and obligations of sovereign states in time of peace, and of belligerents and neutrals in war.</p>	
<p>They will also be expected to be able to give an account of—</p>	
<p>(1.) The nature and authority of international law.</p> <p>(2.) The sources from which it is derived, the leading authorities (British and Foreign) on the subject, and the manner of referring to and applying those authorities.</p> <p>(3.) The political constitution of the several States, and Unions of States, in Europe and America, so far as the constitution of each may affect its international relations.</p> <p>(4.) The status, duties, and privileges of public ministers, and diplomatic agents.</p> <p>(5.) The general principles of the law of nationality and of domicile.</p>	
<p>The books recommended are Wheaton's <i>Elements of International Law</i>; Heffter, <i>Das Europäische Völkerrecht der Gegenwart</i>, either in the original German or in the French translation of Jules Bergson, and for (5) Westlake's <i>Treatise on Private International Law</i>, Chapters I., II., III., with the Naturalization Acts, 33 Vict. c. 14., and 35 &amp; 36 Vict. c. 39.</p>	
<p><b>VI. TRANSLATORS TO MISSIONS</b> - - -</p> <p>Exercises in Translations from and into that language or those languages upon which the candidate is destined to be employed.</p>	25 and 55.
<p><b>VII. CONSULS AND VICE-CONSULS</b> - - -</p> <p>1. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).</p> <p>2. English Composition and Writing from Dictation.</p> <p>3. French (written and spoken).</p> <p>4. The language of the port at which the candidate may be appointed to reside.*</p> <p>5. British Mercantile and Commercial Law. [Text Book, Smith's Compendium of Mercantile Law.]</p>	25 and 50.

\* In the case of Denmark, Norway, and the Baltic ports, German. In the case of ports on the Mediterranean, and some of the Black Sea ports, Italian. For Mazagan, Spanish, and for Mosul, Arabic have been prescribed. Consuls for the United States and Polynesia have been examined in French only.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<b>FOREIGN OFFICE—continued.</b>	
<b>VIII. INTERPRETERS IN JAPAN</b> - - - -	25 and 50.
ASSISTANTS IN JAPAN - - - -	20 and 30.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.	
2. Arithmetic (elementary).	
3. Précis.	
4. French	
5. ( <i>For Interpreters</i> ) Dutch.	
<b>IX. STUDENT INTERPRETERS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND SIAM.</b> (Appointments to be made after open competition.—Special Regulations.)	18 and 24.
The examination will be in the following subjects, viz.:—	Must be British subjects.
<i>Obligatory:</i>	
1. Handwriting and Orthography.	
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	
3. English Composition.	
* * Candidates failing in any of these subjects will not be admitted to the further examination.	
<i>Optional:</i>	
4. Précis.	
5. Geography.	
6. Euclid (Books I. to IV.).	
7. Latin.	
8. French.	
9. German.	
10. The elements of Civil and Criminal Law; the Text Books being Smith's Mercantile Law, and Archbold's Pleading and Evidence in Criminal Cases.	
<b>X. SHIPPING CLERK AT SHANGHAI.</b> (Appointments to be made under Clause VII. of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870.)	
<b>XI. FOREIGN SERVICE MESSENGERS</b> - - - -	25 and 35.
1. Arithmetic (first four rules).	Must be British subjects.
2. Either French, German, or Italian (conversational knowledge).	
[Candidates must be able to ride and competent to perform journeys on horseback.]	
<b>XII. CLERKS IN MIXED COMMISSION COURTS</b> - - -	18 and 24.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.	
2. Précis.	
3. French (copying and translation).	
<b>XIII. HOME SERVICE MESSENGERS; OFFICE-KEEPERS; OFFICE PORTERS; DOOR PORTERS; EXTRA MESSENGERS AT MISSIONS ABROAD; AND OTHERS EMPLOYED IN SUBORDINATE CAPACITIES.</b>	— and 40.
1. Reading.	Must be British subjects.
2. Writing from Dictation.	
3. Arithmetic (first four rules).	
<b>XIV. HOUSEKEEPERS</b> - - - - -	— and 50.
1. Reading.	
2. Writing from Dictation.	
3. Arithmetic (sufficient for simple accounts).	
<b>XV. EUROPEAN GUARDS AT THE LEGATIONS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.</b>	20 and 45.
[No literary examination.]	

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<b>FOUR COURTS, DUBLIN.</b>	
See QUEEN'S BENCH IRELAND (MASTER'S OFFICE); EXCHEQUER, IRELAND (MASTER'S OFFICE); COMMON PLEAS, IRELAND (MASTER'S OFFICE).	
<b>FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA (IRELAND).</b> (Same as for Convict Prisons Department, Ireland.)	
<b>FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY.</b>	
I. CHIEF CLERK AND ASSISTANT REGISTRAR - - -	25 and 35.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.	
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	
3. English Composition.	
4. Law relating to Friendly Societies.	
II. CLERKS, TEMPORARY CLERKS, AND MESSENGERS -	16 and 25.
1. Reading.	
2. Writing and Orthography.	
3. Elementary Arithmetic.	
<b>HABITUAL CRIMINALS REGISTRY (IRELAND).</b>	
CLERKS - - - - -	18 and 35.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.	
2. Arithmetic (elementary).	
<b>HOME OFFICE.</b>	
I. CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
II. ACCOUNTANT. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
III. SECRETARY TO THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF GUERNSEY. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
IV. OFFICE KEEPERS - - - - -	30 and 45.
MESSENGERS - - - - -	20 and 40.
1. Reading.	
2. Writing from Dictation.	
3. Arithmetic (elementary).	
V. DOOR-KEEPERS, OFFICE PORTERS, AND PORTERS -	20 and 40.
1. Reading.	
2. Writing.	
<b>INDIA AUDIT OFFICE.</b>	
SENIOR ASSISTANTS - - - - -	21 and 35.
ASSISTANTS - - - - -	16 and 28.
1. Writing from Dictation.	
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	
3. Correspondence.	
4. Précis.	
5. Book-keeping by Double Entry.	

For Queen's Messengers the limit is to be 50 in the case of persons nominated by way of promotion, having entered the Home Office while within the limits, and served continuously.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.																										
<p><b>INDIA CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.</b></p> <p>Open Competitions are held under special regulations. Admission to the College will be obtained by competitive examination, open to all British-born subjects.</p> <p><i>Extract from the Regulations for the Open Competition of July 1874.</i></p> <table> <tr> <th></th><th>Marks assigned.</th></tr> <tr> <td>(1.) English (Composition, History, and Literature*)</td><td>750</td></tr> <tr> <td>(2.) Mathematics (pure and mixed)</td><td>2,500</td></tr> <tr> <td>(3.) Latin (translation from and into)</td><td>1,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>(4.) Greek ditto ditto</td><td>1,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>(5.) French (translation from and into, and dictation)</td><td>750</td></tr> <tr> <td>(6.) German ditto ditto</td><td>750</td></tr> <tr> <td>(7.) Inorganic chemistry</td><td>700</td></tr> <tr> <td>(8.) Heat and light</td><td>700</td></tr> <tr> <td>(9.) Electricity and magnetism</td><td>700</td></tr> <tr> <td>(10.) Geology and physical geography</td><td>700</td></tr> <tr> <td>(11.) Mechanical drawing of geometrical figures, plane and solid, use and construction of scales, perspective</td><td>500</td></tr> <tr> <td>(12.) Freehand (figure and landscape) drawing</td><td>500</td></tr> </table> <p>Of these subjects two will be compulsory, viz. :—</p> <p>(1.) English Composition to the extent of a candidate's being able to write grammatically and with correct spelling. An exercise will also be given in writing English from dictation.</p> <p>(2.) The following branches of mathematics, viz., Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry (first four and sixth books of Euclid), Mensuration, Plane Trigonometry, and the elements of Statics and Dynamics, in each of which the candidate will be required to show competent proficiency.</p> <p>A deduction of 200 marks will be made from the marks gained by a candidate in each subject at the competitive examination, except Mathematics and Mechanical Drawing, in which there will be no deduction, and Freehand Drawing in which only 100 marks will be deducted.</p>		Marks assigned.	(1.) English (Composition, History, and Literature*)	750	(2.) Mathematics (pure and mixed)	2,500	(3.) Latin (translation from and into)	1,000	(4.) Greek ditto ditto	1,000	(5.) French (translation from and into, and dictation)	750	(6.) German ditto ditto	750	(7.) Inorganic chemistry	700	(8.) Heat and light	700	(9.) Electricity and magnetism	700	(10.) Geology and physical geography	700	(11.) Mechanical drawing of geometrical figures, plane and solid, use and construction of scales, perspective	500	(12.) Freehand (figure and landscape) drawing	500	<p>17 and 20.</p>
	Marks assigned.																										
(1.) English (Composition, History, and Literature*)	750																										
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(11.) Mechanical drawing of geometrical figures, plane and solid, use and construction of scales, perspective	500																										
(12.) Freehand (figure and landscape) drawing	500																										
<p><b>INDIA CIVIL SERVICE.</b></p> <p>Open Competitions are held under 18 &amp; 19 Vict. c. 53. The examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge :</p> <table> <tr> <th></th><th>Marks.</th></tr> <tr> <td>English Composition</td><td>500</td></tr> <tr> <td>History of England, including that of the Laws and Constitution</td><td>500</td></tr> <tr> <td>English Language and Literature</td><td>500</td></tr> <tr> <td>Language, Literature, and History of Greece</td><td>750</td></tr> <tr> <td>" " " Rome</td><td>750</td></tr> <tr> <td>" " " France</td><td>375</td></tr> <tr> <td>" " " Germany</td><td>375</td></tr> <tr> <td>" " " Italy</td><td>375</td></tr> <tr> <td>Mathematics (pure and mixed)</td><td>1,250</td></tr> </table>		Marks.	English Composition	500	History of England, including that of the Laws and Constitution	500	English Language and Literature	500	Language, Literature, and History of Greece	750	" " " Rome	750	" " " France	375	" " " Germany	375	" " " Italy	375	Mathematics (pure and mixed)	1,250	<p>17 and 21.</p>						
	Marks.																										
English Composition	500																										
History of England, including that of the Laws and Constitution	500																										
English Language and Literature	500																										
Language, Literature, and History of Greece	750																										
" " " Rome	750																										
" " " France	375																										
" " " Germany	375																										
" " " Italy	375																										
Mathematics (pure and mixed)	1,250																										

\* The examination in English Literature will be limited to the following authors :—

Shakespeare	Richard II.
Milton	Areopagitica.
Johnson	Lives of Addison and Pope.
Scott	Waverley.
Byron	Childe Harold, Cantos 3 and 4.

The examination in English History will be limited to the period from 1688 to 1756.

† No candidate may take up more than three out of these four subjects.



Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<p align="center"><b>INDIA CIVIL SERVICE—continued.</b></p> <p align="right">Marks.</p> <p>Natural Science: that is (1) Chemistry, including Heat; (2) Electricity and Magnetism; (3) Geology and Mineralogy; (4) Zoology; (5) Botany - - - - - 1,000</p> <p>*.* The total (1,000) marks may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any two or more of the five branches of science included under this head.</p> <p>Moral Sciences: that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy - - - - - 500</p> <p>Sanskrit Language and Literature - - - - - 500</p> <p>Arabic Language and Literature - - - - - 500</p> <p>Candidates are at liberty to name any or all of these branches of knowledge. No subjects are <i>obligatory</i>.</p> <p align="center">Fee, 5<i>l</i>.</p> <p><i>Selected candidates, during their two years' probation in England, undergo periodical examinations in Oriental Languages, Law, &amp;c. (See Regulations printed at p. 483.)</i></p>	
<p align="center"><b>INDIA (FOREST DEPARTMENT).</b></p> <p>Competitors are examined in—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. English writing from Dictation and English Composition.</li> <li>2. Arithmetic (in all its branches).</li> <li>3. Algebra, up to and including the Binomial Theorem.</li> <li>4. Geometry (Euclid, Books I.-IV. and VI.) and Plane Trigonometry.</li> <li>5. Freehand Drawing.</li> <li>6. Surveying, Land measuring, Plan drawing, and the use and adjustment of Instruments.</li> <li>7. A good colloquial knowledge of French or German, to be tested partly by dictation, with the facility of translating from one of these languages.</li> </ol> <p><i>A preference will be given to those candidates who, in addition to the above, show proficiency in translation into French or German, and in the elements of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Geology, and Mineralogy.</i></p>	<p align="center">17 and 23.*</p>
<p align="center"><b>INDIA OFFICE.</b></p> <p>I. CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class I.)</p> <p>II. BOOKKEEPERS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.; but candidates must have passed in the course of the competition a satisfactory examination in Book-keeping.)</p> <p align="center">BOOKKEEPERS IN STORES DEPARTMENT. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.)</p> <p>III. DOORKEEPERS, OFFICE PORTERS, AND MESSENGERS -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Handwriting and Orthography.</li> <li>2. Arithmetic (elementary).</li> </ol> <p>IV. LABOURERS IN STORE DEPARTMENT - - - - -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reading</li> <li>2. Writing</li> </ol>	<p align="center">18 and 35.</p> <p align="center">Unless already in the Service in some other capacity.</p> <p align="center">18 and 35.</p>

\* At the examination of 1874 the maximum age will be 22, and it is intended eventually to reduce the age to 20 years, but of this due notice will be given some time beforehand.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.										
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>INLAND REVENUE.</b></p> <p><b>I. JUNIOR CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, LONDON.</b> (Included in Schedule A., under special regulations. See TREASURY, Clerks in the Solicitor's Office.)</p> <p><b>II. CLERKS IN THE SECRETARIES' OFFICE; CLERKS IN THE LEGACY DUTY OFFICE; CLERKS IN THE ACCOUNTANT AND COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE; CLERKS IN THE RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE; CLERKS IN THE STOREKEEPER GENERAL'S OFFICE; CLERKS IN THE OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS OF INCOME TAX; SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS IN THE SECRETARIES' OFFICE; AND CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR AND COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE, EDINBURGH.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.; but candidates for the Accountant and Comptroller General's Office must have passed in the course of the competition a satisfactory examination in Book-keeping by Double Entry.)</p> <p><b>III. OTHER CLERKS.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)</p> <p><b>IV. ASSISTANT SURVEYORS OF TAXES.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.)</p> <p><b>V. PRACTICAL MECHANICIAN IN THE STAMPING OFFICE.</b> Included in Schedule A., under special regulations, as follows :—</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Part I.—Preliminary Examination.</i></p> <p>1. Handwriting. 2. Orthography. 3. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). Fee, 10s.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Part II.—Competitive Examination.</i></p> <p>1. Arithmetic and elementary Algebra and Geometry. 2. Mechanical Engineering. 3. Metallurgy (elementary). 4. The strength and properties of Materials and Calculation of Strains. 5. Drawing Machinery to scale and by the eye.</p> <p>Candidates will be required to show a competent knowledge of each of these subjects. Fee, 1l.</p> <p>[No candidate will be eligible who has not passed with credit through the various branches of a Mechanical Engineer's establishment, and satisfactory evidence on this point will be required.] [Dated 23rd September 1872.]</p> <p><b>VI. SECOND CLASS ASSISTANTS OF EXCISE.</b> Included in Schedule A.—Under special scheme, as follows :—</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td></td><td style="text-align: right;">Marks.</td></tr> <tr> <td>(1.) Handwriting - - - -</td><td style="text-align: right;">200</td></tr> <tr> <td>(2.) Orthography - - - -</td><td style="text-align: right;">200</td></tr> <tr> <td>(3.) Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions)</td><td style="text-align: right;">300</td></tr> <tr> <td>(4.) English Composition - - - -</td><td style="text-align: right;">200</td></tr> </table> <p>Candidates failing in any of the above-named subjects will not be eligible. Candidates must be unmarried and without family. [Examinations to be held half-yearly, in June and December.] Fee, 15s.</p>			Marks.	(1.) Handwriting - - - -	200	(2.) Orthography - - - -	200	(3.) Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions)	300	(4.) English Composition - - - -	200
	Marks.										
(1.) Handwriting - - - -	200										
(2.) Orthography - - - -	200										
(3.) Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions)	300										
(4.) English Composition - - - -	200										
	18 and 20.										
	24 and 30.										
	19 and 22.										

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<b>INLAND REVENUE—continued.</b>	
<b>VII. STAMPERS, PACKERS, WAREHOUSE PORTERS, BINDERS, OFFICE KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, PORTERS AT GLASGOW, AND WILL KEEPERS OR SORTERS.</b> 1. Reading. 2. Writing from Dictation. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	20 and 35.*† Stampers selected from among the machine boys must be over 17.
<b>VIII. HOUSEKEEPERS</b> - - - - - 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (elementary). (Under the head of Arithmetic Housekeepers at Glasgow will only be required to show a sufficient knowledge for simple accounts.)	25 and 45.*† At branch offices the wife of the resident messenger or porter may be appointed though under 25.
<b>IX. KEEPER OF CHEMICALS AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS</b> 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (first three rules).	20 and 35.*†
<b>X. PREVENTIVE MEN</b> - - - - - 1. Reading. 2. Writing.	20 and 30.
<b>XI. CHIEF COAL PORTERS</b> - - - - - <b>HALL PORTERS, DOOR PORTERS, COAL PORTERS</b> - <b>WATCHMEN</b> - - - - - [No literary examination.]	30 and 40.*† 20 and 35.*† 20 and 40.*†
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<b>JOINT STOCK COMPANIES REGISTRY.</b>	
<b>I. CLERKS.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
<b>II. OFFICE KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND PORTERS</b> - (The same as in the Board of Trade.)	— and 40.
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<b>JOINT STOCK COMPANIES REGISTRY (SCOTLAND).</b>	
<b>I. CLERKS.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
<b>II. OFFICE KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND PORTERS</b> - (The same as in the Board of Trade.)	— and 40.

\* A person nominated to this Department who has previously and up to the time of such nomination been in continuous employment of the Government, may be admitted, whatever his age, provided he has served from a time at which he was within the limits of age for the situation to which it is proposed to appoint him.

† Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<b>JUDGMENTS, OFFICE FOR REGISTRATION OF (IRELAND).</b>	
<b>JUNIOR CLERKS, KEEPERS OF OFFICE BOOKS</b> - - - 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Copying. 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 4. English Composition.	17 and 30.
<b>KILMAINHAM HOSPITAL.</b>	
<b>HOUSEKEEPERS, NURSES, COOKS, &amp;c.</b> - - - 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (Simple Addition and Subtraction).	23 and 40.
<b>LANCASTER, DUCHY OF.</b>	
<b>CLERKS</b> - - - - - 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Writing from Dictation and Copying Manuscripts (to test accuracy). 3. Indexing, Docketing, and Précis writing. 4. English Composition. 5. English History. 6. Geography of England. 7. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 8. Bookkeeping. 9. One of the following— Latin. Greek. French. Mathematics. A branch of Science.	18 and 25.
<b>LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND).</b>	
<b>CLERKS AND ASSISTANTS IN REGISTRAR'S OFFICE</b> - 1. Reading. 2. Handwriting and Orthography. 3. Arithmetic (including Proportion and Decimal Fractions).	19 and 35. With an extension of 5 years in favour of persons who have been continuously employed in the Public Service from a date at which they were under 35.
<b>LANDED ESTATES RECORD OFFICE (IRELAND).</b>	
<b>I. CLERKS</b> - - - - - (t) 1. Writing from Dictation. (t) 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). (t) 3. Surveying. (t) 4. Bookkeeping. (t) 5. English Composition. 6. Précis. 7. Geography. 8. Irish and English History.	18 and 22.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<b>LANDED ESTATES RECORD OFFICE (IRELAND)</b> —continued.	
<b>CLERKS—cont.</b> (i) 9. Latin* (i) 10. French.* Candidates will be required to pass a preliminary examination in the subjects marked (i).	
<b>II. MESSENGERS</b> - - - - - 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).	20 and 35.
<b>LAND REVENUE RECORD OFFICE.</b>	
<b>I. DEPUTY KEEPER.</b> An appointment has been made under Clause VII. of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870.	
<b>II. ASSISTANT KEEPER.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.)	
<b>III. OFFICE KEEPERS</b> - - - - - 1. Reading. 2. Writing from Dictation. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	21 and 40.
<b>LOAN FUND BOARD (IRELAND).</b>	
<b>I. SENIOR CLERKS</b> - - - - - <b>CLERKS</b> - - - - - 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Précis.	18 and 35.† 18 and 25.† In the case of persons who have previously been employed in the Public Service the limit is to be 40, provided the candidate has served continuously, and was first employed while under 25.
<b>II. MESSENGERS</b> - - - - - 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).	18 and 35.†
<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.</b>	
<b>I. CLERKS IN POOR LAW DEPARTMENT, CLERKS IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT DEPARTMENT, and CLERKS IN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.</b> (Included in Schedule A., Scheme for Class II.)	
<b>II. MESSENGERS</b> - - - - - 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Spelling. 4. First four rules of Arithmetic (simple and compound).	18 and 40.
<b>III. TEMPORARY MESSENGERS</b> - - - - - 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. First four rules of Arithmetic (simple and compound).	18 and 45.

\* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in languages are restricted to translation.

† Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<b>LONDON GAZETTE OFFICE.</b>	
I. CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
II. INDEX MAKERS - - - - - 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (elementary). 4. Indexing.	— and 45.
III. WAREHOUSEMEN - - - - - 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	— and 45.
<b>LONDON UNIVERSITY.</b>	
I. ASSISTANT CLERK TO THE SENATE - - - - - 1. Handwriting, and power to copy correctly in English, French, Latin, Greek, and Mathematics. 2. Writing from Dictation. 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 4. English Composition (especially epistolary). 5. Précis. 6. Account-keeping.	25 and 35.
II. SUPPLEMENTAL CLERKS - - - - - <i>Preliminary Examination :</i> 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Reading. 3. Arithmetic (first four rules).  <i>Further or Technical Examination :</i> 4. Copying from MSS. 5. Composition. 6. English Language. 7. Arithmetic (Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Averages, and Plain Accounts).  <i>Final Examination</i> (to take place when candidates are equal on the result of the other ; Latin, French, Algebra to Simple Equations, Euclid (Book I.), Modern Geography, English History, or the elements of some one Science).	18 and 24.
III. OFFICE KEEPER - - - - - 1. Handwriting and Spelling. 2. Arithmetic (elementary). 3. Writing down from memory the substance of matter orally communicated.	30 and 40.
IV. MESSENGERS - - - - - 1. Handwriting. 2. Spelling. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	18 and 30.
V. BOY MESSENGERS - - - - - 1. Reading a written paper. 2. Writing. 3. Spelling. 4. Arithmetic (the first four rules).	13 and 18.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<b>LONDON UNIVERSITY—continued.</b>	
<b>VI. PORTERS AND LABOURERS</b> - - - -	21 and 35.
1. Reading.	
2. Writing.	
<b>VII. HOUSEMAIDS AND ASSISTANT HOUSEMAIDS</b> - -	17 and 35.
(No literary examination.)	
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<b>LORD ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND (OFFICE OF).</b>	
<b>MESSENGERS</b> - - - - -	25 and 40.
1. Reading.	
2. Writing from Dictation.	
3. Arithmetic (first four rules).	
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<b>LORDS, HOUSE OF.</b>	
(See Parliament Office.)	
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<b>LUNACY BOARD (SCOTLAND).</b>	
<b>CLERKS</b> - - - - -	18 and 25.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.	
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	
3. Correspondence.	
4. Book-keeping by single entry.	
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<b>LUNACY COMMISSION (ENGLAND).</b>	
<b>I. CLERKS.</b> (Included in Schedule A., Scheme for Class I.)	
<b>II. HOUSEMAIDS</b> - - - - -	20 and 30.
1. Reading.	
2. Writing.	
<b>III. PORTER AND MESSENGER</b> - - - - -	21 and 35.
1. Reading.	
2. Writing from Dictation.	
3. Arithmetic (first four rules).	
<b>IV. BOY MESSENGERS</b> - - - - -	13 and 16.
1. Reading.	
2. Writing.	
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules).	
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<b>LUNATIC ASYLUMS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF INSPECTORS OF).</b>	
<b>I. CLERKS.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
<b>II. MESSENGERS</b> - - - - -	20 and 35.
1. Writing from Dictation.	
2. Arithmetic (elementary).	
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Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<b>METROPOLITAN POLICE (COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE).</b>	
I. CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
II. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
III. REGISTRAR, HABITUAL CRIMINALS' REGISTRY. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
IV. CLERKS IN HABITUAL CRIMINALS' REGISTRY. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
V. METROPOLITAN POLICE CONSTABLES FOR PROMOTION TO BE SERGEANTS OR THIRD CLASS INSPECTORS; TEMPORARY SERGEANTS TO BE PERMANENT SERGEANTS. 1. Reading. 2. Writing from Dictation. 3. Writing a report of circumstances of supposed accident or occurrence. 4. Numeration, Notation, and Compound Addition.	
VI. SERGEANTS FOR PROMOTION TO BE INSPECTORS; THIRD CLASS INSPECTORS FOR PROMOTION TO BE SECOND CLASS INSPECTORS; AND TEMPORARY INSPECTORS TO BE PERMANENT INSPECTORS. 1. Reading. 2. Writing from Dictation. 3. Ordinary English Composition, including Punctuation. 4. Arithmetic, first four Rules, Reduction and Proportion. 5. Writing a report of case on which directions are given to a sergeant or constable, stating what the directions are. 6. A supposed statement of facts will be made on which a charge may be received or refused; the sergeant is to receive and enter same on a Charge Sheet, or to refuse to receive the charge (according to his judgment), and enter same on Refused Charge Sheet.	
VII. INSPECTORS FOR PROMOTION TO BE SUPERINTENDENTS. 1. Reading. 2. Writing from Dictation. 3. Ordinary English Composition, including Punctuation. 4. Arithmetic, first four rules, Reduction and Proportion. 5. To make out a Morning State, the strength of Division, and variations being supplied. 6. To make out an estimate for Divisional Pay from the numbers on Morning State. 7. To abstract from a set of papers to be supplied the leading points of a case necessary to be brought under the notice of Commissioner, and embody the same in a Special Report.	



Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<p align="center"><b>METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.</b></p> <p><b>I. CLERKS.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.)  [Candidates are required to show that they are able to read aloud “in an audible voice and distinct “manner.”]</p> <p><b>II. USHERS, OFFICE-KEEPERS, AND GAOLERS</b> - - 30 and 50.  <b>MESSENGERS AND DOOR-KEEPERS</b> - - - 25 and 39.  1. Reading.  2. Writing.</p>	
<p align="center"><b>METROPOLITAN POLICE—RECEIVER'S OFFICE.</b></p> <p><b>I. CLERKS.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)</p> <p><b>II. STOREKEEPERS AND ASSISTANT STOREKEEPERS.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)</p>	
<p align="center"><b>MILITARY ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.</b></p> <p><b>I. EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.</b>  These are open competitions.</p> <p align="center"><i>Extract from the Regulations of April 1873.</i></p> <p>52. A candidate will be required to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners in the following subjects :—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1.) Mathematics, viz., (a), arithmetic, and the use of common logarithms ; (b) algebra, including equations, progressions, permutations and combinations, and the binomial theorem ; (c) geometry, up to the standard of the sixth book of Euclid.</li> <li>(2.) French, German, or some other modern language, the examination being limited to translation from the language and grammatical questions.</li> <li>(3.) Writing English correctly and in a good legible hand, from dictation.</li> <li>(4.) The elements of geometrical drawing ; including the construction of scales and the use of simple mathematical instruments.</li> <li>(5.) Geography.</li> </ol> <p>A thorough knowledge of each of the three branches of mathematics will be required.</p> <p>53. No marks will be allotted for the above preliminary examination, excepting for mathematics and geometrical drawing.</p> <p>54. Those candidates only who pass the preliminary examination will be allowed to proceed to the further examination. The subjects of the further examination</p>	

16 and 18.

The candidate being required to be within those limits on the first day of the month in which the examination is held.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
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**MILITARY ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS—**  
*continued.*

and the maximum number of marks obtainable for each subject will be as follows :—

	Marks.
(1.) Mathematics; viz., algebra, up to and including summation of series, continued fractions, indeterminate coefficients, theory of logarithms, and first principles of probability, and of the theory of equations; plane trigonometry; co-ordinate geometry and the first principles of solid geometry; mechanics; hydrostatics; spherical trigonometry; and differential and integral calculus - - - - -	4,500*
(2.) English composition, tested by the power of writing an essay, letter, or précis; English literature, limited to specified authors;† and English history, limited to certain fixed periods,‡ the authors and periods being notified beforehand - - - - -	3,000
(3.) Latin - - - - -	3,000
(4.) Greek - - - - -	2,000
(5.) French; the examination to be partly colloquial - - - - -	2,000
(6.) German; the examination to be partly colloquial - - - - -	2,000
§(7.) Experimental sciences, viz., (a.) chemistry and heat; or (b.) electricity and magnetism - - - - -	2,000
(8.) General and physical geography, and geology - - - - -	2,000
(9.) Drawing { freehand - - - - -	1,000
{ geometrical - - - - -	300

Of these nine subjects candidates will not be allowed to take up more than four, exclusive of mathematics and drawing.

55. A certain number will be deducted from the marks gained by a candidate in each subject, and the remainders will be added to the marks gained by the candidate in the preliminary examination in mathematics and geometrical drawing. The resulting total will determine the candidate's place in the competitive list; the successful candidates being those who stand first on the list up to the number of vacancies competed for.

\* Including 2,000 allotted to the subjects of the preliminary examination.

† At the competition to be held in July 1874, the examination in English literature will be limited to the following authors:—

Spenser - - - - -	Faerie Queen, Book I.
Shakespeare - - - - -	Macbeth.
	Richard II.
Milton - - - - -	Paradise Lost, Book VII.
Bacon - - - - -	Advancement of Learning.
Johnson - - - - -	Lives of Pope and Swift.
Scott - - - - -	Waverley.
Byron - - - - -	Childe Harold, Cantos 3 and 4.
Trench - - - - -	The Study of Words.

‡ The examination in English history will be limited to the period A.D. 1700 to A.D. 1763.

§ Subjects (a.) and (b.) are alternative; a candidate will not be allowed to take up both.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.	
<b>MILITARY ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS—</b> <i>continued.</i>		
<b>II. EXAMINATIONS FOR FIRST APPOINTMENTS TO THE CAVALRY AND INFANTRY (held in January, April, and August.)</b>		
<i>Extracts from the Regulations of April 1873.</i>		
7. All candidates, except graduates and students from the Universities and non-commissioned officers, will be required to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners in the following subjects;—		
(1.) Mathematics, viz., (a) arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, proportion, and simple interest; (b) geometry, not beyond the standard of the first book of Euclid.	<p>The limits of age for candidates for admission by competition, Queen's Cadets, Indian Cadets, and Pages of Honour, will be from 17 to 20;* for students of the Universities who shall have passed the interim examination as specified in Article 22, from 17 to 21;† for graduates of the Universities who shall have passed the examination for the degree of B.A. or M.A., from 17 to 22;‡ and for Lieutenants from the Militia, from 19 to 22. Officers who entered the Militia between 16th February and 1st November 1871, inclusive, may be admitted up to the age of 23. Candidates for commissions in the West India Regiments may be admitted up to the age of 24.*</p>	
(2.) French, German, or some other modern language; the examination being limited to a translation from the language, and grammatical questions.		
(3.) Writing English correctly, and in a good legible hand, from dictation.		
(4.) The elements of geometrical drawing; including the construction of scales, and the use of simple mathematical instruments.		
(5.) Geography.		
8. No marks will be allotted for the above preliminary examination, excepting for geometrical drawing.		
9. The "further examination" will be proceeded with immediately on the conclusion of the "preliminary examination." Candidates who fail in the preliminary examination will be informed of their failure as soon as possible, and they will then be released from further attendance.		
10. The subjects of the further examination, and the maximum number of marks obtainable for each subject, will be as follows:—		
		<b>Marks.</b>
(1.) Mathematics, viz., algebra up to and including quadratic equations; the theory and use of logarithms; geometry; plane trigonometry; and mensuration		3,000
(2.) English composition, tested by the power of writing an essay, letter, or précis; English literature, limited to specified authors;§ and English history, limited to certain fixed periods,   the authors and periods being notified beforehand	3,000	
(3.) Latin	3,000	
(4.) Greek	2,000	
(5.) French; the examination to be partly colloquial	2,000	
(6.) German; the examination to be partly colloquial	2,000	

\* Must be within the prescribed limits of age on the first day of the month in which the entrance examination is held.

† Must be within the prescribed limits of age on the date of passing the University examination as specified in para. 22.

‡ Must be within the prescribed limits of age on the 1st of May of the year in which they are recommended for a commission in the Army.

§ At the examination of April 1874, the examination in English Literature will be limited to the following authors:—

Spenser	-	-	-	-	Faerie Queen, Book I.
Shakespeare	-	-	-	-	Macbeth.
Bacon	-	-	-	-	Advancement of Learning.
Johnson's Lives	-	-	-	-	Pope.
Scott	-	-	-	-	Heart of Midlothian.
Byron	-	-	-	-	Childe Harold, Cantos 3 and 4.

|| The examination in English History will be limited to the period A.D. 1700 to A.D. 1768.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<b>MILITARY ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS—continued.</b>	
<p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;"><b>Marks.</b></p> <p>* (7.) Experimental sciences, viz., (a) chemistry and heat; or (b) electricity and magnetism - 2,000</p> <p>(8.) General and physical geography, and geology 2,000</p> <p>(9.) Drawing { free-hand - - - 1,000                   geometrical - - - 300</p>	
Of these nine subjects candidates will not be allowed to take up more than five nor less than two, exclusive of drawing.	
11. In order to secure a proper proficiency in all the subjects taken up by a candidate, a certain number will be deducted from the marks gained by the candidate in each subject.	
15. The following will be the mode of selecting the successful candidates at open competitive examinations. After the proper deduction (in accordance with para. 11) has been made from the number of marks gained by each candidate in the several subjects in which he has been examined, the remainders will be summed up, and the marks gained by the candidate in geometrical drawing at the preliminary examination will be added thereto. The resulting total will determine the place of the candidate in the competitive list; the successful candidates being those who stand at the head of the list up to the number of vacancies competed for.	
<i>Queen's and Indian Cadets and Pages of Honour.</i>	
20. In accordance with Article 1. of the Royal Warrant of 30th October 1871, Queen's Cadets, Indian Cadets, and Pages of Honour will be required to pass a qualifying entrance examination only, namely, the preliminary examination laid down in paragraph 7, and any two of the subjects in paragraph 10, exclusive of drawing. Candidates who can produce a University certificate as prescribed in paragraph 22, will be exempted from this examination.	
21. The Civil Service Commissioners will not grant a certificate to any candidate, the aggregate of whose marks after the deduction prescribed by para. 11 does not indicate, in the judgment of the Commissioners, a competent amount of general proficiency.	
<i>University Candidates and Lieutenants of Militia.</i>	
23. Notice will be given, from time to time, of the number of vacancies which will be allotted in each year to University Candidates. In case there should be more candidates than vacancies, the required number will be selected by competition among the said candidates at the ensuing January entrance examination, but without a preliminary examination.	
Lieutenants of Militia must produce a certificate of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners, similar to that prescribed for Queen's and Indian Cadets, or produce a University certificate as prescribed in paragraph 22.	
29. A Lieutenant of Militia, recommended under Article 27, who is within the limits of age prescribed in para. 2, may go up for his qualifying examination, para. 28 (b), at any one of the periodical entrance examinations, on application to the Military Secretary, and forwarding to him the papers (a) and (c) described in paragraph 13.	

\* Subjects (a) and (b) are alternative; a candidate will not be allowed to take up both.

Department and Qualifications required.		Limits of Age.	
MILITARY ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS—continued.			
III. EXAMINATIONS FOR ENTRANCE TO THE ROYAL MALTA FENCIBLE ARTILLERY.			
The subjects, &c. are as follows :—			
Subjects.	Marks.		
	Maximum.	Minimum allowed to Count.	Required for Qualification.
*English - - -	4,800	800	800
† Mathematics - - -	3,600	600	200
French - - -	1,200	200	—
Italian - - -	1,200	200	—
General history (modern) - - -	1,200	200	—
Geography - - -	1,200	200	—
‡ Fortification (permanent) - - -	1,200	200	—
§ Experimental sciences - - -	1,200	200	—
¶ Drawing - - -	600	100	—
Of the above subjects English and Arithmetic alone must necessarily be taken up. The rest are voluntary.			
* Eight hundred marks in English must be obtained.			
† Two hundred marks in arithmetic must be obtained.			
‡ Fortification will be confined to Vauban's system, with attack and defence of the same.			
§ Drawing will be confined to fresh and copying from examples.			
An aggregate total of 1,800 on all the subjects taken up will be necessary for qualification.			
IV. EXAMINATIONS for Appointments as SUB-ASSISTANT COMMISSARY in the SUPPLY and TRANSPORT SUB-DEPARTMENT of the CONTROL DEPARTMENT of the ARMY.			17 and 20 for civilians ;
These are open competitions.			17 and 22
The subjects of examinations are as follows :—			for subalterns of Army or Militia actually serving.
1. Handwriting.			
2. Spelling.			
3. Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.			
4. English composition.			
5. Latin.			
6. Mathematics, i.e., Euclid (Books 1-6), Algebra (to Binomial Theorem), Plane Trigonometry (to solution of Triangles).			
7. French.			
8. German.			
9. Geography.			
Candidates must pass to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners in all the first four subjects, in one at least of the two modern languages, the test being partly colloquial, and in either Latin or Mathematics.			
MINES, INSPECTORS OF.			
INSPECTORS OF METALLIFEROUS MINES. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)			
INSPECTORS OF COAL MINES. Included in Schedule A., under special regulations, as follows :—			23 and 35.
Obligatory.			
1. Handwriting.			
2. Orthography.			
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).			

17 and 20  
for civilians ;17 and 22  
for subalterns of Army  
or Militia actually serving.

23 and 35.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<b>MINES, INSPECTORS OF—<i>continued.</i></b>	
<b>INSPECTORS OF COAL MINES—<i>cont.</i></b>	
4. English Composition.	
5. Theoretical and practical acquaintance with Coal Mines and Mining.	
<i>Candidates failing in any of the above subjects will not be eligible.</i>	
<i>Optional.</i>	
6. A knowledge of Metalliferous Mines.	
No person will be qualified as a Candidate who has not, within five years previous to his application, been employed for two years underground in a coal mine.	
Fee, 1 <i>l.</i>	
[Dated 4th November 1873.]	
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<b>MINT.</b>	
I. CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A., Scheme for Class II.)	16 and 20.
CLERKS IN THE BRANCH MINTS AT SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Included in Schedule A.)	
[Two appointments have been made under Clause VII. of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870 on the result of an open competition held by the Professorial Board of the Melbourne University, as part of the University Matriculation Examination.]	
II. ASSISTANT ASSAYERS (appointments will be made under Clause VII. of the Order in Council).	18 and 30.
III. RESIDENT ENGRAVER. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
IV. FOREMAN OF PRESS ROOM, FOREMAN OF DIE DEPARTMENT.	25 and 45.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.	
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	
3. English Composition.	
V. BALANCE MECHANICIANS. (Appointments have been made under Clause VII. of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870.)	25 and 50.
VI. ARTIFICERS, OFFICE-KEEPERS - - - - -	17 and 40.
CHEMISTS' ATTENDANTS, WORKMEN IN THE MELTING DEPARTMENT, ASSISTANT FIREMEN IN THE ASSAY DEPARTMENT.	17 and 35.
PACKERS, TELLERS - - - - -	17 and 35.
With an extension to 40 if they have served for six months in each year from a time when they were under 35.	
MESSENGERS - - - - -	17 and 35.
VISITORS' MESSENGER - - - - -	17 and 40.
1. Reading.	
2. Writing.	
3. Arithmetic (elementary).	
VII. BOYS - - - - -	10 and 16.
1. Reading.	
2. Writing from Dictation.	
3. Arithmetic (elementary).	

Department and Qualifications required.		Limits of Age.	
<b>NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE.</b>			
<b>I. CLERKS.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.)			
<b>II. MESSENGERS</b> - - - - -		25 and 40.	
1. Reading.			
2. Writing.			
3. Arithmetic (elementary).			
<b>NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND).</b>			
<b>I. INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS</b> - - - - -		23 and 34.	
<i>Obligatory Subjects.</i>			
		Persons who are already in the service of the Board, and have served continuously for at least five years are eligible up to 39.	
1. English—	No. of Marks for each subject.		
English Composition - - - - -	800	2,000	
Spelling and Grammar - - - - -			
Literature: Bacon's Essays, some of Edmund Burke's Works (American Taxation, and On Conciliation with America, and Address to Electors of Bristol before going to Poll, 1780). Macaulay: Essays on Clive and Hastings. Shakspeare: Othello, Macbeth, Julius Cæsar, and Merchant of Venice. Milton (Sonnets L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, Comus, and First and Second Books of Paradise Lost). Dryden: Absalom and Achitophel, Palamon and Arcite. Pope: Essay on Man. Tennyson: Ulysses, Tithonus, and Elaine - - - - -	800		
Rhetoric and Criticism: Whately and Campbell - - - - -			400
2. Elementary Mathematics:—			
Arithmetic - - - - -	600		1,700
Euclid, first, second, third, and sixth Books - - - - -	400		
Algebra, including Quadratic Equations - - - - -	400		
Trigonometry, to solution of Plane Triangles only - - - - -	300		
3. Geography - - - - -	500		
4. History, including Smith's Greece, Liddell's Rome - - - - -	400		
5. Physical Science:—Mechanics, with any one of the following subjects, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, or Optics - - - - -	600		
6. Logic: Lessons on Reasoning only - - - - -	300		
7. Political Economy (Smith's Wealth of Nations, Book I., and Easy Lessons on Money Matters) - - - - -	300		
8. Book-keeping - - - - -	200		
9. Latin:—			
Virgil, three first Books of the Æneid - - - - -	800		
The Odes of Horace, not to include their metrical construction - - - - -			
Sallust - - - - -			
10. Education:—			
Tracts of Ascham, Milton, and Locke. Joyce's Handbook of School Management. Robinson's Manual of Method and Organisation - - - - -	200		
Total - - - - -	7,000		

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND)— <i>continued.</i>	
NOTE.—No Candidate will be appointed whose marks on the whole course above mentioned do not amount to 2,300 or who shall fail in showing a competent knowledge of any one of the above subjects.	
Optional Course.	No. of Marks for each subject. The greatest No. of Marks attainable.
1. An extended course of Greek and Latin	1,000
2. An extended course of French	400
3. An extended course of German	400
4. An extended course of Italian	400
NOTE.—No Candidate will be examined in more than one Modern Language.	
5. Logic (Whately, Mill, Books I., II., III., and V.)	400
6. History and Philosophy of Education	400
7. Political Economy. Smith's Wealth of Nations (Books I., II., III., and V.). J. S. Mill (Books I., II., III., and V.)	400
8. Higher Mathematics. (Spherical Trigonometry, Theory of Equations, Elements of Differential and Integral Calculus)	600
9. Natural Science:—	
(1.) Chemistry; (2.) Heat; (3.) Electricity; and (4.) Magnetism	200
(5.) Animal; and (6.) Vegetable Physiology, with principles of classification (Carpenter)	for each of the 6 divisions.
(7.) Geology; (8.) Mineralogy (Ansted, Page)	
Total attainable	3,800
No Candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than three of the branches of knowledge included under last head—Natural Science; but with this restriction and that above stated, confining him to one Modern Language, he is at liberty to ask to be examined in all the subjects.	
A candidate will not get credit for any subject in the Optional Course unless his marks show him to be possessed of a competent knowledge of that subject.	
The successful candidate must attend at the Inspection Office and Schools in Marlborough Street to learn the details of his future duties, and he will not receive his appointment unless he shows by his conduct and the tests to which he may be submitted there that he is fully competent to perform the duties of an Inspector.	
II. CLERKS. (Scheme not yet arranged.)	



Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<b>NATIONAL GALLERY.</b>	
<b>I. ATTENDANTS OR CURATORS, PORTERS, AND ASSISTANTS</b>	21 and 40.
1. Reading.	
2. Writing.	
<b>II. MESSENGERS</b> - - - - -	21 and 40.
1. Reading.	
2. Writing.	
3. Arithmetic (elementary).	
<b>III. FEMALE SERVANTS</b> - - - - -	20 and 40.
[No literary examination.]	
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<b>NATIONAL GALLERY (SCOTLAND).</b>	
<b>DOORKEEPERS AND OUT-DOOR PORTERS</b> - - -	21 and 40.
1. Reading.	
2. Writing.	
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<b>NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.</b>	
<b>PORTERS</b> - - - - -	20 and 35.
1. Writing from Dictation.	With an extension of five years in the case of persons previously employed in the Public Service.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).	
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<b>PARLIAMENT OFFICE.</b>	
<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE CLERK OF THE PARLIAMENTS.</b>	
<b>I. CLERKS</b> - - - - -	18 and 24.
During the tenure of office of the present Clerk of the Parliaments, these appointments will be filled up under the Scheme for Class I.	
<b>II. SUMMONING OFFICERS</b> - - - - -	21 and 35.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.	
2. Arithmetic (first four rules).	
3. Book-keeping by Double Entry.	
4. Correspondence.	
<b>III. MESSENGERS</b> - - - - -	21 and 35.
<b>TEMPORARY MESSENGERS</b> - - - - -	18 and 40.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.	
2. Arithmetic (first four rules).	
<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN.</b>	
<b>I. CLERK</b> - - - - -	25 and 45.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.	
2. Elementary Arithmetic.	
3. English Composition.	
<b>II. HOUSEKEEPER</b> - - - - -	20 and 35.
<b>HOUSEKEEPER IN CROWN OFFICE</b> - - - - -	25 and 45.
1. Reading.	
2. Writing.	
3. Addition and Subtraction (simple and compound).	

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<b>PARLIAMENT OFFICE—continued.</b>	
III. MESSENGER - - - - -	20 and 35.
1. Reading aloud.	With an exception up to any age in favour of discharged soldiers and policemen.
2. Writing.	
3. Spelling.	
4. Arithmetic (the first four rules).	
<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE USHER OF THE BLACK ROD.</b>	
I. DOORKEEPERS AND MESSENGERS - - -	21 and 35.
1. Reading.	
2. Writing.	
3. Spelling.	
4. Elementary Arithmetic.	
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<b>PARLIAMENTARY COUNSEL (OFFICE OF).</b>	
I. CLERKS - - - - -	18 and 30.
1. Reading.	
2. Writing.	
3. Arithmetic (elementary).	
II. MESSENGERS - - - - -	14 and 18.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.	
2. Arithmetic (elementary).	
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<b>PATENT OFFICE.</b>	
I. CLERKS AND ASSISTANTS TO CURATOR. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
II. MESSENGERS AND WAREHOUSEMEN - - -	18 and 40.
1. Reading.	
2. Writing from Dictation.	
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules, simple).	
III. PATTERN MAKER - - - - -	18 and 40.
1. Handwriting.	
2. Orthography.	
3. Arithmetic (elementary).	
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<b>PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.</b>	
I. CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
II. OFFICE KEEPERS - - - - -	30 and 40.
MESSENGERS - - - - -	20 and 35.
1. Writing from Dictation.	Persons are to be considered eligible who have passed the superior limit of age, provided they originally entered the Public Service at an age within the prescribed limits, and have since served continuously.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, and, in the case of Office-keepers, Proportion).	
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<b>PETTY BAG OFFICE.</b>	
I. JUNIOR TEMPORARY CLERKS - - - - -	17 and 25.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.	
2. Arithmetic (elementary).	
3. Reading.	
4. Engrossing (not including German Text or Old English).	
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Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<b>PETTY SESSIONS CLERKS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF REGISTRAR OF).</b> <b>CLERKS.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>POOR LAW COMMISSION (IRELAND).</b></p> <p><b>I. AUDITORS OF UNION ACCOUNTS</b> - - - - -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Handwriting and Orthography.</li> <li>2. Copying.</li> <li>3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).</li> <li>4. English Composition.</li> <li>5. Précis.</li> <li>6. Geography of the British Islands.</li> <li>7. Book-keeping by Double Entry.</li> <li>8. Irish Poor Law.</li> </ol> <p><b>II. CLERKS.</b> (Scheme not yet arranged.)</p> <p><b>III. MESSENGERS</b> - - - - -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reading.</li> <li>2. Writing.</li> <li>3. Arithmetic (elementary).</li> </ol>	<p>28 and 50.</p> <p>18 and 35.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>POST OFFICE.*</b></p> <p><i>Metropolitan Offices.</i></p> <p><b>I. CLERKS IN SECRETARY'S OFFICE (Grade I.).</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class I.)</p> <p><b>II. PROFESSIONAL CLERKS IN THE SOLICITORS' OFFICES, LONDON AND DUBLIN (3rd Class).</b> (Open competition under special regulations. <i>See</i> TREASURY, Clerks in the Solicitor's Office.)</p> <p><b>III. UNPROFESSIONAL CLERKS IN SOLICITORS' OFFICES, LONDON AND DUBLIN.</b> (Open competition under special regulations. <i>See</i> TREASURY, Supplementary Clerks in the Solicitor's Office.)</p> <p><b>IV. CLERKS IN SECRETARY'S OFFICE, (Grade II.); RECEIVER AND ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, LONDON; METROPOLITAN SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, LONDON; LONDON DISTRICT POST OFFICES; SECRETARY'S, ACCOUNT, AND SORTING OFFICES, EDINBURGH; SECRETARY'S, ACCOUNT, AND SORTING OFFICES, DUBLIN.</b> (Open competition under the Regulations of the Civil Service Commissioners respecting Clerkships, (Class II.) in the Civil Service.)</p> <p><b>V. BOY CLERKS IN THE SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT, LONDON; CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT, LONDON; MONEY ORDER OFFICE, LONDON; ACCOUNT AND SORTING OFFICES, EDINBURGH; AND ACCOUNT AND SORTING OFFICES, DUBLIN.</b></p> <p>Open Competition; the subjects of examination being—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. †Handwriting and Orthography.</li> <li>2. English Grammar and Composition.</li> </ol>	<p>16 and 20.</p> <p>15 and 17.</p>

\* "Persons either directly or indirectly concerned in the conduct or ownership of public "houses" are ineligible for employment in this Department.

† These subjects are obligatory.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<p style="text-align: center;">POST OFFICE—<i>continued</i>.</p> <p>3. *Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).</p> <p>4. *Geography.</p> <p>N.B.—<i>Boys whose height is less than five feet will not be eligible for the Circulation Department.</i></p> <p><i>Note</i>.—So long as the Boys remain in the Boy class their employment will not give them any claim to superannuation or gratuity under the Superannuation Acts of 1834 and 1859; and should they on attaining the age of 19 be still in the Boy class, their services will be dispensed with.</p>	
<p>VI. ASSISTANT LETTER CARRIERS - - -</p> <p>Open Competition:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Writing.</li> <li>2. Reading addresses of letters.</li> <li>3. Addition, simple and compound.</li> </ol>	16 and 20.
<p>VII. BOY SORTERS IN THE CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT AND METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, LONDON; BOY SORTERS IN THE SORTING OFFICES, EDINBURGH AND DUBLIN.</p>	14 and 16.
<p>BOY TELEGRAPH MESSENGERS, LONDON, EDINBURGH, AND DUBLIN.</p> <p>Open Competition; the subjects of examination being—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Copying manuscript addresses of letters.</li> <li>2. Adding a few figures together (simple and compound).</li> </ol> <p>N.B.—<i>Boys whose height is less than 4 feet 10 inches will not be eligible for these situations.</i></p> <p><i>Note</i>.—So long as the Boys shall remain in the Boy class their employment will not give them any claim to superannuation or gratuity under the Superannuation Acts of 1834 and 1859; and should they, upon attaining the age of 19, still be in the Boy class, their services will be dispensed with.</p>	13 and 16. (For the present.)
<p>VIII. PORTERS IN THE CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT AND METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, LONDON; PORTERS AT EDINBURGH AND DUBLIN.</p> <p>Open Competition:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Copying manuscript addresses of letters.</li> <li>2. Adding a few figures together (simple and compound.)</li> <li>3. A test of strength.</li> </ol>	18 and 25.
<p>IX. COUNTERWOMEN, METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, LONDON; AND FEMALE RETURNERS, RETURNED LETTER OFFICE, LONDON.</p> <p>Open Competition:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Writing from Dictation.</li> <li>2. Arithmetic (elementary).</li> </ol>	18 and 30.
<p>X. HOUSEKEEPER, METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, LONDON -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Writing and Spelling.</li> <li>2. Arithmetic, first four rules, simple and compound.</li> </ol>	25 and 45.

\* These subjects are obligatory.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<b>POST OFFICE—continued.</b>	
<i>Provincial Offices, &amp;c.</i>	
I. SURVEYORS' STATIONARY CLERKS. (Scheme not yet arranged.)	
II. OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF INDIAN MAILS (VIÀ BRINDISI).	22 and 35.*†
1. Handwriting and Orthography.	
2. Arithmetic (elementary).	
3. English Composition.	
4. Geography.	
5. French (colloquial).	
6. Italian (colloquial).	
7. German (colloquial).	
III. PACKET AGENTS ABROAD - - - -	14 and 16.*†
1. Handwriting and Orthography.	
2. Arithmetic (including Reduction, Rule of Three, and Practice).	
IV. POSTMASTERS (IN CERTAIN CASES) - - -	21 and —
CLERKS IN PROVINCIAL POST OFFICES - - -	16 and 25.*†
BOY CLERKS IN PROVINCIAL POST OFFICES - - -	13 and 16.*†
1. Writing from Dictation.	
2. Arithmetic (elementary).	
V. ASSISTANT INSPECTORS OF TELEGRAPH MESSENGERS -	16 and 35.*†
1. Writing.	
2. Reading manuscript.	
3. Arithmetic (all the rules, simple and compound, up to, but not including Long Division).	
VI. SORTERS, STAMPERS, LETTER CARRIERS, &c. -	16 and 25.*†
ASSISTANTS (LETTER CARRIER CLASS) - - -	16 and 20.*†
PROVINCIAL MESSENGERS - - - -	16 and 35.*†‡§
1. Writing tolerably a few lines.	
2. Reading manuscript.	
3. Addition (simple and compound).	
VII. MARINE MAIL GUARDS - - - -	21 and 35.*†
1. Reading manuscript.	
2. Writing a few lines upon the subject of the business upon which they will be employed so that they may be read and comprehended.	
VIII. BOY SORTERS AT PROVINCIAL OFFICES - - -	14 and 16.*†
1. Writing.	
2. Reading the addresses of letters.	
3. Addition (simple and compound).	
IX. SORTERS IN THE TRAVELLING POST OFFICE - -	18 and 25.*†
1. Writing from Dictation.	
2. Arithmetic (elementary).	

\* Any candidate presenting himself within two months after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

† Persons already employed in the Post Office will be eligible as to age for Civil Service appointments (Post Office), provided their age, when they were first employed, did not exceed by more than two months the superior limit of age attached at that time to the situation to which they seek to be appointed, and provided also such employment has been continuous.

‡ The superior limit of age to be extended to 45 in the case of pensioners from the army.

§ The superior limit to be extended to 40 in the case of candidates who may be in receipt of a pension from the Crown for any previous services, whether Civil or Military.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<b>PRISONS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF DIRECTORS).</b> <i>(See Convict Prisons Department, Ireland).</i>	
<b>PRISONS, IRELAND (OFFICE OF INSPECTORS).</b> <b>I. CLERKS.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.) <b>II. MESSENGERS</b> - - - - - 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).	20 and 35.*
<b>PRISONS BOARD (SCOTLAND).</b> <b>I. CLERKS.</b> (Included in Schedule A. — Scheme for Class II.) <b>II. CLERKS IN THE GENERAL PRISON AT PERTH.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.) <b>III. STEWARDS IN THE GENERAL PRISON AT PERTH.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.) <b>IV. FEMALE TEACHERS.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.) <b>V. MALE TEACHERS.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.) <b>VI. SCRIPTURE READERS.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.) <b>VII. FEMALE WARDERS</b> - - - - - 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (simple Addition and Subtraction). <b>VIII. MALE WARDERS, AND SUPERINTENDENT OF LUNATIC DEPARTMENT.</b>	24 and 36.  24† and 40. May be extended to 45 in the case of one who, while under 40 years of age, entered and continued in service in the Army, or as an hospital attendant, or a prison officer.
<b>MESSENGERS IN JOINT DEPARTMENT OF PRISONS AND JUDICIAL STATISTICS AND MESSENGERS AND ASSISTANTS, OTHER THAN WARDERS IN PERTH PRISON.</b> 1. Reading. 2. Writing and Spelling. 3. Arithmetic (simple Addition and Subtraction).	17 and 20.

\* Any person presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

† Persons who have served as messengers in the Joint Department of Prisons and Judicial Statistics, or as messengers or assistants, are after five years service to be eligible for warderships at the age of 22.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<p align="center"><b>PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.</b></p> <p><b>I. CLERKS.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)</p> <p><b>II. THIRD CLERK (TEMPORARY) IN THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Handwriting and Orthography.</li> <li>2. Reading aloud.</li> <li>3. Arithmetic (enough for ordinary accounts).</li> <li>4. The elements of Legal Practice.</li> <li>5. French (translation into English).</li> <li>6. Shorthand.</li> </ol> <p>(Candidates should either be students of one of the Inns of Court, or have been in an attorney's office, or in some other public office.)</p> <p><b>III. SUPPLEMENTAL CLERKS.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)</p> <p><b>IV. COUNCIL CHAMBER KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND OFFICE PORTERS, AND DOOR PORTERS.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reading.</li> <li>2. Writing.</li> <li>3. Arithmetic (elementary).</li> </ol>	
<p align="center"><b>PRIVY SEAL OFFICE.</b></p> <p><b>MESSENGERS</b> - - - - -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reading.</li> <li>2. Writing.</li> <li>3. Arithmetic (elementary).</li> </ol>	<p align="center">23 and 30.</p> <p align="center">25 and 40.</p> <p align="center">21 and 41.</p>
<p align="center"><b>PROBATE AND DIVORCE COURTS (ENGLAND).</b></p> <p><b>I. CLERKS</b> - - - - -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Exercises to test Handwriting and Orthography.</li> <li>2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).</li> <li>3. Indexing.</li> <li>4. Comparison of Copies with Originals.</li> <li>5. English Composition.</li> <li>6. Geography.</li> <li>7. English History (the leading points).</li> <li>8. Translation from Latin or a Foreign Language.</li> </ol> <p><b>II. COPYING CLERKS</b> - - - - -</p> <p>Open competitions have been held for these appointments, the subjects of examination being—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Handwriting and Orthography.</li> <li>2. German Text and engrossing.</li> <li>3. Fac-simile copying.</li> <li>4. Arithmetic (elementary).</li> <li>5. Comparison of Copies with Originals.</li> </ol> <p><b>III. USHERS AND MESSENGERS</b> - - - - -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reading.</li> <li>2. Writing from Dictation.</li> <li>3. Arithmetic (elementary).</li> </ol>	
<p align="center">18 and 25.</p> <p align="center">16 and 25.</p> <p align="center">17 and 36.</p> <p>Persons already in the Public Service are eligible as messengers up to any age, provided they have served continuously from a period at which they were under 36.</p>	

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<b>PROBATE AND DIVORCE COURTS (ENGLAND)—</b> <i>continued.</i>	
<b>IV. PORTERS</b> - - - - -	17 and 36.
1. Reading.	
2. Writing.	
<b>PROBATE COURT (IRELAND).</b>	
<b>I. CLERKS AND TEMPORARY RECORD KEEPERS</b> - -	17 and 30.
1. Exercises in Handwriting and Orthography.	
2. Arithmetic (elementary).	
3. Copying into Forms and Registers.	
4. Indexing.	
5. Comparison of Copies with Originals.	
6. English Composition.	
<b>II. MESSENGERS, OFFICE KEEPERS, HOUSEKEEPERS, PORTERS, TEMPORARY PORTERS, &amp;c.</b>	21 and 38.
1. Reading.	
2. Writing.	
<b>PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OFFICE.</b>	
<b>I. CLERKS</b> - - - - -	18 and 30.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.	
2. Copying from MSS. and MS. Accounts.	
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	
<b>II. MESSENGERS</b> - - - - -	25 and 40.
1. Reading.	
2. Writing.	
3. Arithmetic (first four rules).	
<b>PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE (IRELAND).</b>	
<b>I. ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS</b> - - - - -	
An appointment has been made under Clause VII. of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870.	
<b>II. CLERKS.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
<b>III. SUPERINTENDENT OF WORKS AT KINGSTOWN HARBOUR.</b> (An appointment has been made under Clause VII. of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870.)	
<b>IV. BAILIFF IN PHOENIX PARK</b> - - - - -	25 and 50.
1. Reading.	
2. Writing.	
3. Arithmetic.	
<b>V. OVERSEERS OF VICE-REGAL RESIDENCES</b> - -	27 and 50.
An appointment has been made under Clause VII. of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870.	
<b>VI. HOUSEKEEPERS</b> - - - - -	30 and 45.
<b>NIGHT WATCHMEN (KINGSTOWN HARBOUR)</b> - -	21 and 50.
<b>PARK CONSTABLES AND GATEKEEPERS, PHOENIX PARK.</b>	25 and 40.
1. Reading.	
2. Writing.	
<b>VII. JUNIOR OR BOY MESSENGERS</b> - - - - -	15 and 18.
1. Writing from Dictation, including spelling of easy words.	
2. Elementary Arithmetic.	

Except in the case of persons who have served in the Royal Irish Constabulary or in H.M. Regular Forces from a time at which they were within the ordinary limits.



Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<b>QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND).</b>	
I. CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.)	
II. DOORKEEPERS - - - - -	21 and 35.
1. Reading.	
2. Writing from Dictation.	
3. Arithmetic (first four rules).	
<b>QUEEN'S BENCH (COURT OF).</b>	
I. CLERKS - - - - -	18 and 30.
1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.	
2. Writing from Dictation or transcribing written documents.	
3. Comparison of Copies with Originals.	
4. Arithmetic.	} Elementary.
5. English History.	
6. Geography.	
7. Latin or French, at option of candidate.	
II. MESSENGERS - - - - -	16 and 30.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.	
<b>QUEEN'S BENCH, IRELAND (MASTER'S OFFICE).</b>	
CLERKS AND WRITING CLERKS - - - - -	16 and 30.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.	
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	
3. Geography.	
4. English History.	
<b>QUEEN'S COLLEGES (IRELAND).</b>	
PORTERS - - - - -	20 and 35.
1. Writing from Dictation.	
2. Arithmetic (elementary).	
<b>QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE.</b>	
I. CLERKS - - - - -	17 and 25.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.	
2. Transcribing.	
3. Comparison of Copies with Originals.	
4. Arithmetic (elementary).	
II. MESSENGERS - - - - -	21 and 35.
1. Reading.	
2. Writing from Dictation.	
3. Arithmetic (elementary).	
III. HOUSEKEEPERS - - - - -	25 and 45.
1. Reading.	
2. Writing.	
3. Arithmetic (elementary).	
<b>QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY (IRELAND).</b>	
ASSISTANT CLERKS IN SECRETARY'S OFFICE - - - - -	18 and 25.
1. Writing from Dictation.	
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).	
3. Correspondence.	
4. Précis.	
5. Geography of the British Isles.	

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<b>RAILWAYS COMMISSION.</b>	
I. REGISTRAR. (To be certificated under Clause VII. of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870.)	
II. CLERK - - - - -	18 and 40.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.	
2. Elementary arithmetic.	
3. English Composition.	
<b>RECORD OFFICE (ENGLAND).</b>	
I. CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A., Scheme for Class I.) (Candidates successful in the competition must pass also a satisfactory examination in Translation from the Latin and French languages.)	
II. WORKMEN AND BOYS - - - - -	16 and 35.
1. Reading.	
2. Writing.	
3. Arithmetic (elementary).	
III. CHARWOMEN - - - - - (No Literary Examination.)	25 and 40.
<b>RECORD OFFICE (IRELAND).</b>	
I. CLERKS (Included in Schedule A., Scheme I.) (Candidates successful in the competition must pass also a satisfactory examination in Translation from the Latin and French Languages.)	
II. MESSENGERS - - - - -	20 and 45.*
1. Writing from Dictation.	
2. Arithmetic (elementary).	
III. WORKMEN - - - - -	18 and 25.*
1. Reading.	
2. Writing and Orthography.	
3. Arithmetic (elementary).	
<b>REFORMATORIES, OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF.</b>	
I. CHIEF CLERK. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
II. CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
<b>REFORMATORIES, OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF (IRELAND).</b>	
CLERK. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.)	
<b>REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND).</b>	
I. CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
II. STATISTICAL ABSTRACTORS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
III. OFFICE KEEPERS - - - - -	25 and 35.
MESSENGERS - - - - -	21 and 35.
1. Handwriting and Orthography.	
2. Arithmetic (elementary).	

\* Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<b>REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND)—</b> <i>continued.</i>	
<b>IV. ASSISTANT PORTERS</b> - - - - - 1. Reading MS. 2. Writing. 3. Spelling. 4. Arithmetic (first four rules).	18 and 17.
<b>REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE, IRELAND</b> <b>(INCLUDING THE AGRICULTURAL</b> <b>STATISTICS OFFICE).</b>	
I. CLERKS. (Included in Schedule A., Scheme for Class II.)	
II. INDEXERS, TRANSCRIBERS, AND TASKWORKERS. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
<b>III. MESSENGERS</b> - - - - - <b>TEMPORARY MESSENGERS</b> - - - - - 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).	20 and 35.* 17 and 35.*
<b>REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (SCOTLAND).</b> (Scheme not yet arranged.)	
<b>ROYAL HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL.</b> (Nothing fixed.)	
<b>ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.</b>	
<b>CLERKS</b> - - - - - A. <i>Obligatory.</i> 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Précis. 5. Latin (translation). 6. French (translation). B. <i>Optional.</i> 7. German (translation). 8. Irish (translation). 9. Book-keeping.	18 and 35.
<b>ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM, CHELSEA.</b>	
<b>I. STAFF SERGEANTS</b> - - - - - 1. Reading. 2. Writing from dictation. 3. Arithmetic (to Rule of Three).	30 and 45.
<b>II. SERGEANTS AND CORPORALS</b> - - - - - 1. Reading. 2. Writing from dictation. 3. Elementary Arithmetic.	30 and 45.
<b>III. PIONEERS AND NURSES</b> - - - - - { 1. Reading. 2. Writing (including moderate proficiency in spelling).	Males, 30 and 45. Females, 20 and 40.

\* Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<p align="center"><b>ROYAL OBSERVATORY, EDINBURGH.</b></p> <p><b>ASSISTANT PRACTICAL ASTRONOMER.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)</p>	
<p align="center"><b>ROYAL PARKS AND GARDENS.</b></p> <p><b>I. GATEKEEPERS</b> - - - - -</p> <p>1. Reading.</p> <p>2. Writing.</p> <p><b>II. HEAD PARK-KEEPER AND GAMEKEEPERS IN RICHMOND PARK.</b></p> <p>1. Reading.</p> <p>2. Spelling (simple words).</p> <p>3. Reading.</p> <p>4. Arithmetic (the first four rules).</p>	<p align="center">20 and 40.</p> <p>Servants of the Royal Family are eligible up to any age.</p> <p align="center">25 and 40.</p>
<p align="center"><b>SALMON FISHERIES' OFFICE.</b></p> <p><b>I. CLERKS.</b> (Included in Schedule A. Scheme for Class II.)</p> <p><b>II. ERRAND BOYS</b> - - - - -</p> <p>1. Reading.</p> <p>2. Writing.</p>	<p align="center">13 and 16.</p>
<p align="center"><b>SCIENCE AND ART, DEPARTMENT OF.</b></p> <p><b>I. ASSISTANT NATURALISTS, OFFICIAL EXAMINERS, AND ASSISTANT CURATORS IN THE MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)</p> <p><b>II. ASSISTANT GEOLOGISTS.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)</p> <p><b>III. SECRETARIAL CLERKS; STORE CLERKS; MUSEUM CLERKS; ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPERS; ACCOUNTANTS; BOOK-KEEPERS; STORE-KEEPERS; DEPUTY STORE-KEEPERS; ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS AND CLERKS; ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES; CLERKS IN THE EDINBURGH MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART, THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, DUBLIN, AND THE ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.</b></p> <p>(Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)</p> <p><b>IV. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, AND IN INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)</p> <p><b>V. PROVISIONAL LECTURE ASSISTANT</b> - - -</p> <p>A certificate has been granted under Clause VII. of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870.</p> <p><b>VI. FOSSIL COLLECTORS.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)</p>	

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<b>SCIENCE AND ART, DEPARTMENT OF—continued.</b>	
<b>VII. MATRON OF FEMALE TRAINING SCHOOL, SOUTH KENSINGTON; HOUSEKEEPER, Science and Art Department; ATTENDANTS, PORTERS, MESSENGERS, AND SERVANTS at Jermyn Street, Edinburgh Museum, Royal Dublin Society, Natural History Museum (Dublin), and Royal College of Science; and PORTERS and GENERAL ASSISTANTS attached to the staff of the Geological Survey. (Schemes not yet arranged.)</b>	
<b>VIII. ATTENDANTS, BOYS, MESSENGERS, AND ASSISTANTS ON THE UNIVERSAL CATALOGUE OF ART BOOKS.</b> 1. Reading. 2. Writing from dictation. 3. Elementary Arithmetic.	13 and 35. Army pensioners are eligible up to 42.
<b>SCOTCH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.</b>	
<b>I. INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS.</b> (In these cases the Civil Service Commissioners grant certificates in respect of health only.)	
<b>II. INSPECTORS' ASSISTANTS</b> [The examination to be based on Standards V. and VI. of the current Code.*] 1. Reading. 2. Handwriting and Orthography. 3. Arithmetic (including Practice, Bills of Parcels, Proportion, and Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 4. English Composition. 5. Grammar and Analysis of sentences. 6. History (of England and Scotland). 7. Geography.	22 and 35.
<b>SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE.</b>	
<b>I. CLERKS.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.)	
<b>II. OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, PORTERS, AND LITHOGRAPHERS.</b> 1. Reading. 2. Writing from Dictation. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	— and 40. With exceptional rule as for office-keepers, &c. in the Board of Trade.
<b>III. BOY MESSENGERS</b> 1. Writing tolerably a few lines. 2. Reading Manuscript. 3. Addition (simple and compound).	12 and 18.
<b>STATIONERY OFFICE.</b>	
<b>I. CLERKS.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.)	
<b>II. ASSISTANT EXAMINERS OF PAPER.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	

\* The Code is "revised annually; the character of the examination for the post of Inspectors' Assistant is, therefore, liable to change from year to year."

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>STATIONERY OFFICE—continued.</b></p> <p><b>III. ASSISTANT EXAMINERS OF BINDING.</b>—Included in Schedule A., under special regulations, as follows :—</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>PART I.—PRELIMINARY.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Handwriting.</li> <li>2. Orthography.</li> <li>3. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).</li> <li>4. English Composition.</li> </ol> <p><i>Note.</i>—Candidates will be required to show what preliminary training or technical Education they have undergone to qualify themselves for a situation of this nature, and they must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that they possess the special qualifications necessary for the office. They must have served the usual apprenticeship to the trade of binding, and must have been a sufficient time in actual employment.</p> <p>* * No Candidate who fails to show satisfactory proficiency in any of the subjects specified above will be admitted to the competitive part of the examination.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fee, 5s.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>PART II.—COMPETITIVE.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Knowledge of binding. (Candidates must have a thorough knowledge of good work, and the materials required to produce it; they should consequently be able to detect defective work or inferior materials.)</li> <li>2. Estimating. (They must be able readily to calculate the quantity of paper required for any number of books, in the different sizes of folio, quarto, octavo, &amp;c., and to cast up an account with ease.)</li> </ol> <p>The competition will be decided partly by the number of marks given for answers, written or oral, to questions on the above-mentioned subjects, and partly by such testimony as the Commissioners may obtain from persons of practical experience as to the relative fitness of the candidates.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fee, 10s.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Dated 16th January 1873.]</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">25 and 36.</p>
<p><b>IV. MESSENGERS</b> - - - - -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reading.</li> <li>2. Writing from Dictation.</li> <li>3. Arithmetic (elementary).</li> </ol> <p><b>V. SECOND CLASS OF THE SUBORDINATE DEPARTMENT</b> -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reading.</li> <li>2. Writing.</li> <li>3. Arithmetic (elementary). (For Clerks, compound Addition only.)</li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;">— and 40.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">— and 45.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SUPERVISION (BOARD OF), SCOTLAND.</b></p> <p><b>CLERKS</b> - - - - -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Handwriting and Orthography.</li> <li>2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).</li> <li>3. Correspondence.</li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;">18 and 30.</p>

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<b>TEMPORARY COMMISSIONS.</b>	
<b>I. CLERKS</b> - - - - - 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Elementary Arithmetic. 3. English Composition. 4. Any subject specially requisite in each particular case.	18 and 40.
<b>II. OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, AND OTHER SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.</b> 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Addition and Subtraction (simple and compound).	18 and 50.
<b>TRADE, BOARD OF.</b>	
<b>I. ORDINARY CLERKS.</b> (Included in Schedule A.— Scheme not yet arranged.)	
<b>II. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS.</b> (Included in Schedule A.— Scheme for Class II.) <b>SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS</b> (to act as Shorthand Writers). (Included in Schedule A. under special regulations, the subjects of examination being those for Class II., with the addition of shorthand as an obligatory subject in both the preliminary and the competitive examinations. In the latter 500 marks are assigned as the maximum for shorthand.) <i>[Dated 15th March 1873.]</i>	
<b>III. OFFICE-KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, EXTRA MESSENGERS, AND PORTERS.</b>	— and 40.
<b>ASSISTANT MECHANIC IN THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DEPARTMENT.</b> 1. Reading. 2. Writing from Dictation. 3. Arithmetic (elementary). to another, provided they were, at the time when they first entered the Service, under the maximum age for admission into the class to which they may be transferred.	— and 40. Persons may be transferred to the Board of Trade from other departments of the Public Service, or from one class of the department
<b>IV. LIGHT KEEPERS AT THE BAHAMAS AND SOMBRERO</b> - 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic.	20 and 40.
<b>V. MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICES: SUPERINTENDENTS, AND ALL OFFICERS AND CLERKS, EXCEPT EXTRA CLERKS AT WEEKLY WAGES.</b> 1. Writing from Dictation (accurately and expeditiously). 2. The first four Rules of Arithmetic (simple and compound), Decimals, Vulgar Fractions, and the Rule of Three. 3. Handwriting (good). 4. General intelligence. 5. ( <i>For Superintendents.*</i> ) Accounts (a thorough knowledge).	— and 30. Unless the candidate has already served in a similar office.
<b>VI. MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICES: TEMPORARY CLERKS</b> 1. Writing from Dictation (accurately and expeditiously). 2. The first four. rules of Arithmetic (simple and compound). 3. Handwriting (good).	— and 30. Unless the candidate has already served in a similar office.

\* In some cases for Deputy Superintendents also.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>TRADE, BOARD OF—continued.</b></p> <p><b>VII. MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICES: MESSENGERS</b> -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Handwriting (legible).</li> <li>2. Reading.</li> <li>3. Addition of Money.</li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;">— and 30.</p> <p>Unless the candidate has already served in a similar office.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>TREASURY.</b></p> <p><b>I. ESTABLISHMENT CLERKS.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class I.)</p> <p><b>II. CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.</b>—Included in Schedule A., under the same special regulations as those fixed for Clerkships in the Solicitor's Office of the POST OFFICE, INLAND REVENUE, and CUSTOMS, as follows :—</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Obligatory Subjects.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Handwriting.</li> <li>2. Orthography.</li> <li>3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).</li> <li>4. English Composition.</li> <li>5. Criminal Law, and Proceedings before Justices of the Peace.</li> <li>6. Law of Evidence.</li> <li>7. Common Law Procedure and Practice.</li> <li>8. Elements of Conveyancing.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Optional Subjects.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9. Geography.</li> <li>10. English History.</li> <li>11. Latin.</li> <li>12. French or German.</li> <li>13. Mercantile Book-keeping.</li> <li>14. Equity and Practice of the Courts.</li> <li>15. Bankruptcy and Practice of the Courts.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">Fee, 2<i>l</i>.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">20 and 30.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">[Dated 5th November 1872.]</p> <p><b>III. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.</b>—Included in Schedule A., under the same special regulations as those fixed for Unprofessional Clerkships in the Solicitor's Office of the POST OFFICE (LONDON AND DUBLIN) as follows :—</p> <p>The examination will be in the following subjects, viz.:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Handwriting.</li> <li>2. Orthography.</li> <li>3. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).</li> <li>4. English Composition.</li> </ol> <p>[Candidates failing in any of the above-named subjects will not be eligible.]</p> <p><i>Candidates will be required to show what preliminary training or technical education they have undergone to qualify themselves for a situation of this nature. No candidate will be eligible who is not serving, or has not within two years been serving as a clerk (not articulated) in a Solicitor's Office.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fee, 10<i>s</i>.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Dated 23rd April 1873.]</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">18 and 30.</p>



Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>TREASURY.</b> <i>continued.</i></p> <p><b>IV. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.)</p> <p><b>V. MESSENGERS (INCLUDING MESSENGER TO CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER).</b></p> <p><b>BINDERS</b> - - - - -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reading.</li> <li>2. Writing from Dictation.</li> <li>3. Arithmetic (elementary).</li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;">21 and 35.</p> <p>Candidates transferred from other departments will be regarded as eligible up to any age provided they were within the prescribed limits when they entered the service, and that their employment has been continuous.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">25 and 40.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ULSTER KING-AT-ARMS' OFFICE (DUBLIN.)</b></p> <p><b>MESSENGERS</b> - - - - -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Writing from Dictation.</li> <li>2. Elementary Arithmetic.</li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;">20 and 35.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>VALUATION OFFICE (IRELAND).</b></p> <p><b>I. VALUERS</b> - - - - -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reading.</li> <li>2. Writing and Spelling.</li> <li>3. Arithmetic (including Reduction, Proportion, and Practice).</li> <li>4. Requisite technical knowledge.</li> </ol> <p><b>II. CLERKS</b> - - - - -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Exercises to test Handwriting and Orthography.</li> <li>2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).</li> <li>3. Euclid (Books I.-IV. and VI.).</li> <li>4. Drawing (Geometrical).</li> <li>5. English Composition.</li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;">25 and 45.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">19 and 28.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>WAR OFFICE.</b></p> <p><b>I. JUNIOR CLERKS IN THE CENTRAL DEPARTMENT; JUNIOR CLERKS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE (i.e., SUPPLIES AND STORES DIVISION AND CONTRACT DIVISION); JUNIOR CLERKS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY (ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S DIVISION).</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)</p> <p><b>II. JUNIOR CLERKS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE OFFICER COMMANDING-IN-CHIEF (i.e., IN THE ADJUTANT AND QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DIVISION, AND MILITARY SECRETARY'S DIVISION).</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)</p> <p><b>III. CLERKS IN THE JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)</p> <p><b>IV. CLERKS IN OFFICE OF COMMANDER OF THE FORCES, IRELAND.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.)</p> <p><b>CLERKS IN OTHER MILITARY OFFICES, IRELAND.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)</p>	

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<b>WAR OFFICE—continued.</b>	
V. CONVEYANCING CLERKS IN SOLICITOR'S OFFICE. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
VI. SUPPLEMENTAL CLERKS (INCLUDING SUPPLEMENTAL CLERKS IN ADJUTANT AND QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DIVISION AND MILITARY SECRETARY'S DIVISION). (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.)	
VII. SUPERINTENDING CLERKS, ROYAL ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.)	
VIII. CLERKS IN THE CONTROL ESTABLISHMENT, THE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, THE MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENTS, AND THE ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
IX. DRAUGHTSMEN IN ROYAL GUN FACTORIES. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
X. DRAUGHTSMEN IN ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
XI. JUNIOR ASSISTANT IN CHEMICAL ESTABLISHMENT. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
XII. TEMPORARY ASSISTANT IN THE CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT. (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
[An appointment has been made under Clause VII. of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870.]	
XIII. TEMPORARY SCHOOLMASTERS IN WOOLWICH ARSENAL SCHOOL.	
Appointments have been made under Clause VII. of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870.	
XIV. ACCOUNTANT - - - - - CLERKS IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF MILITARY EDUCATION. MEDICAL CLERKS AT GAMBIA - - - - - CIVILIAN CLERKS IN MILITARY STAFF OFFICES - (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
XV. MESSENGERS, QUEEN'S MESSENGERS, PORTERS, AND LETTER CARRIERS IN THE CENTRAL DEPARTMENT.	20 and 35.
dates who may have entered the service as temporary messengers before 35; and to 40 for pensioners.	
MESSENGERS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE OFFICER COMMANDING-IN-CHIEF.	25 and 35.
MESSENGERS IN THE ADJUTANT AND QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DIVISION.	
1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	With an extension to 45 for discharged soldiers.
XVI. MESSENGERS IN THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE.	20 and 35.
1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).	With an extension to 50 for discharged soldiers.
	20 and 40.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<b>WAR OFFICE—continued.</b>	
<b>XVII. WOMEN (HOUSEKEEPERS, NURSES, COOKS, &amp;c.)</b> - 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (simple Addition and Subtraction).	23 and 40.
<b>XVIII. STOREKEEPERS, ASSISTANT STOREKEEPERS, AND ISSUERS IN THE CONTROL DEPARTMENT.</b> 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).	— and 30. 35 at stations on the African coast. Persons already in the Public Service may be transferred to these
situations, provided they were, when they first entered the service, under the maximum age for admission to the class to which they may be transferred, and have served continuously.	
<b>XIX. MASTER ARTIFICERS, FOREMEN, ARMOURERS, OFFICE KEEPERS, AND OTHERS IN THE CONTROL SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENT.</b>	— and 35.*
<b>VIEWERS</b> - - - - -	— and 45.†
<b>OFFICE KEEPERS, FOREMEN, LABOURERS, &amp;c. IN THE ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.</b> 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	— and 35.‡
<b>XX. SUPERINTENDENT OF TRANSPORT IN THE CONTROL DEPARTMENT.</b>	— and 35. Pensioners may be appointed up to 48.
<b>STEWARDS IN LOCK HOSPITALS</b> - - - 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).	— and 35.
<b>XXI. STOREHOLDERS IN THE CONTROL DEPARTMENT</b> - 1. Handwriting, Orthography, and Grammatical Correctness. 2. Arithmetic (elementary). 3. Book-keeping by single entry. In the case of men advanced from the class of labourers or from foremen, on account of their industry and ability, to the above appointments, the following subjects only shall be required:—1. Exercises in handwriting; 2. Arithmetic (elementary); 3. Book-keeping by single entry.	25 and 40.
<b>XXII. SCHOOLMASTER WARDERS, WARDERS, AND ASSISTANT WARDERS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF MILITARY PRISONS.</b> 1. Reading. 2. Writing. 3. Arithmetic (simple Addition and Subtraction).	25 and 45. For Assistant Warden at Barbadoes 25 to 48.
<b>XXIII. NIGHT WATCHMEN AND OTHER SUBORDINATE PRISON OFFICERS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF MILITARY PRISONS (INCLUDING COOKS, GATEKEEPERS, AND MESSENGERS).</b> 1. Reading and Writing simple words.	25 and 45.

\* If pensioners from the cavalry, 48 years; if pensioners from other arms of the service, 42 years. An artificer or labourer may be promoted to this class up to 55, provided he were appointed to the permanent establishment in the inferior capacities before 35, 43, or 48 respectively, and that his service has been continuous.

† Viewers to be eligible in regard to age provided that they have been appointed and continued to serve in the Department previous to attaining the age of 45, and that their appointment as permanent Viewers takes place before they attain the age of 55.

‡ Persons may be appointed to the Royal Engineer and Barrack Departments subsequently to their discharge to pension from the Army up to the age of 46.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<b>WAR OFFICE—continued.</b>	
<b>XXIV. CLERKS OF THE WORKS, ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
<b>XXV. INSPECTORS OF CLOTHING, ROYAL ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY.</b> (Appointments have been made under Clause VII. of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870.) 1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary). 3. Copying.	— and 45.
<b>XXVI. TEMPORARY DRAUGHTSMEN</b> (employed locally under the Military Forces Localization Act), <b>CLASS I.</b> 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Fractions and Duodecimals). 3. Practical Geometry and Mensuration. 4. Elements and Details of Building Construction. 5. Architectural Plan Drawing and Colouring.	20 and 50.
<b>XXVII. TEMPORARY DRAUGHTSMEN</b> (employed locally under the Military Forces Localization Act), <b>CLASS II.</b> 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (elementary). 3. Copying and Colouring Drawings with neatness and accuracy.	16 and 50.
<b>XXVIII. TEMPORARY CLERKS OF THE WORKS</b> (employed locally under the Military Forces Localization Act). 1. Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Fractions and Duodecimals). 3. Practical Geometry. 4. Knowledge of Builder's Work, and some acquaintance with Measurement and Valuation. 5. Preparation of Working Drawings.	20 and 50.
<b>WAR.—MILITARY ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.</b> (See p. 98.)	
<b>WOODS, OFFICE OF.</b>	
<b>I. CLERKS.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)	
<b>II. ASSISTANT CLERKS.</b> —[A vacancy has recently been filled up in the manner provided by the 5th section of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870, under regulations from which the following is an extract:—	
1. Handwriting. 2. Orthography. 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and the Measures and Denominations in use in various parts of Scotland). 4. English composition. 5. Précis. 6. Scotch Law. 7. Latin Translation.	28 and 35.

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>WOODS, OFFICE OF—<i>continued</i>.</b></p> <p><b>ASSISTANT CLERKS—<i>continued</i>.</b></p> <p>Candidates will be required to show what preliminary training or technical education they have undergone to qualify themselves for a situation of this nature, and they must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners on this point before they can be admitted to the competition. Their knowledge of Scotch Law must especially include the Law of Real Property, the Law as to Teinds, and the Law relating to Salmon and other Sea Fishings. They must also possess practical experience of the Scotch mode of conducting proceedings in each subject.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fee, 2<i>l</i>.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Dated 22nd October 1872.]</p> <p><b>III. CLERKS TO SURVEYORS OF FORESTS.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)</p> <p><b>IV. MESSENGERS</b> - - - - -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reading.</li> <li>2. Writing.</li> <li>3. Arithmetic (elementary).</li> </ol> <p><b>V. CLERK OF THE WORKS, WINDSOR GREAT PARK.</b> (An appointment has been made under Clause VII. of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870.)</p> <p><b>VI. FOREMEN IN WINDSOR GREAT PARK</b> - - -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reading.</li> <li>2. Writing.</li> <li>3. Arithmetic.</li> </ol>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>WORKS, OFFICE OF.</b></p> <p><b>I. CLERKS.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.)</p> <p><b>II. JUNIOR EXAMINERS.</b> Included in Schedule A.—Under special regulations, as follows:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Handwriting.</li> <li>2. Orthography.</li> <li>3. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).</li> <li>4. The requisite technical knowledge, including an acquaintance with the terms and processes of building, such as to enable the Candidate to prepare and examine building accounts.</li> </ol> <p>[Candidates failing in any of the above-named subjects will not be eligible.]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fee, 1<i>l</i>.</p> <p>[NOTE.—Candidates will be required to show what preliminary training or technical education they have undergone to qualify themselves for a situation of this nature, and they must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners on this point before they can be admitted to the examination.]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Dated 25th October 1872.]</p> <p><b>III. CLERK TO THE CURATOR OF KEW GARDENS.</b> Included in Schedule A.—Under special regulations, as follows:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Handwriting.</li> <li>2. Orthography.</li> </ol>	
<p><b>21 and 35.</b></p>	
<p><b>21 and 45.</b></p>	
<p><b>17 and 20.</b></p>	
<p><b>22 and 30.</b></p>	
<p><b>20 and 30.</b></p>	

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<p align="center"><b>WORKS, OFFICE OF—continued.</b></p> <p><b>CLERK TO THE CURATOR OF KEW GARDENS—cont.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).</li> <li>4. English Composition.</li> <li>5. Elements of Land Surveying.</li> <li>6. Horticulture.</li> <li>7. Elementary Botany.</li> </ol> <p>[Candidates failing in any of the above-named subjects will not be eligible.]</p> <p align="center">Fee, 1l.</p> <p><i>NOTE.—Candidates will be required to show what preliminary training or technical education they have undergone to qualify themselves for a situation of this nature, and they must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners on this point before they can be admitted to the competition. They must be familiar with the routine duties of a garden, and must be competent to direct the foremen in matters relating to the accounts kept by them of the consumption of the stores delivered to them, their catalogues of the collections under their charge, and their entries of the live plants and seeds received and sent out from their departments. On these points the Commissioners will ask for a Report from the Director of Kew Gardens.</i></p> <p align="center">[Dated 15th November 1872.]</p>	
<p><b>IV. CLERKS IN KEW HERBARIUM.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)</p>	
<p><b>V. SECOND ASSISTANT IN KEW HERBARIUM.</b> Included in Schedule A.—Under special regulations, as follows:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Handwriting.</li> <li>2. Orthography.</li> <li>3. Arithmetic (elementary).</li> <li>4. Elements of Systematic and Structural Botany.</li> <li>5. The naming of plants by the British Flora.</li> </ol> <p><i>NOTE.—Candidates will be required to show what preliminary training or technical education they have undergone to qualify themselves for a situation of this nature, and they must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that they possess the special qualifications necessary for the office. These include manual skill and neat-handedness in preserving, arranging, and ticketing specimens of plants, and in displaying their parts for study; some practice in the use of the microscope; and quickness and accuracy of eye in comparing and discriminating between species and varieties of plants, in both the herbarium and garden. On these points the Commissioners will ask for a Report from the Director of Kew Gardens.</i></p> <p>[Candidates failing in any of the above-named subjects will not be eligible.]</p> <p align="center">Fee, 10s.</p> <p align="center">[Dated 15th November 1872.]</p>	<p align="center">18 and 30.</p>
<p><b>VI. CLERKS IN OFFICE AT EDINBURGH.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme not yet arranged.)</p>	
<p><b>VII. ASSISTANTS TO THE ASSISTANT SURVEYORS.</b></p> <p>*.* Two vacancies, one in a higher class than the other, were recently filled up in the manner provided by the 5th section of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870, under regulations from which the following is an extract:—</p>	<p>Superior situation:— 22 and 30. Lower situation:— 18 and 30.</p>

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.		
<p align="center"><b>WORKS, OFFICE OF—continued.</b></p> <p><b>ASSISTANTS TO THE ASSISTANT SURVEYORS—continued.</b></p> <p align="center"><i>Part I.—Preliminary.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Handwriting.</li> <li>2. Orthography.</li> <li>3. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).</li> </ol> <p align="center">Fee, 10s.</p> <p align="center"><i>Part II.—Competitive.</i></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p><i>For the Superior Situation.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Theory of Construction.</li> <li>2. Knowledge of Materials.</li> <li>3. Designs and Specifications.</li> <li>4. Estimating and Valuing.</li> <li>5. Drawing.</li> <li>6. Levelling and Chain Surveying.</li> <li>7. Drainage and Water Supply.</li> <li>8. Applied Chemistry.</li> </ol> <p align="center">Fee, 2l.</p> </td><td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p><i>For the Lower Situation.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Theory of Construction.</li> <li>2. Knowledge of Materials.</li> <li>3. Designs and Specifications.</li> <li>4. Estimating and Valuing.</li> <li>5. Drawing.</li> </ol> <p align="center">Fee, 1l.</p> </td></tr> </table> <p>[Candidates failing in any of the subjects of examination will not be eligible.]</p> <p><i>NOTE.—Candidates will be required to show what preliminary training or technical education they have undergone to qualify themselves for a situation of this nature, and they must produce evidence on this point before they can be admitted to the examination. If this evidence should be prima facie satisfactory, applicants will be allowed to compete; but further proof will, if necessary, be required from the successful candidates.</i></p> <p align="center">[Dated 21st August 1873.]</p>	<p><i>For the Superior Situation.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Theory of Construction.</li> <li>2. Knowledge of Materials.</li> <li>3. Designs and Specifications.</li> <li>4. Estimating and Valuing.</li> <li>5. Drawing.</li> <li>6. Levelling and Chain Surveying.</li> <li>7. Drainage and Water Supply.</li> <li>8. Applied Chemistry.</li> </ol> <p align="center">Fee, 2l.</p>	<p><i>For the Lower Situation.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Theory of Construction.</li> <li>2. Knowledge of Materials.</li> <li>3. Designs and Specifications.</li> <li>4. Estimating and Valuing.</li> <li>5. Drawing.</li> </ol> <p align="center">Fee, 1l.</p>	<p align="center"><b>25 and 35.</b></p>
<p><i>For the Superior Situation.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Theory of Construction.</li> <li>2. Knowledge of Materials.</li> <li>3. Designs and Specifications.</li> <li>4. Estimating and Valuing.</li> <li>5. Drawing.</li> <li>6. Levelling and Chain Surveying.</li> <li>7. Drainage and Water Supply.</li> <li>8. Applied Chemistry.</li> </ol> <p align="center">Fee, 2l.</p>	<p><i>For the Lower Situation.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Theory of Construction.</li> <li>2. Knowledge of Materials.</li> <li>3. Designs and Specifications.</li> <li>4. Estimating and Valuing.</li> <li>5. Drawing.</li> </ol> <p align="center">Fee, 1l.</p>		
<p><b>VIII. ASSISTANTS TO CLERK OF THE FURNITURE.</b> Included in Schedule A.—Under special regulations, as follows:—</p> <p align="center"><i>Part I.—Preliminary.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Handwriting.</li> <li>2. Orthography.</li> <li>3. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).</li> </ol> <p>[No candidate who fails to show satisfactory proficiency in any of the subjects specified above will be admitted to the competitive part of the examination.]</p> <p><i>NOTE.—Candidates will be required to show what preliminary training or technical education they have undergone to qualify themselves for a situation of this nature, and they must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners on this point before they can be admitted to the competition.</i></p> <p align="center">Fee, 10s.</p>			

Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<p align="center"><b>WORKS, OFFICE OF—<i>continued.</i></b></p> <p align="center"><i>Part II.—Competitive.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Knowledge of Furniture, Fittings, &amp;c. (Candidates must be competent practically to superintend the supply and repairs of all articles of furniture and fittings, &amp;c. which may possibly be required in public buildings and royal palaces.)</li> <li>2. Estimating. (They must be able to frame estimates of the probable cost of such supply and repairs.)</li> <li>3. Drawing. (They must be competent to prepare working drawings and sketches, showing the design and construction of all articles of furniture, of book-cases, presses, cupboards, and other fittings.)</li> </ol> <p>The competition will be decided partly by the number of marks given for answers, written or oral, to questions on the above-mentioned subjects, and partly by such testimony as the Commissioners may obtain from persons of practical experience as to the relative fitness of the candidates.</p> <p align="center">Fee, 1<i>l</i>. [Dated 9th February 1871.]</p>	
<p><b>IX. TECHNICAL CLERKSHIPS</b>      -      -      -      -</p> <p align="center"><i>Part I.—Preliminary.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Handwriting.</li> <li>2. Orthography.</li> <li>3. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).</li> </ol> <p>[No candidate who fails to show satisfactory proficiency in any of the subjects specified above will be admitted to the competitive part of the examination.]</p> <p><i>NOTE.—Candidates will be required to show what preliminary training or technical education they have undergone to qualify themselves for a situation of this nature, and they must satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners on this point before they can be admitted to the competition.</i></p> <p align="center">Fee, 10<i>s</i>.</p> <p align="center"><i>Part II.—Competitive.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Architectural and Engineering Drawing.</li> <li>2. Rudiments of Chemistry and Physics.</li> <li>3. Principles of Construction and Architecture.</li> <li>4. Calculation of the strength of girders, roofs (iron and wood), stability of walls, and pressure and flow of water.</li> </ol> <p align="center">Fee, 1<i>l</i>. [Dated 14th January 1871.]</p>	<p align="center">18 and 30.</p>
<p><b>ASSISTANT KEEPER OF BOOKS, PAPERS, &amp;c.</b> (Included in Schedule A.—Scheme for Class II.)</p> <p><b>XI OFFICE KEEPERS</b>      -      -      -      -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reading.</li> <li>2. Handwriting.</li> <li>3. Spelling easy words.</li> <li>4. Elementary arithmetic.</li> </ol>	<p align="center">30 and 40.</p> <p>With extension up to any age in favour of persons who entered the service before they attained the age of 40, and have since served continuously.</p>



Department and Qualifications required.	Limits of Age.
<b>WORKS, OFFICE OF—<i>continued.</i></b>	
<b>XII. MESSENGERS - - - - -</b>	— and 40.
<b>OFFICE BOYS AND BOY MESSENGERS - -</b>	13 and 15.
1. Writing from Dictation.	
<b>XIII. SUPERINTENDENTS OF PARKS AND SUPERINTENDENT OF HAMPTON COURT GARDENS.</b>	30 and 45.
[Appointments have been made under Clause VII. of the Order in Council of 4 June 1870.]	
<b>XIV. PARK CONSTABLES, SUB-INSPECTOR OF HOLYROOD PARK, GATEKEEPER IN BUSHY PARK.</b>	— and 38.
1. Reading.	
2. Writing.	



## APPENDIX IV.

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### STATISTICAL TABLES, &c. RELATING TO THE HOME CIVIL SERVICE.

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A. (1.) Number of cases dealt with between 1st July 1872 and 30th June 1873      -      -      -      -      -      -      -      -	128
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B. (1.) Number and Particulars of Competitions held between 1st July 1872 and 30th June 1873      -      -      -      -      -      -	151
(2.) Number and Particulars of Competitions held between 1st July 1873 and 31st December 1873      -      -      -      -      -      -	153
C. Marks obtained in Open Competitions      -      -      -      -      -	155
D. Marks obtained in Limited Competitions      -      -      -      -      -	211
List of Certificated Candidates, 1st July 1872 to 30th June 1873      -      -	223
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List of all Candidates for whom Certificates under Clause vii. of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870, have been granted up to 31st December 1873      -	247

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TABLE A. (1.).—Showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of CASES dealt with in the year from July 1, 1872, to June 30, 1873, and the manner in which the cases decided in the same period had, up to the latter date, been disposed of

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Number of Cases dealt with.					Number of Persons														
	General Total.	Of Candidates nomi- nated singly.	Of Candidates nomi- nated to compete.	Of Candidates at Open Competitions.	Of Candidates to be registered as Writers and Messengers.	Who were absent, de- clined, or withdrew.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Who were excluded by Departments for other reasons, or for reasons not mentioned.	Who were REJECTED on Examination.	Who FAILED in Preli- minary Examinations.	Who PASSED the Preli- minary Examination.	Who were UNSUCCESS- FUL in Competition.	For whom Certificates were not required.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED under the O. in C.	After Nomination.	For whom Certificates were granted.		Yet to appear or still under Consideration.
																		Under Scheme I.	Under Scheme II. Under Special Regulations.	
TOTALS OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS	13,107	3,633	711	12,062	2,682	2,039	320	368	162	114	1,963	674	721	4,963	832	154	2,600	110	2,167	2,000
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS FOR OPEN COMPETITIONS:—																				
Under Scheme I. - - -	108	-	-	108	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under Scheme II. - - -	672	-	-	672	-	123	-	-	-	-	-	395	354	-	-	-	-	-	-	61
OPEN COMPETITION UNDER SCHEME I.:—	61	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OPEN COMPETITIONS UNDER SCHEME II.:—	553	-	-	553	-	43	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	210	-	-	-	108*	192	-
Candidates recorded as Un- successful on 30th June 1872, succeeding to places of candi- dates not certificated.	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2*	-	-
SOLICITORS OFFICES (TREASURY, INLAND REVENUE, CUSTOMS, AND POST OFFICE):																				
Clerks - - - - -	44	-	-	44	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	2*	-
WRITERS:—																				
Men:—	1,900	-	-	1,900	-	207	-	1	16	-	1,235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	470	32
Boys:—	576	-	-	576	-	42	-	1	1	1	404	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126	2
Writers employed before the 4th June 1870, specially registered.	26	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-
TEMPORARY MESSENGERS:—																				
Men Messengers - - -	91	-	-	91	-	1	-	2	8	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	3
Boys Messengers - - -	29	-	-	29	-	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-
Employed before 4th June 1870, specially registered.	87	-	-	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	-	-	-

\* These candidates are accounted for also under the titles of the offices to which they were assigned, but they are only once added into the general total.

ADMIRALTY.— Lieutenants in Department of Control of the Navy. Clerks in Malta Dockyard. Clerks in Naval Hospitals abroad. Dispensers and Assistant Dis- pensers. Assistants in Nautical Almanac Office. Junior Assistant, Greenwich Observatory. Chief Assistant at Cape of Good Hope Observatory. Junior Assistant at Cape of Good Hope Observatory. Foremen of Works. Assistant Time-keepers in Dock- yards. Artificers. Engineer Students. Dockyard Apprentices. Dockyard and Victualling Yard Artificers, for Promotion. Matrons, Female Nurses, Cooks, Assistant Cooks. Porters and Attendants, Yar- mouth Naval Hospital.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	33	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	254	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	298	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	195	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	23	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADMIRALTY (COURT OF) ENG- LAND :— Clerks in Registrar's Office. BANKRUPTCY COURT, ENGLAND :— Clerks in Office of Comptroller in Bankruptcy. BANKRUPTCY COURT, IRELAND :— Clerks. BRITISH MUSEUM Assistants Junior Assistants Attendants Sculptors' Masons, Labourers BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM :— Clerks Subordinate Officers and Attend- ants.	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE A. (1.) (continued), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of Cases dealt with in the year from July 1, 1872, to June 30, 1873, and the manner in which the cases decided in the same period had, at the latter date, been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Number of Cases dealt with.					Number of Persons															
	General Total	Of Candidates nomi- nated singly.	Of Candidates nomi- nated to compete.	Of Candidates at Open Competitions.	Of Candidates to be registered as Writers and Messengers.	Who were absent, de- clined, or withdrew.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Who were excluded by Departments for other reasons, or for reasons not mentioned.	Who were REJECTED on Examination.	Who FAILED in Preli- minary Examinations.	Who PASSED the Preli- minary Examination.	Who were UNSUCCESS- FUL in Competition.	For whom Certificates were not required.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED under the VIIIth Clause of the O. in C.	For whom Certificates were granted.				Yet to appear, or still under Consideration.
																	After Nomination.	Under Scheme I.	Under Scheme II.	Under Special Regulations.	
CENSUS OFFICE (IRELAND) :— Temporary Clerks . . . . . Boy Messengers . . . . .	56 2	56 2	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	23 2	-	-	1
CHANCERY (COURT OF) ENG- LAND :— Clerks in Record and Writ Office	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
CHANCERY (COURT OF) IRELAND :— Clerks in Record and Writ Office Clerks in Registrar's Office .	1 1	1 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 1	-	-	-
CHARITY COMMISSION :— Clerks . . . . .	10	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	9
CHELSEA HOSPITAL :— Nurses . . . . .	9	9	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE, IRE- LAND.— Messengers . . . . .	4	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
CHURCH TEMPORALITIES COM- MISSION (IRELAND) :— Clerks . . . . .	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION :— Supplementary Clerks . . .	7	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
COLONIAL OFFICE :— Ceylon Writers . . . . . Assistant Porters . . . . .	15 1	- 1	15 1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

[illegible]

TABLE A. (1.) (*continued*), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of CASES dealt with in the year from July 1, 1872, to June 30, 1873, and the manner in which the cases decided in the same period had, at the latter date, been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Number of Cases dealt with.					Number of Persons																			
	General Total.	Of Candidates nomi- nated singly.	Of Candidates nomi- nated to compete.	Of Candidates at Open Competitions.	Of Candidates to be registered as Writers and Messengers.	Who were absent, de- clined, or withdrew.	Who were not within the limits of Age.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Who were excluded by Departments for other reasons or for reasons not mentioned.	Who were REJECTED on Examination.	Who FAILED in Preli- minary Examinations.	Who PASSED the Preli- minary Examination.	Who were UNSUCCESS- FUL in Competition.	For whom Certificates were not required.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED under the Fifth Clause of the O. in C.	For whom Certificates were granted.				Yet to appear, or still under Consideration.				
																	After Nomination.	Under Scheme I.	Under Scheme II.	Under Special Regulations.					
CUSTOMS :— Clerks in Solicitor's Office Messengers Watermen, Watchmen, Boatmen, Quarantine Boys.	1 4 33 32	1 4 33		1		2	3											4 25					1		3
DEEDS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND) :— Clerks	1	1																							
DESIGNS, REGISTRY OF :— Messengers	3	3					1																		
DUBLIN CITY PRISONS :— Subordinate Officers	26	26				4	1		3																4
DUNDROM CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM :— Attendants, &c.	20	20				1																			10
ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION :— Messengers and Porters	5	5					1																		
EDUCATION BOARD (SCOTLAND) :— Clerks Office Keeper	4 1	4 1																							1
EDUCATION OFFICE :— Inspectors of Schools Inspectors' Assistants Assistant Clerks	4 2 12	4 2 8																							1





TABLE A. (1.) (continued), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of CASES dealt with in the year from July 1, 1872, to June 30, 1873, and the manner in which the cases decided in the same period had, at the latter date, been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Number of Cases dealt with.				Number of Persons																
	General Total.	Of Candidates nomi- nated singly.	Of Candidates nomi- nated to compete.	Of Candidates at Open Competitions.	Of Candidates to be registered as Writers and Messengers.	Who were absent, de- clined, or withdrew.	Who were not within the limits of Age.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Who were excluded by Departments for other reasons or for reasons not mentioned.	Who were REJECTED on Examination.	Who FAILED in Prel- iminary Examinations.	Who PASSED the Prel- iminary Examination.	Who were UNSUCCESS- FUL in Competition.	For whom Certificates were not required.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED under the VIII Clause of the O. in C.	For whom Certificates were granted.				Yet to appear, or still under Consideration.
																	After Nomination.	Under Scheme I.	Under Scheme II.	Under Special Regulations.	
INLAND REVENUE :— Clerks . . . . . Assistant Surveyors of Taxes . . . . . Candidates for promotion to Clerkships. Supplementary Clerks . . . . . Second Class Assistants of Excise . . . . . Practical Mechanician in Stamp- ing Department. Stampers, Messengers, Door Porters, Door-keepers.	15 10 2 2 3 2,401 70 12	2 2 1 1 1 1 1 12	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	13 10 1 3 2,401 70 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	413 25 1 8 2 6 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
KILMAINHAM HOSPITAL :— Nurses . . . . .	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LAND REVENUE RECORD OFFICE :— Assistant Keeper . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRE- LAND) :— Clerks . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD :— Clerks . . . . . Messengers . . . . .	5 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
LONDON UNIVERSITY :— Office Keeper . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1





<b>PROBATE COURT (IRELAND).—</b>								
Clerks . . . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1 -
Messengers . . . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	- -
<b>PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE (Ireland).</b>								
Superintendent of Works . . . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1 -
Junior Messengers . . . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	- -
Constables, Phoenix Park . . . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	- -
<b>PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OFFICE.—</b>								
Clerks . . . . .	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	1 -
<b>QUEEN'S BENCH (COURT OF).—</b>								
Clerks in Crown Office . . . . .	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	- -
<b>RECORD OFFICE (ENGLAND).—</b>								
Workmen . . . . .	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	- -
Charwoman . . . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	- -
<b>REFORMATORIES, OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF.—</b>								
Clerks . . . . .	6	1	5	1	-	-	-	- -
<b>REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE (ENGLAND).—</b>								
Assistant Porters . . . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	- -
<b>ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM, CHELSEA.</b>								
Six Staff Sergeants . . . . .	8	3	-	-	-	1	-	- -
Sergeants . . . . .	7	7	-	-	-	1	-	- -
Pioneers . . . . .	5	5	-	-	-	1	-	- -
Nurses, Laundress . . . . .	7	7	-	-	1	-	-	- -
<b>ROYAL PARKS AND GARDENS.—</b>								
Head Park-keeper and Game-keeper in Richmond Park . . . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	- -
Gatekeepers . . . . .	4	4	-	3	-	-	-	- -
<b>SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.—</b>								
Assistant Naturalist . . . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1 -
Assistant Geologists . . . . .	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	4 -
Assistant Keepers . . . . .	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	7 -
Fossil Collectors . . . . .	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	4 -
Supplementary Assistant Examiner for Science . . . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1 -
Messengers and Attendants . . . . .	42	42	-	10	2	-	-	- 23
<b>SCOTCH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT:</b>								
Inspectors of Schools . . . . .	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	- -
Inspectors' Assistants . . . . .	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	- -

TABLE A. (1.) (continued), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of CASES dealt with in the year from July 1, 1872, to June 30, 1873, and the manner in which the cases decided in the same period had, at the latter date, been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Number of Cases dealt with.				Number of Persons																
	General Total.	Of Candidates nomi- nated singly.	Of Candidates nomi- nated to compete.	Of Candidates at Open Competitions.	Of Candidates to be registered as Writers and Messengers.	Who were absent, de- clined, or withdrew.	Who were not within the limits of Age.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Who were excluded by Departments for other reasons or for reasons not mentioned.	Who were REJECTED on Examination.	Who FAILED in Prel- iminary Examinations.	Who PASSED the Prel- iminary Examination.	Who were UNSUCCESS- FUL in Competition.	For whom Certificates were not required.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED under the VIIIth Clause of the O. in C.	After Nomination.	For whom Certificates were granted.			Yet to appear, or still under Consideration.
																		Under Scheme I.	Under Scheme II.	Under Special Regulations.	
SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE:— First Class Clerk - - - Clerks - - - Temporary Clerks for promotion to Clerkships, Messengers and Boy Messengers STATIONERY OFFICE:— Second Assistant Examiner of Binding. TEMPORARY COMMISSIONS:— ENDOWED SCHOOLS COMMISSION (SCOTLAND)— Clerks and Temporary Clerks - Boy Messengers - - - FACTORIES SPECIAL INQUIRY COM- MISSION— Temporary Clerk - - - IRISH CIVIL SERVICE ENQUIRY COMMISSION— Messenger - - - JUDICATURE COMMISSION— Clerk - - - Messenger - - - UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION— Accountant - - -	1 6 20 2 20 3 2 1 																				



TABLE A. (1.) (continued), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of CASES dealt with in the year from July 1, 1872, to June 30, 1873, and the manner in which the cases decided in the same period had, at the latter date, been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Number of Cases dealt with.					Number of Persons															
	General Total.	Of Candidates nomi- nated singly.	Of Candidates nomi- nated to compete.	Of Candidates at Open Competitions.	Of Candidates to be registered as Writers and Messengers.	Who were absent, de- clined, or withdrew.	Who were not within the limits of Age.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Who were excluded by Departments for other reasons or for reasons not mentioned.	Who were REJECTED on Examination.	Who FAILED in Preli- minary Examinations.	Who PASSED the Preli- minary Examination.	Who were UNSUCCESS- FUL in Competition.	For whom Certificates were not required.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED under the VIII. Clause of the O. in C.	For whom Certificates were granted.				Yet to appear, or still under Consideration.
																	After Nomination.	Under Scheme I.	Under Scheme II.	Under Special Regulations.	
WAR OFFICE—cont. MILITARY ENTRANCE EXAMINA- TIONS—cont. Candidates for First appoint- ments to the Cavalry and In- fantry, and for Commissions in the West India Regiments. Candidates for appointments as Sub-assistant Commissioners in the Supply and Transport Sub-division of the Control Department.	364	-	-	364	-	38	-	6	-	5	-	-	-	213	104	-	-	-	-	-	-
WOODS, OFFICE OF.— Assistant Clerks - - - -	22	-	-	22	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
WORKS, OFFICE OF.— Junior Examiners - - - - Clerks - - - - Clerk to Curator, Kew - - Second Assistant, Kew Her- barium. Second Assistant to the Assistant Surveyors.	142	-	-	142	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	-	-	-	-	8	6	-
Civil Assistants Ordnance Survey	151	1	-	13	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Office Keepers - - - -	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extra Messengers - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Superintendents of Pleasure Gardens.	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-inspectors, Holyrood Park -	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1



TABLE A. (2.).—Showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of CASES dealt with in the half year from July 1, 1878, to December 31, 1878, and the manner in which the cases decided in the same period have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Number of Cases dealt with.						Number of Persons															
	General Total.	Of Candidates nomi- nated singly.	Of Candidates nomi- nated to compete.	Of Candidates at Open Competitions.	Of Candidates to be registered as Writers and Messengers.	Who were absent, de- clined, or withdrew.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Who were ineligible on other grounds, or whose Nominations were cancelled.	Who were REJECTED on Examination.	Who FAILED in Preli- minary Examinations.	Who PASSED the Preli- minary Examination.	Who were UNSUCCESS- ful in Competition.	For whom Certificates were not required.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED under the O. in C.	After Nomination.	For whom Certificates were granted.				Yet to appear, or still under Consideration.
																		Under Scheme I.	Under Scheme II.	Under Special Regulations.	After Open Compe- tition or Open Selection.	
TOTALS OF ALL THE DEPARTMENTS	8,610	2,056	752	5,083	749	770	87	121	55	55	598	266	264	1,651	674	21	1,253	9	57	895	1,819	
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS FOR OPEN COMPETITIONS :— Under Scheme II. . . . .	278	-	-	278	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	126	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
OPEN COMPETITION UNDER SCHEME I. :—	61	-	-	61	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9*	-	-	-	1
OPEN COMPETITIONS UNDER SCHEME II. :—	418	-	-	418	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	305	-	-	-	-	57*	-	3	
WRITERS.— Men . . . . .	518	-	-	-	518	75	-	-	3	-	308	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	28	
Boys . . . . .	191	-	-	-	191	11	-	-	-	-	132	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	10	
TEMPORARY MESSENGERS :— Men Messengers . . . . .	26	-	-	-	26	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	2	
Boy Messengers . . . . .	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	
Employed before 4th June 1870, specially registered (men).	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
ADMIRALTY :— Writers . . . . .	169	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	169	
Junior Assistant for Photographic and Spectroscopic Observa- tions, Greenwich Observatory.	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Labourer . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	

\* These candidates are accounted for also under the titles of the offices to which they were assigned, but they are only once added into the general total.

TABLE A. (2.) (continued), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of CASES dealt with in the half year from July 1, 1873, to December 31, 1873, and the manner in which the cases decided in the same period have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Number of Cases dealt with.				Number of Persons																
	General Total.	Of Candidates nomi- nated singly.	Of Candidates nomi- nated to compete.	Of Candidates at Open Competitions.	Of Candidates to be registered as Writers and Messengers.	Who were absent, de- clined, or withdrew.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Who were ineligible on other grounds, or whose Nominations were cancelled.	Who were REJECTED on Examination.	Who FAILED in Preli- minary Examinations.	Who PASSED the Preli- minary Examination.	Who were UNSUCCESS- FUL in Competition.	For whom Certificates were not required.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED under the VIIIth Clause of the O. in C.	For whom Certificates were granted.				Yet to appear, or still under Consideration.
																	After Nomination.	Under Scheme I.	Under Scheme II.	Under Special Regulations.	
ADMIRALTY—cont. Dispensers and Assistant Dis- pensers. Assistant Dockyard Schoolmas- ter. Inspector of Yard Accounts Foreman of Works Matrons Attendants in Yarmouth Naval Lunatic Asylum. Artificers Engineer Students Dockyard Apprentices Dockyard and Victualling Yard Artificers, for Promotion.	3 6 1 1 1 3 183 153 98 526	3 — 1 1 1 3 183 —																			

CHANCERY, COURT OF (ENG- LAND) :-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Clerk in Record and Writ Office -																				
CHARITY COMMISSION :-	9	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Clerks -																				
CHELSEA HOSPITAL :-	6	6	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nurses -																				
CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE, IRE- LAND :-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Extra Messengers in London -																				
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION :-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks -																				
Supplementary Clerks -	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
COLLECTOR GENERAL OF RATES, OFFICE OF (DUBLIN) :-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks -																				
COLONIAL OFFICE :-	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ceylon Writers -																				
COMMON PLEAS OFFICE (IRE- LAND) :-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerk -																				
CONVICT PRISONS DEPARTMENT (IRELAND) :-	22	22	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Warders -																				
Assistant Matrons -	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONVICT SERVICE :-																				
Deputy Governor -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Schoolmaster -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Door Porter, Directors' Office -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subordinate Officers (Division I.) -	119	119	-	-	-	23	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ditto (Division II.) -	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Water Police Constables, Western Australia, -	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant Matrons -	15	15	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
COPYHOLD, &c. COMMISSION :-																				
Assistant Record Keeper -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COUNTY SURVEYORS IN IRELAND	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
CUSTOMS :-																				
Messengers -	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Watermen, Watchmen, Boatmen	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7

TABLE A. (2.) (continued), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of CASES dealt with in the half year from July 1, 1873, to December 31, 1873, and the manner in which the cases decided in the same period have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Number of Cases dealt with.					Number of Persons												Yet to appear, or still under Consideration.					
	General Total.	Of Candidates nomi- nated singly.	Of Candidates nomi- nated to compete.	Of Candidates at Open Competitions.	Of Candidates to be registered as Writers and Messengers.	Who were absent, de- clined, or withdrew.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Who were ineligible on other grounds, or whose Nominations were cancelled.	Who were REJECTED on Examination.	Who FAILED in Preli- minary Examinations.	Who PASSED the Preli- minary Examination.	Who were UNSUCCESS- FUL in Competition.	For whom Certificates were not required.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED under the O. in C.	After Nomination.			For whom Certificates were granted.	Under Special Regulations, Scheme II.	After Open Compe- tition or Open Selection.	
																	Under Scheme I.		Under Scheme II.				Under Special Regulations.
DEEDS, REGISTRY OF (IRELAND) :— Clerk	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
DUBLIN CITY PRISONS :— Subordinate Officers	20	20	-	-	-	7	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
DUNDEUM CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM : Attendants, &c.	16	16	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
EDUCATION BOARD (SCOTLAND) :— Clerks	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
EDUCATION OFFICE :— Inspectors of Schools	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
EMIGRATION OFFICE :— Messengers	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Charwoman	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT OFFICE :— Messenger, Library Porter	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
EXCHEQUER, COURT OF (IRE- LAND) :— Clerk in Masters' Office	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
FOREIGN OFFICE :— Clerks	21	-	21	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Diplomatic Service Attachés	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Ditto Third Secretaries	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Consular Service, Student In- terpreters.	50	-	-	50	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3





[illegible]

TABLE A. (2.) (continued), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of Cases dealt with in the half year from July 1, 1873, to December 31, 1873, and the manner in which the cases decided in the same period have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Number of Cases dealt with.					Number of Persons																
	General Total.	Of Candidates nomi- nated singly.	Of Candidates nomi- nated to compete.	Of Candidates at Open Competitions.	Of Candidates to be registered as Writers and Messengers.	Who were absent, de- clined, or withdrew.	Who were not within the limits of age.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Who were ineligible on other grounds, or whose Nominations were cancelled.	Who were REJECTED on Examination.	Who FAILED in Preli- minary Examinations.	Who PASSED the Preli- minary Examination.	Who were UNSUCCESS- FUL in Competition.	For whom Certificates were not required.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED under the Fifth Clause of the O. in C.	For whom Certificates were granted.			Yet to appear or still under Consideration.		
																	After Nomination.	Under Scheme I.	Under Scheme II.		Under Special Regulations.	
ROYAL PARKS AND GARDENS :— Gatekeeper . . . . .	1	1																1				
SCIENCE AND ART DEPART- MENT :— Provisional Lecture Assistant Messengers and Attendants Porters, Royal Dublin Society ; Houseporter and Porter, Royal College of Science, Dublin.	11	4	4	1												1		4				
SCOTCH EDUCATION DEPART- MENT :— Inspectors of Schools Inspectors' Assistants	3	1													1			1				1
SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE :— Clerk Office Keeper Messengers and Boy Messengers	4	1	1	1														1	4			
STATIONERY OFFICE :— Clerk . . . . .	1			1																		
SUPERVISION, BOARD OF (SCOT- LAND) :— Clerks . . . . .	1	1																1				
TEMPORARY COMMISSIONS :— ENDOWED SCHOOLS COMMISSION (SCOTLAND) :— Temporary Clerk . . . . .	1																					





TABLE A. (2.) (continued), showing for each DEPARTMENT the Number of Cases dealt with in the half year from July 1, 1873, to December 31, 1873, and the manner in which the cases decided in the same period have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Number of Cases dealt with.					Number of Persons																
	General Total.	Of Candidates nomi- nated singly.	Of Candidates nomi- nated to compete.	Of Candidates at Open Competitions.	Of Candidates to be registered as Writers and Messengers.	Who were absent, de- clined, or withdrew.	Who were not within the limits of Age.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Who were ineligible on other grounds, or whose Nominations were cancelled.	Who were REJECTED on Examination.	Who FAILED in Prel- iminary Examinations.	Who PASSED the Prel- iminary Examination.	Who were Unsuccess- ful in Competition.	For whom Certificates were not required.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED under the Fifth Clause of the O. in C.	After Nomination.			For whom Certificates were granted.		Yet to appear or still under Consideration.
																	Under Scheme I.	Under Scheme II.	Under Special Regulations.	After Open Compe- tition or Open Selection.	Under Scheme I.	
ROYAL PARKS AND GARDENS :— Gatekeeper . . . . .	1	1																1				1
SCIENCE AND ART DEPART- MENT :—																	1					
Provisional Lecture Assistant	1	1																				
Messengers and Attendants	4	4																4				
Porters, Royal Dublin Society ; Houseporter and Porter, Royal College of Science, Dublin.	11	11							1		4							2				
SCOTCH EDUCATION DEPART- MENT :—																						
Inspectors of Schools	1	2																1				
Inspectors' Assistants	2																					
SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE :—																						
Clerk . . . . .	1	1																1				
Office Keeper . . . . .	1	1																				
Messengers and Boy Messengers	4	4																4				
STATIONERY OFFICE :—																						
Clerk . . . . .	1	1																				
SUPERVISION, BOARD OF (SCOT- LAND) :—																						
Clerks . . . . .	1	1																1				
TEMPORARY COMMISSIONS :—																						
ENDOWED SCHOOLS COMMISSION (SCOTLAND) :—																						
Temporary Clerk . . . . .	1	1																				

[illegible]

TABLE A. (2.) (continued), showing for each DEPARTMENT the NUMBER of CASES dealt with in the half year from July 1, 1873, to December 31, 1873, and the manner in which the cases decided in the same period have been disposed of.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	Number of Cases dealt with.					Number of Persons															
	General Total.	Of Candidates nomi- nated singly.	Of Candidates nomi- nated to compete.	Of Candidates at Open Competitions.	Of Candidates to be registered as Writers and Messengers.	Who were absent, de- clined, or withdrew.	Who were not within the limits of AGE.	Whose HEALTH was not satisfactory.	Whose CHARACTER was not satisfactory.	Who were ineligible on other grounds, or whose Nominations were cancelled.	Who were REJECTED on Examination.	Who FAILED in Preli- minary Examinations.	Who PASSED the Preli- minary Examination.	Who were UNSUCCESS- FUL in Competition.	For whom Certificates were not required.	For whom Certificates were GRANTED under the VILTH Clause of the O. in C.	For whom Certificates were granted.				Yet to appear or still under Consideration.
																	After Nomination.	Under Scheme I.	Under Scheme II.	Under Special Regulations.	
<b>WAR OFFICE—cont. MILITARY ENTRANCE EXAMINA- TIONS—</b>																					
Candidates for entry into the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.	133	-	-	133	-	6	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	77	44	-	-	-	-	-	
Candidates for First appoint- ments to the Cavalry and In- fantry, and for Commissions in the West India Regiments.	251	-	-	251	-	27	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	169	50	-	-	-	-	-	
Lieutenants of Militia examined for First appointments to the Cavalry and Infantry.	91	91	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	
Queen's and Indian Cadets ex- amined for ditto.	13	13	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	7	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>WOODS, OFFICE OF :—</b>																					
Messengers and Door Porters	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
<b>WORKS, OFFICE OF :—</b>																					
Assistants to Assistant Surveyors Gatekeepers in Parks	49	2	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	7	15	13	-	3	1	-	2	1	

TABLE B. (1).—Showing the NUMBER and PARTICULARS of the COMPETITIONS disposed of in the Year from July 1, 1872, to June 30, 1873.

† Competitions marked thus were open competitions.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	No. of Competitions held.	No. of Situations competed for.	No. of Competitors.	No. of Competitors			
				Who did not proceed to Examination or who were ineligible.	Who were eligible and examined.		
					Total.	Unsuccessful.	Successful.
†OPEN COMPETITIONS UNDER SCHEME II. . . . .	2	91	342	41	301	210	91
†OPEN COMPETITION UNDER SCHEME FOR SOLICITORS' OFFICES . . . . .	1	2	44	29	15	13	2
ADMIRALTY :—							
‡Clerkships in Malta Dockyard	1	1	7	-	7	6	1
‡Junior Assistant in Greenwich Observatory.	1	1	12	3	9	8	1
‡Chief Assistant in the Observatory, Cape of Good Hope.	1	1	4	-	4	3	1
‡Junior Assistant in the Observatory, Cape of Good Hope.	1	1	2	1	1	-	1
‡Assistant in Nautical Almanac Office.	1	1	14	6	8	7	1
‡Engineer Students . . . . .	1	14	71	4	67*	53	14
‡Dockyard and Victualling Yard Apprentices.	11	72	188	13	175*	99	72
Candidates for Promotion in Dockyards and Victualling Yards.	14	-	195	13	182*	-	-
COLONIAL OFFICE :—							
Ceylon Writers . . . . .	2	3	15	2	13	11	2
CONSTABULARY (IRELAND) :—							
Cadets . . . . .	3	7	38	9	29	23	7
‡COUNTY SURVEYORS IN IRELAND . . . . .	1	2	9	2	7	5	2
FOREIGN OFFICE :—							
Clerks . . . . .	3	3	14	3	11	8	3
‡Student Interpreters in China	1	5	35	16	19	14	5
HOME OFFICE :—							
Inspectors of Coal Mines . . . . .	1	1	2	-	2	1	1
INDIA CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE :—							
‡Open Competition for entrance.	1	50	185	11	174	125	49
INDIA CIVIL SERVICE :—							
‡Open Competition for entrance	1	35	224	20	204	169	35
Selected Candidates, Periodical Examinations.	3	-	107	1	106	-	106
Selected Candidates, Final Examination.	1	37	37	-	37	1	36
INDIA FOREST DEPARTMENT	1	8	33	2	31	23	8
INLAND REVENUE :—							
‡Practical Mechanician in the Stamping Department.	1	1	17	1	16	15	1
‡Assistants of Excise . . . . .	2	200	1,720	429	1,291	1,091	200†
METROPOLITAN POLICE :—							
Constables, Sergeants, &c. for Promotion.	15	-	167	-	167*	-	-

\* These cases not being under the Order in Council, the Commissioners furnished the Department with a report on the result of the examination only.

† One candidate subsequently declined to accept an appointment, and another was rejected on ground of character.

|| These numbers include two candidates selected at the open competition of 1870, but prevented by illness from undergoing their final examination in 1872.

TABLE B. (1.)—continued.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	No. of Competitions held.	No. of Situations competed for.	No. of Competitors.	No. of Competitors			
				Who did not proceed to Examination or who were ineligible.	Who were eligible and examined.		
					Total.	Unsuccessful.	Successful.
<b>METROPOLITAN POLICE (COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE).—</b>							
Supplementary Clerks -	2	2	7	2	5	4	1
<b>MILITARY EXAMINATIONS:—</b>							
Candidates for Direct Commissions in the Household Brigade.	1	-	46	3	46	7	39
†Candidates for entry into the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.	3	117	434	37	397	280	117
†Candidates for First Appointments to the Cavalry and Infantry, and for Commissions in the West Indian Regiments.	1	104	364	47	317	213	104
†Candidates for appointments as Sub-Assistant Commissioners in the Supply and Transport Subdivision of the Control Department.	1	24	284	42	242	218	24
<b>NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE, IRELAND:—</b>							
Inspectors of Schools -	1	1	11	1	10	9	1
<b>POST OFFICE:—</b>							
†Boy Clerks in Savings Bank -	3	42	356	35	321	279	28
†Boy Clerks in Money Order Office -							4
†Boy Clerks in Circulation Department -							10
Letter Carriers and Assistant Letter Carriers.	3	40	156	32	124	81	43*
†Labourers -	3	14	97	25	72	54	18†
†Boy Sorters -	-	363	811	333	478	115	363
†Boy Telegraph Messengers -	-	656	2,004	710	1,294	638	656
†Boy Telegraph Messengers -	-	50	139	54	85	35	50
†Counterwomen -	1	31	923	11	917	898	31
<b>PROBATE COURT:—</b>							
†Copying Clerks -	1	2	100	23	77	75	2
<b>PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OFFICE:—</b>							
Clerks -	1	1	3	-	3	2	1
<b>REFORMATORIES, OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF:—</b>							
Clerks -	1	1	5	1	4	3	1
<b>STATIONERY OFFICE:—</b>							
†Second Assistant Examiner of Binding.	1	1	5	-	5	4	1
<b>TRADE, BOARD OF:—</b>							
†Supplementary Clerks (Shorthand Writers).	1	2	4	-	4	2	2
<b>TREASURY:—</b>							
†Supplementary Clerks in Solicitor's Office.	1	1	61	16	45	44	1
<b>WAR OFFICE:—</b>							
Clerkships in Army Clothing Department.	1	5	11	-	11	6	5
<b>WOODS, OFFICE OF:—</b>							
†Assistant Clerk -	1	1	22	9	13	12	1

\* Six of these candidates subsequently declined, or were found to be ineligible.

† Five of these candidates subsequently declined to accept appointments.

TABLE B. (1.)—continued.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	No. of Competitions held.	No. of Situations competed for.	No. of Competitors.	Who did not proceed to Examination, or who were ineligible.	No. of Competitors		
					Who were eligible and examined.		
					Total.	Unsuccessful.	Successful.
<b>WORKS, OFFICE OF:—</b>							
‡Junior Examiners - -	2	6	142	28	114	106	6
‡Clerk to Curator of Kew Gardens.	1	1	13	8	5	4	1
‡Second Assistant in Kew Herbarium.	1	1	2	-	2	1	1

TABLE B. (2.)—Showing the NUMBER and PARTICULARS of the COMPETITIONS disposed of in the half-year from July 1, 1873, to December 31, 1873.

‡OPEN COMPETITIONS UNDER SCHEME I.	1	10	61	15	46	36	10*
‡OPEN COMPETITION UNDER SCHEME II.	2	60	418	53	365	303	60†
<b>ADMIRALTY:—</b>							
‡Assistant for Photographic and Spectroscopic Observations, Greenwich Observatory.	1	1	2	-	2	1	1
‡Engineer Students - -	-	14	153	15	138	124	14
‡Dockyard Apprentices - -	-	58	98	9	89	31	58
Candidates for promotion in Dockyard and Victualling Yards.	-	-	300	23	281‡	-	-
<b>CHARITY COMMISSION:—</b>							
‡Clerks - - - -	1	1	9	4	5	4	1
<b>COLONIAL OFFICE:—</b>							
Ceylon Writers - -	2	2	13	-	13	11	2
<b>FOREIGN OFFICE:—</b>							
Clerks - - - -	2	2	13	2	11	9	2
‡Student Interpreters, China and Siam.	1	3	50	15	35	32	3
<b>HOME OFFICE:—</b>							
‡Inspectors of Coal Mines -	1	3	56	20	36	33	3
<b>INDIA AUDIT OFFICE:—</b>							
Clerks - - - -	1	4	13	3	10	6	4
<b>INDIA CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE:—</b>							
‡Open Competition for entrance.	1	50	180	7	153	103	50
<b>INDIA CIVIL SERVICE:—</b>							
Selected candidates, periodical examinations.	2	-	71	-	71	-	71
<b>INDIA FOREST DEPARTMENT</b>	1	2	19	1	18	16	2
<b>INLAND REVENUE:—</b>							
‡Assistants of Excise - -	1	150	680	141	539	389	150
<b>METROPOLITAN POLICE:—</b>							
Constables, Sergeants, &c. for promotion.	-	-	88	1	87‡	-	-

\* For one of these a certificate had not been issued on 31st December 1873.

† For three of these certificates had not been issued on 31st December 1873.

‡ These cases not being under the Order in Council, the Commissioners furnished the Department with a report on the result of the examination only.

|| For these certificates had not been issued on 31st December 1873.

TABLE B. (2).—continued.

DEPARTMENT AND CLASS OF SITUATION.	No. of Competitions held.	No. of Situations competed for.	No. of Competitors.	Who did not proceed to Examination, or who were ineligible.	No. of Competitors.		
					Who were eligible and examined.		
					Total.	Unsuccessful.	Successful.
<b>MILITARY ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS:—</b>							
‡Candidates for entry into the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.	1	44	132	11	121	77	44
‡Candidates for First appointments to the Cavalry and Infantry.	1	50	251	32	219	109	50
<b>POST OFFICE:—</b>							
‡Unprofessional Clerk in Solicitor's Office.	1	1	38	17	21	20	1
‡Boy Clerks in Savings Bank and Money Order Office.	3	74	223	47	176	102	74*
‡Assistant Letter Carriers	6	38	100	22	78	40	38†
‡Labourers	1	5	10	5	5	—	5
‡Boy Sorters	—	—	394	153	242	51	191
‡Boy Telegraph Messengers	—	—	471	167	304	85	219
<b>PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OFFICE:—</b>							
Clerks	1	1	3	—	3	2	1
<b>TRADE, BOARD OF:—</b>							
Clerk in Mercantile Marine Office.	1	1	3	—	3	2	1
<b>WORKS, OFFICE OF:—</b>							
‡Assistants to Assistant Surveyor of Works.	1	2	18	3	15	13	2

\* For 35 of these certificates had not been issued on 31st December 1873.

† For three of these certificates had not been issued on 31st December 1873.

The following competitions were before the Commissioners on 31st December 1873, but had not been finally disposed of.

DEPARTMENT, &c.	Number of Competitions.	Number of Situations to be competed for.	Number of Competitors.
<b>ADMIRALTY:—</b>			
‡Assistant Schoolmaster in a Dockyard	1	1	6
Artificers for promotion in Dockyards	—	—	189
<b>COUNTY SURVEYORS IN IRELAND</b>	1	1	9
<b>FOREIGN OFFICE:—</b>			
Clerks	1	1	7
<b>INLAND REVENUE:—</b>			
‡Second Class Assistants of Excise	1	150	971
<b>METROPOLITAN POLICE:—</b>			
Constables, &c. for promotion	—	—	31
<b>NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE (IRELAND):—</b>			
Inspectors of Schools	1	4	17
<b>POST OFFICE:—</b>			
‡Boy Sorters	—	—	43
Boy Telegraph Messengers	—	—	40



TABLE C. (1).—SHOWING IN DETAIL MARKS OBTAINED BY SUCCESSFUL AND UNSUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS IN OPEN COMPETITIONS HELD BETWEEN 1ST JULY 1872 AND 31ST DECEMBER 1873.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation to which assigned.	Date of Certificate.	English.			Greek.	Latin.	French.	German.	Italian.	Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Jurisprudence.	Political Economy.	Total.
			Composition and Prose.	History.	Literature.											
OPEN COMPETITION FOR 10 CLERKSHIPS, UNDER REGULATIONS, No. 1. (See p. 21.)																
JUNE 10, 1873.																
King; A. F.	-	-	500	500	500	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	1,000	500	375	375	7695
Larmine; W.	-	-	235	375	230	75	240	41	-	-	248	0	-	-	84	1542
Fry; H. J. W.	-	-	235	-	120	410	384	155	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	1415
Isaacson; R. F.	-	-	350	108	255	0	248	86	-	-	348	-	-	-	40	1389
Udny; E.	-	-	300	67	215	287	351	28	0	-	-	-	-	-	105	1351
	-	-	145	0	88	287	374	-	-	-	412	168	-	-	-	1348
Marshall; L. A.	-	-	190	88	130	355	373	88	-	-	-	36	0	-	-	1308
Morris; G. J.	-	-	0	95	270	324	238	90	-	-	183	-	-	-	-	1240
Nugent; J. A.	-	-	240	81	136	-	-	0	-	-	635	35	-	-	29	1215
Dunnis; W. E.	-	-	240	-	-	0	105	-	-	-	817	-	0	-	28	1190
Vernon; H. S.	-	-	275	95	130	-	-	154	98	197	203	45	-	-	-	1180
No. 11	-	-	155	206	235	-	-	91	171	-	183	190	-	-	15	1175
No. 12	-	-	190	63	135	-	15	0	-	-	485	103	13	-	86	1159
No. 13	-	-	175	237	150	-	166	22	-	-	274	0	-	-	-	1083
No. 14	-	-	275	237	200	-	139	28	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	1099
No. 15	-	-	115	157	135	220	244	0	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	940
No. 16	-	-	185	-	135	-	0	0	-	-	496	-	0	-	0	876
No. 17	-	-	245	163	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	45	-	63	850
No. 18	-	-	80	113	130	0	323	98	35	-	-	167	-	-	-	845

Table C. (1.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation to which assigned.	Date of Certificate.	English.			Greek.	Latin.	French.	German.	Italian.	Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Jurisprudence.	Political Economy.	Total.
			Composition and Precis.	History.	Literature.											
<i>June 10, 1873—cont.</i>		<i>Maximum</i>	500	500	500	750	750	375	375	375	1,260	1,000	500	375	375	7635
No. 19			60	136	—	86	196	31	—	—	167	31	89	—	—	796
No. 20			305	121	270	—	60	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	756
No. 21			60	7	130	248	299	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	719
No. 22			225	115	115	—	197	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	692
No. 23			5	298	106	—	215	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	613
No. 24			25	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	594
No. 25			285	40	160	1	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	594
No. 26			235	105	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	556
No. 27			135	121	290	0	0	123	6	—	37	—	0	—	—	555
No. 28			5	145	205	163	205	0	—	—	182	14	—	—	—	537
No. 29			105	0	35	—	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	523
No. 30			80	80	165	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	448
No. 31			45	23	106	—	—	—	—	—	186	41	14	—	—	448
No. 32			200	0	95	12	111	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	418
No. 33			0	34	245	0	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	414
No. 34			150	150	115	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	403
No. 35			225	13	130	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	388
No. 36			0	0	95	45	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	381
No. 37			150	37	150	—	—	—	—	—	125	—	—	—	—	397
No. 38			215	25	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	315
No. 39			25	0	119	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	166
No. 40			0	78	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	139
No. 41			15	0	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	123
No. 42			15	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105
No. 43			50	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104
No. 44			30	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103
No. 45			0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70
No. 46			0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0

Table C. (1.)—continued.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation to which assigned.	Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Copying Manuscript.	Indexing.	Digest of Returns into Summaries.	English Composition.	Geography.	English History.	Book-keeping.	Total.
<b>OPEN COMPETITION FOR CLERKSHIPS, SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKSHIPS, &amp;c., UNDER REGULATIONS, No. II., DATED 8TH APRIL 1872 (see p. 22).</b>													
<i>October 15, 1872.</i>													
Atterbury; F.	-	Clerk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Inland Revenue, Accountant and Comptroller General's Office.	1872, Nov. 25	Maximum	400	400	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	2600
Satchell; C.	-	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes.	25	400	360	200	140	157	100	129	56	161	2021
Longmore; H. B.	-	Clerk	30	360	340	200	175	192	150	144	65	114	2016
Apin; T. H.	-	Ditto	25	350	330	160	150	126	175	161	156	35	1988
Green; W. H.	-	Ditto	25	360	290	200	155	159	150	141	97	143	1977
Newson; H.	-	Ditto	30	350	310	170	150	137	100	152	161	137	1959
No. 7 - Meller; H.	-	Legacy Duty Office. [Declined the situation offered to him.]	303	380	310	200	155	123	175	150	72	79	1947
	Inland Revenue - Assistant Surveyor of Taxes.	1872, Nov. 25	272	331	340	200	140	134	150	139	105	135	1946

Table C. (1.)—continued.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation to which assigned.	Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Copying Manuscript.	Indexing.	Digest of Returns into Summaries.	English Composition.	Geography.	English History.	Book-keeping.	Total.
<i>October 15, 1872—cont.</i>													
Mittin; W. J. - -	Local Government Board.	Maximum - 1872, Nov. 25	400	400	400	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	2600
Rushbrooke; T. -	Inland Revenue	" 25	360	360	310	190	140	167	100	130	73	125	1945
Estcourt; R. M. -	Local Government Board.	" 30	368	370	380	170	150	169	75	107	82	112	1938
Chapman; J. E. -	Inland Revenue, Secretaries' Office.	" 27	308	350	320	170	125	151	125	147	75	148	1919
Dolton; D. - -	Local Government Board.	" 30	287	320	360	190	130	151	100	149	145	77	1909
Fleming; E. - -	Ditto (Local Government Act Office).	" 30	210	380	360	200	150	114	100	137	161	143	1905
Kett; S. - - -	Seamen's Registry Office.	" Dec. 2	304	390	320	200	135	137	75	141	78	138	1898
Coulter; G. - -	War Office, Army Clothing Department.	" 2	254	340	310	170	140	160	150	156	99	114	1893
		" 18	347	310	310	140	135	160	100	137	109	138	1876
White; H. R. - -	India Office - -	" 4	270	381	320	160	155	154	150	121	49	115	1875
Anderson; A. E. -	Inland Revenue, Solicitor and Comptroller General's Office, Edinburgh.	" 2	299	360	320	170	145	105	100	166	106	103	1874

Alexander; W. N.	-	Seamen's Registry Office.	Clerk	-	1872, Dec. 2	308	360	320	88	150	62	150	171	148	110	1867
Moane; M.	-	War Office, Office of the Commander of the Forces, Ireland.	Ditto	-	"	358	350	300	153	125	124	75	132	111	132	1859
Green; W. J.	-	Land Revenue Record Office.	Assistant keeper	"	"	288	360	300	156	155	137	175	121	81	85	1858
Shearnsmith; J. R.	-	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes.	"	"	317	360	329	180	130	170	100	112	36	123	1857
Kirkpatrick; W. J.	-	Ditto	Ditto	"	"	279	360	290	136	125	122	100	156	136	150	1854
Bowers; E. H.	-	Ditto	Ditto	"	"	291	370	290	190	160	141	100	112	70	128	1852
Burchett; E. C.	-	War Office, Army Clothing Department.	Clerk	"	"	325	350	320	200	130	178	100	136	37	67	1843
Davies; G.	-	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes.	"	"	286	360	300	160	140	135	100	135	99	120	1835
Oakebott; R.	-	War Office, Army Clothing Department.	Clerk	"	"	284	350	330	190	120	84	150	136	76	114	1834
Nicole; H. T.	-	Seamen's Registry Office.	Ditto	"	"	305	250	340	170	145	180	100	137	101	153	1881
Smith; J. E.	-	War Office	Supplemental Clerk.	"	"	288	392	330	200	130	131	100	81	34	125	1811
Little; W.	-	War Office, Army Clothing Department.	Clerk	"	"	288	360	320	120	140	52	150	131	138	130	1809
Mainwaring; F. H.	-	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes.	"	"	277	370	350	180	135	78	100	123	69	124	1806
Saunders; E. C.	-	Ditto	Ditto	"	"	211	400	360	160	140	155	100	110	50	117	1803
Blunden; G. H.	-	Ditto	Ditto	"	"	246	350	320	160	145	98	100	147	87	153	1796
Longford; W.	-	War Office, Army Clothing Department.	Clerk	"	1873, Jan. 6	268	360	300	160	150	95	175	88	71	133	1790
No. 35	-	[Declined the situation offered to him.]				241	305	290	200	135	117	150	145	84	118	1785
Ward; R.	-	War Office	Supplemental Clerk.	1872, Dec. 19		242	320	300	140	130	78	150	179	137	94	1770
Byrne; J. P.	-	Inland Revenue, Secretaries' Office.	Supplementary Clerk.	"	"	312	340	340	50	155	136	100	142	88	108	1766
Turnley; E. E.	-	Ditto	Clerk.	"	"	276	370	290	130	135	93	150	140	60	110	1754
Dowling; M. P.	-	Civil Service Commission.	Ditto	1873, Jan. 11		369	310	320	170	110	122	50	147	75	78	1751

Table C. (1.)—continued.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation to which assigned.	Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Copying Manuscript.	Indexing.	Digest of Returns into Summaries.	English Composition.	Geography.	English History.	Book-keeping.	Total.
<i>October 15, 1872—cont.</i>		<b>Maximum</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>2600</b>
Jeayes; I. H.	-	1873, Jan. 13.	270	370	290	190	150	140	150	99	58	30	1747
Dale; E.	-	" 11	227	385	309	200	130	98	100	134	103	60	1746
No. 42	-	-	242	340	308	170	150	100	150	115	80	90	1745
No. 43	-	-	229	310	380	190	125	111	150	119	90	90	1744
No. 44	-	-	318	370	310	170	160	0	75	143	77	120	1743
No. 45	-	-	193	330	310	160	140	103	100	143	109	148	1742
No. 46	-	-	179	330	380	170	145	62	175	157	54	97	1739
No. 47	-	-	247	250	300	170	135	126	125	141	101	143	1738
No. 48	-	-	267	340	310	110	115	98	100	134	185	123	1732
No. 49	-	-	186	360	300	140	150	134	100	164	128	73	1730
No. 50	-	-	248	370	300	170	110	115	150	118	86	110	1727
No. 51	-	-	338	340	320	120	130	77	75	106	91	138	1725
No. 52	-	-	248	400	330	142	135	112	150	94	54	58	1723
No. 53	-	-	193	260	330	190	140	132	100	142	91	138	1716
No. 54	-	-	278	350	310	130	130	116	100	156	65	77	1712
No. 55	-	-	178	380	330	150	140	125	175	103	73	53	1707
No. 56	-	-	186	340	340	160	130	113	150	137	56	102	1704
No. 57	-	-	258	360	340	170	180	34	125	138	89	62	1701
No. 58	-	-	175	390	360	200	130	78	175	104	38	50	1700
No. 59	-	-	232	300	290	160	185	125	75	150	78	184	1699
No. 60	-	-	235	320	280	190	140	51	150	116	86	138	1696

Unsuccessful candidates.

No. 61	316	360	810	160	155	133	50	75	27	107	1692
No. 62	305	360	800	130	130	64	190	160	97	25	1681
No. 63	267	300	280	110	140	135	100	143	100	102	1677
No. 64	253	270	840	160	140	123	100	106	49	128	1668
No. 65	241	340	850	160	120	105	50	130	65	107	1668
No. 66	217	340	810	170	130	86	100	130	95	88	1666
No. 67	122	360	830	170	135	86	175	151	73	60	1662
No. 68	270	380	270	126	130	118	100	122	97	94	1657
No. 69	241	370	840	180	135	136	100	100	50	5	1647
No. 70	273	330	280	140	155	134	150	144	62	78	1646
No. 71	245	350	350	134	130	41	150	167	120	57	1644
No. 72	223	350	340	63	150	86	100	164	88	78	1641
No. 73	218	300	320	177	125	135	100	93	28	140	1636
No. 74	225	310	280	150	145	92	100	149	88	96	1635
No. 75	256	140	340	110	135	171	100	129	87	163	1631
No. 76	269	320	310	130	145	73	100	146	54	87	1628
No. 77	183	385	380	190	150	102	100	137	37	57	1621
No. 78	229	360	300	190	120	37	150	112	31	90	1619
No. 79	280	310	320	126	115	123	75	105	94	65	1612
No. 80	267	380	290	170	125	77	125	120	46	8	1608
No. 81	314	350	290	0	130	78	100	146	64	—	1586
No. 82	185	310	380	190	135	66	100	122	77	113	1586
No. 83	225	290	260	190	135	134	75	142	58	70	1585
No. 84	149	390	320	300	135	30	175	58	28	82	1581
No. 85	224	350	280	160	135	80	100	127	57	95	1580
No. 86	198	360	290	170	125	99	150	116	50	57	1570
No. 87	180	340	320	190	155	103	150	121	44	11	1569
No. 88	223	140	810	160	125	140	100	121	96	8	1561
No. 89	217	250	330	190	145	0	100	119	101	138	1553
No. 90	232	380	260	140	135	88	175	102	35	100	1552
No. 91	146	330	260	164	155	124	125	100	43	15	1543
No. 92	184	360	270	180	125	86	75	118	119	97	1543
No. 93	145	350	280	150	135	97	100	126	69	28	1540
No. 94	203	340	310	180	130	120	150	61	43	90	1537
No. 95	166	340	300	138	120	61	150	112	62	—	1534
No. 96										85	





No. 121	No. 122	No. 123	No. 124	No. 125	No. 126	No. 127	No. 129	No. 130	No. 132	No. 133	No. 134	No. 135	No. 136	No. 137	No. 138	No. 139	No. 140	No. 141	No. 143	No. 144	No. 145	No. 146	No. 147	No. 148	No. 149	No. 150	No. 151	No. 152	No. 153	No. 154	No. 155	No. 156	No. 157		
280	158	88	181	61	149	326	306	215	196	191	78	63	141	147	133	140	92	178	108	81	152	123	248	156	117	81	124	94	96	94	124	131	146	146	197
310	290	310	340	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	
0	130	135	160	170	175	180	185	190	195	200	205	210	215	220	225	230	235	240	245	250	255	260	265	270	275	280	285	290	295	300	305	310	315	320	
95	111	109	107	105	103	101	99	97	95	93	91	89	87	85	83	81	79	77	75	73	71	69	67	65	63	61	59	57	55	53	51	49	47		
75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
143	126	112	84	58	36	102	157	111	112	129	86	146	147	87	75	64	63	37	161	101	74	83	18	50	66	80	147	108	92	85	108	75	50	96	103
79	41	57	10	35	32	58	115	7	28	18	29	64	64	28	21	67	36	28	71	37	33	0	6	18	32	68	66	78	20	17	—	21	19	52	15
128	37	60	10	13	35	25	33	—	10	—	—	22	45	28	53	5	8	10	48	35	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	6	—	0	—	42	32
1395	1398	1397	1376	1374	1372	1367	1367	1366	1357	1357	1349	1333	1321	1318	1317	1311	1302	1296	1289	1289	1243	1237	1233	1239	1216	1210	1172	1167	1100	1074	985	974	963	911	889

Unsuccessful candidates.

Unsuccessful candidates.

Table C. (1).—continued.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation to which assigned.	Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Copying Manuscript.	Indexing.	Digest of Returns into Summaries.	English Composition.	Geography.	English History.	Book-keeping.	Total.
<b>OPEN COMPETITION FOR CLERKSHIPS, SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKSHIPS, &amp;c., UNDER REGULATIONS, No. II., DATED 8TH APRIL 1873 (see p. 23).</b>													
<i>March 4, 1873.</i>													
Von Berg; C.	National Debt Office	Maximum -	400	400	400	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	2600
Brook; E.	Office of Works	1873, April 18	333	400	350	164	175	143	172	105	136	133	2110
Torpy; W.	Ditto	" 19	335	400	320	192	150	167	144	98	110	160	2076
Kelly; J. F.	Ditto	" 21	262	390	340	192	160	154	130	175	110	155	2068
No. 5.	[Decided the situation offered to him.]	" 21	328	385	340	148	150	134	118	135	142	154	2034
Elliott; T. G.	Office of Works	1873, April 19	254	380	340	160	170	102	150	175	141	147	2019
Apperton; G. L.	Education Department.	" 19	305	400	360	144	170	168	140	110	50	140	1987
McBlain; H. M.	Office of Works	" 22	291	390	310	168	160	145	128	155	89	140	1976
Brady; E. G.	War Office, Army Clothing Department.	" 30	206	390	380	144	140	141	130	180	109	142	1962
Badcock; H. W.	Ditto	" "	290	320	330	144	160	156	170	135	115	135	1955
Hagood; H. J.	Office of Works	" 21	288	320	325	168	140	86	184	145	180	115	1946
David; W. H.	Ditto	" 19	277	400	300	160	120	149	190	155	124	65	1940
Lyon; C. H.	Inland Revenue, Receiver Generals' Office.	" May 5	297	310	325	136	80	137	190	140	101	153	1915
Stapleton; T.	Post Office, Solicitor's Department.	" 20	286	360	310	130	150	102	160	155	150	92	1885
	Unprofessional Clerkship.	"											

			1873, May	5	256	350	325	144	160	167	112	155	74	137	1880
Banbury, G. A.	-	Inland Revenue, Le-gacy Duty Office.	Clerkship -	-											
Gilbert, A. M.	-	Education Department.	Assistant Clerkship.	"	5	285	330	168	140	153	156	130	50	147	1879
Trakhan, E. E.	-	Ditto -	Ditto -	"	5	260	390	136	165	126	128	125	78	134	1877
Ross, W.	-	Inland Revenue, Le-gacy Duty Office.	Clerkship	"	7	190	400	355	176	102	120	130	79	132	1874
Dennis, E. R. B.	-	Ditto -	Ditto -	"	7	286	360	168	60	120	130	165	95	137	1861
White, F.	-	Education Department.	Assistant Clerkship.	"	5	263	340	176	100	114	150	120	107	147	1852
Savill, H. G.	-	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerkship.	"	2	258	400	152	150	125	126	110	107	85	1843
Duffield, F. H.	-	Inland Revenue, Le-gacy Duty Office.	Clerkship -	"	7	274	350	136	0	176	140	180	126	100	1842
Hooke, G. A.	-	Seamen's Registry Office.	Ditto -	"	5	356	360	120	60	164	110	115	79	137	1841
Sheldon, R. J.	-	Ditto -	Ditto -	"	8	206	300	128	140	129	170	175	115	127	1835
Barnes, A.	-	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerkship.	"	21	251	360	128	140	146	120	130	135	102	1832
Lawson, W. T.	-	War Office, Army Clothing Department.	Clerkship -	"	9	267	380	132	90	101	136	145	132	108	1831
Sims, J. R.	-	War Office -	Supplementary Clerkship.	"	9	178	390	176	60	128	144	185	88	130	1829
Fenton, T. C.	-	India Office, Stores Department.	Book-keepership	"	22	270	380	160	140	152	144	130	82	80	1838
James, D.	-	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerkship.	"	21	288	390	100	90	166	118	125	49	150	1826
Fry, G. S.	-	Ditto -	Ditto -	"	21	243	310	116	140	152	150	135	122	145	1823
Hill, A.	-	Ditto -	Ditto -	"	8	301	320	120	130	144	118	140	53	169	1815
Stimpson, E. J.	-	India Office, Stores Department.	Book-keepership	"	21	278	360	136	70	128	130	125	90	147	1814
Sellar, G. W.	-	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerkship.	"	21	273	290	160	180	107	130	145	106	150	1811
Stanley, G. J.	-	Ditto -	Ditto -	"	8	191	330	168	165	121	140	105	103	154	1807
Quick, J.	-	Ditto -	Ditto -	"	21	270	400	360	40	80	115	124	104	152	1805
Middleditch, A. J.	-	India Office, Stores Department.	Book-keepership	"	21	289	395	176	50	134	120	130	97	74	1800

Table C. (1.)—continued.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation to which assigned.		Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Copying Manuscript.	Indexing.	Digest of Returns into Summaries.	English Composition.	Geography.	English History.	Book-keeping.	Total.
<i>March 4, 1873—cont.</i>														
Hunter; J.	-	War Office	-	400	400	400	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	2600
			1873, May 9	250	360	340	120	160	103	136	145	125	58	1797
Byatt; J.	-	India Office, Stores Department.	-	21	390	320	176	0	147	136	120	90	138	1789
			"	272	390	320	176	0	147	136	120	90	138	1789
Goodwin; J. P. W.	-	Ditto	-	21	280	360	144	120	90	160	105	110	122	1782
Rudolf; R. de M.	-	War Office	-	22	380	340	168	80	142	144	125	99	113	1779
			"	188	380	340	168	80	142	144	125	99	113	1779
Hurley; M.	-	Ditto	-	29	301	300	104	160	132	116	90	111	103	1777
			"	301	360	300	104	160	132	116	90	111	103	1777
Arnold; F. G.	-	Ditto	-	27	313	320	160	100	145	136	145	56	87	1772
			"	27	313	320	160	100	145	136	145	56	87	1772
Warren; F. H.	-	Ditto	-	23	348	300	144	80	147	140	145	121	50	1770
			"	23	348	300	144	80	147	140	145	121	50	1770
Carmody; M. P.	-	Ditto	-	June 2	298	290	68	160	95	170	100	108	95	1754
			"	June 2	298	290	68	160	95	170	100	108	95	1754
Duncker; H. G.	-	Ditto	-	May 30	265	330	152	40	125	116	150	74	155	1747
			"	May 30	265	330	152	40	125	116	150	74	155	1747
Minter; E. C.	-	Ditto	-	23	197	350	192	140	96	120	110	68	105	1748
			"	23	197	350	192	140	96	120	110	68	105	1748
Edwards; E. H.	-	Ditto	-	30	198	290	144	160	168	128	135	42	132	1737
			"	30	198	290	144	160	168	128	135	42	132	1737
Brown; J. M.	-	Civil Service Commission.	-	June 4	200	260	168	140	168	118	150	150	68	1735
			"	June 4	200	260	168	140	168	118	150	150	68	1735
Bourne; F. S. A.	-	War Office	-	May 23	292	260	124	130	129	136	100	98	143	1732
			"	May 23	292	260	124	130	129	136	100	98	143	1732
Mortimer; D. E. J.	-	Ditto	-	26	266	360	800	144	85	150	175	140	50	1730
			"	26	266	360	800	144	85	150	175	140	50	1730
Rose; G. B.	-	Civil Service Commission.	-	June 4	263	390	124	60	156	150	110	45	100	1728
			"	June 4	263	390	124	60	156	150	110	45	100	1728
No. 52.	-	[Declined the situation offered to him.]	-	—	236	360	164	110	154	136	100	62	72	1724
Chandler; W. W.	-	Civil Service Commission.	-	1873, June 4	157	380	192	140	136	164	165	29	40	1723
			"	1873, June 4	157	380	192	140	136	164	165	29	40	1723

Smith; W. G.	Civil Service Commission.	Supplementary Clerkship.	1873, June 25	140	300	340	108	150	150	160	155	151	67	1721
No. 55	-	-	-	188	310	310	128	100	142	144	160	103	186	1730
No. 56	-	-	-	171	395	320	144	100	126	190	160	67	45	1718
No. 57	-	-	-	225	380	310	166	90	88	184	150	155	112	1715
No. 58	-	-	-	270	260	330	128	100	149	120	180	81	139	1707
No. 59	-	-	-	238	320	320	132	40	189	124	180	110	132	1705
No. 60	-	-	-	266	300	320	136	40	151	140	115	79	151	1698
No. 61	-	-	-	242	370	330	160	60	124	180	115	71	95	1697
No. 62	-	-	-	176	370	300	152	130	148	160	95	78	98	1692
No. 63	-	-	-	225	390	300	132	170	137	136	120	55	7	1692
No. 64	-	-	-	209	360	330	144	80	141	134	130	138	98	1689
No. 65	-	-	-	262	250	350	80	50	137	150	130	141	148	1688
No. 66	-	-	-	186	400	320	160	165	144	116	105	24	58	1678
No. 67	-	-	-	258	340	330	160	30	111	116	130	72	140	1677
No. 68	-	-	-	147	260	340	160	155	75	150	130	146	88	1671
No. 69	-	-	-	225	320	350	160	60	80	116	165	85	107	1668
No. 70	-	-	-	263	250	330	168	60	114	130	130	108	123	1666
No. 71	-	-	-	266	310	310	128	120	60	150	130	123	70	1656
No. 72	-	-	-	194	380	350	144	40	133	130	130	52	128	1651
No. 73	-	-	-	304	390	280	148	90	110	156	140	112	5	1655
No. 75	-	-	-	282	370	310	128	0	110	108	150	49	106	1635
No. 76	-	-	-	290	340	330	104	0	180	118	140	38	70	1610
No. 77	-	-	-	269	200	320	144	160	153	112	90	38	122	1608
No. 78	-	-	-	271	360	330	148	40	96	126	125	76	135	1597
No. 80	-	-	-	184	350	350	96	30	76	126	160	185	90	1597
No. 81	-	-	-	217	280	360	160	0	113	104	150	118	85	1587
No. 83	-	-	-	195	350	330	136	80	67	116	140	40	132	1586
No. 84	-	-	-	314	270	330	112	0	49	118	110	146	187	1586
No. 85	-	-	-	198	350	300	120	70	111	130	115	54	132	1580
No. 86	-	-	-	246	370	300	128	70	132	120	80	49	82	1577
No. 87	-	-	-	254	260	290	108	70	100	136	120	185	102	1575
No. 88	-	-	-	275	320	310	168	20	150	140	120	39	90	1572
No. 89	-	-	-	155	240	340	104	135	135	133	115	87	128	1571
No. 88	-	-	-	270	340	310	0	50	105	118	140	102	184	1569
No. 89	-	-	-	132	370	280	160	140	106	116	120	97	42	1563

Unsuccessful candidates.

Table C. (1.)—continued.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation to which assigned.	Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Copying Manuscript.	Indexing.	Digest of Returns into Summaries.	English Composition.	Geography.	English History.	Book-keeping.	Total.
<i>March 4, 1873—cont.</i>		<b>Maximum</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>2600</b>
No. 90		-	171	350	300	112	30	128	90	155	102	120	1558
No. 91		-	158	360	340	110	170	66	148	105	30	69	1556
No. 92		-	233	360	280	160	70	173	150	65	0	59	1550
No. 93		-	169	260	320	160	160	143	132	130	12	60	1546
No. 94		-	300	300	320	112	30	97	156	120	113	84	1532
No. 95		-	229	320	310	108	90	32	136	130	110	60	1525
No. 96		-	192	380	325	68	80	89	110	75	112	90	1521
No. 97		-	313	330	270	60	0	90	128	100	142	85	1518
No. 98		-	150	310	380	152	80	67	170	180	105	3	1517
No. 99		-	231	380	300	52	60	103	118	105	35	137	1511
No. 100		-	181	350	320	152	100	116	106	90	44	50	1509
No. 101		-	257	350	300	28	90	91	116	115	94	68	1509
No. 102		-	288	280	330	152	0	146	104	95	10	103	1508
No. 103		-	185	360	280	96	150	109	150	105	69	2	1506
No. 104		-	165	260	340	128	140	165	120	90	41	40	1489
No. 105		-	154	360	310	108	125	53	124	110	113	32	1489
No. 106		-	172	300	350	144	80	68	116	125	51	79	1485
No. 107		-	238	260	330	144	40	129	108	115	55	57	1476
No. 108		-	189	240	310	88	105	105	140	110	101	87	1475
No. 109		-	164	400	310	136	170	71	116	60	1	45	1473
No. 110		-	167	320	310	160	30	161	124	50	62	78	1462
No. 111		-	122	340	310	88	90	76	130	135	94	75	1460

No. 119	149	340	310	136	100	50	136	130	107	92	1450
No. 113	326	310	315	40	0	129	140	145	67	73	1444
No. 114	268	160	300	168	80	134	132	100	12	103	1442
No. 115	196	330	310	64	40	89	136	145	84	140	1434
No. 116	265	380	320	88	80	123	116	140	56	15	1428
No. 117	124	320	330	136	100	127	144	110	23	5	1419
No. 118	132	260	340	40	100	70	174	125	130	40	1411
No. 119	301	300	310	76	20	112	108	135	48	97	1407
No. 120	228	330	280	56	40	25	104	175	88	76	1402
No. 121	285	280	300	72	60	0	100	120	98	132	1397
No. 122	190	260	340	112	0	36	118	150	85	105	1396
No. 123	121	350	280	130	75	44	136	80	55	70	1391
No. 124	226	315	300	108	40	130	116	100	44	7	1386
No. 125	132	300	320	136	90	55	126	110	62	51	1382
No. 126	141	320	290	152	40	110	106	155	42	8	1364
No. 127	194	230	310	104	50	95	144	160	66	3	1346
No. 128	211	260	220	108	30	72	148	105	110	80	1344
No. 129	279	280	260	136	100	0	99	105	59	20	1338
No. 130	177	230	310	72	30	138	140	75	89	65	1316
No. 131	140	260	310	60	120	49	120	90	40	127	1316
No. 132	181	240	370	112	0	102	116	70	75	45	1311
No. 133	105	150	320	88	70	86	150	120	97	119	1305
No. 134	172	200	300	76	0	126	128	120	94	81	1297
No. 135	248	320	270	138	0	27	144	90	49	0	1276
No. 136	217	280	280	28	30	19	136	115	79	90	1274
No. 137	231	150	270	8	60	86	136	110	114	107	1272
No. 138	141	320	230	96	190	105	116	45	23	1	1267
No. 139	258	240	290	104	0	140	112	85	26	10	1260
No. 140	147	160	290	136	20	126	116	85	63	100	1243
No. 141	126	360	300	138	20	52	130	40	24	50	1230
No. 142	149	340	260	0	0	117	116	110	41	82	1215
No. 143	116	160	310	64	60	82	132	140	67	5	1186
No. 144	110	320	280	54	0	96	110	100	55	0	1125
No. 145	146	240	260	104	20	96	120	65	14	13	1078
No. 146	162	330	220	—	30	—	116	110	—	—	968
No. 147	120	260	310	80	0	51	50	50	10	0	931
No. 148	144	160	350	0	0	130	50	90	11	0	925

Unsuccessful candidates.

Table C. (1.)—continued.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation to which assigned.	Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Copying Manuscript.	Indexing.	Digest of Returns into Summaries.	English Composition.	Geography.	English History.	Book-keeping.	Total.
<i>March 4, 1873—cont.</i>		<b>Maximum</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>2600</b>
No. 90	-	-	171	350	300	112	80	128	90	155	102	120	1558
No. 91	-	-	158	360	340	110	170	66	148	105	30	69	1556
No. 92	-	-	233	360	280	160	70	173	150	65	0	59	1550
No. 93	-	-	169	260	320	160	160	143	132	130	12	60	1546
No. 94	-	-	200	300	320	112	80	97	155	120	113	84	1532
No. 95	-	-	329	320	310	108	90	32	136	130	110	60	1535
No. 96	-	-	192	380	325	68	80	89	110	75	112	90	1521
No. 97	-	-	313	330	270	60	0	90	128	100	142	85	1518
No. 98	-	-	150	310	330	152	80	67	170	150	105	3	1517
No. 99	-	-	231	380	300	52	60	103	118	105	35	127	1511
No. 100	-	-	181	350	320	152	100	116	106	90	44	50	1509
No. 101	-	-	257	350	300	28	90	91	116	115	94	68	1509
No. 102	-	-	288	280	330	152	0	146	104	95	10	103	1508
No. 103	-	-	185	360	280	96	150	109	150	105	69	2	1506
No. 104	-	-	165	260	340	128	140	165	120	90	41	40	1489
-	-	-	154	360	310	108	125	53	124	110	113	32	1489
-	-	-	172	300	350	144	80	68	116	125	51	79	1485
-	-	-	238	260	330	144	40	129	108	115	55	57	1476
-	-	-	189	240	310	88	105	105	140	110	101	87	1473
-	-	-	164	400	310	136	170	71	116	60	1	45	1473
-	-	-	167	320	310	160	80	161	124	50	62	78	1462
-	-	-	122	340	310	88	90	76	130	135	94	75	1460

Unsuccessful candidates.



149	240	810	196	100	50	136	130	130	107	98	1450
225	810	315	40	0	134	140	145	140	07	75	1444
208	100	500	108	80	134	136	140	139	12	103	1443
196	230	310	04	40	80	136	145	140	64	15	1434
265	280	320	88	30	123	110	140	140	08	5	1420
124	320	330	136	100	127	114	110	110	23	40	1419
132	260	340	40	100	70	174	125	130	130	07	1411
301	200	310	76	20	112	108	135	135	48	76	1407
228	330	280	56	40	93	104	175	175	64	76	1403
205	280	300	73	00	0	100	120	120	08	139	1407
190	200	310	112	0	30	118	130	130	65	100	1406
121	350	280	180	75	44	136	80	80	05	70	1401
226	800	320	136	90	05	120	110	110	44	7	1399
141	320	300	153	40	110	106	155	155	42	8	1394
194	220	310	104	50	93	144	160	160	60	8	1386
211	260	220	109	30	73	148	105	110	110	80	1344
279	280	260	186	100	0	90	105	105	00	30	1338
177	220	810	73	30	134	140	75	80	80	65	1310
140	260	310	00	120	49	120	90	40	40	137	1310
181	240	370	113	0	102	116	70	75	75	45	1311
105	150	320	88	70	88	150	120	97	97	119	1305
172	200	300	76	0	126	125	120	94	94	81	1297
248	320	270	138	0	97	144	90	49	49	0	1276
217	280	280	28	80	16	140	115	79	79	90	1274
231	150	270	8	60	88	140	110	114	107	107	1272
141	230	230	96	100	107	118	15	15	23	1	1267
233	240	290	104	0	100	114	65	10	10	100	1264
147	160	290	136	90	146	118	65	61	61	100	1244
126	360	300	128	20	63	120	60	61	61	100	1244
149	340	260	0	0	117	118	100	11	11	100	1244
116	160	310	64	0	82	134	100	64	64	100	1244
110	320	280	54	0	96	110	100	77	77	100	1244
148	340	260	104	20	68	130	100	100	100	100	1244
163	330	230	80	30	08	130	100	100	100	100	1244
140	260	310	80	0	71	130	100	100	100	100	1244
144	160	360	0	0	120	140	100	100	100	100	1244

Unsuccessful candidates.

No. 130  
No. 132  
No. 133  
No. 134  
No. 135  
No. 136  
No. 137  
No. 138  
No. 139  
No. 140  
No. 141  
No. 142  
No. 143  
No. 144  
No. 145  
No. 146  
No. 147  
No. 148

Table C. (1.)—continued.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation to which assigned.	Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Copying Manuscript.	Indexing.	Digest of Returns into Summaries.	English Composition.	Geography.	English History.	Book-keeping.	Total.	
OPEN COMPETITION FOR 44 CLERKSHIPS UNDER REGULATIONS, No. II. (see p. 22).														
June 24, 1873.														
Hall; J. R. C.	- Local Government Board.	1873, Aug. 14	400	400	400	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	2600	
Hicks; C. R.	- Ditto	"	14	356	390	360	200	120	185	108	73	57	195	2044
Lothian; A. J.	- Inland Revenue	"	28	261	380	340	192	160	194	104	116	74	185	2006
Jones; C. H.	- Seamen's Registry Office.	"	14	285	375	340	168	160	185	114	67	117	175	1986
Crick; A. T.	- Local Government Board.	"	14	327	390	340	184	175	165	110	64	52	175	1982
Winter; W.	- Inland Revenue, Legacy Duty Department.	"	18	242	390	380	168	140	180	150	102	67	165	1984
Roberts; R. P.	- India Office	"	22	159	350	310	168	180	163	195	82	148	175	1930
Corke; B.	- Inland Revenue	"	18	316	300	350	152	135	155	150	106	95	170	1929
Oakeshott; H. N.	- Office of Comptroller in Bankruptcy.	"	16	183	350	350	184	150	188	105	109	116	165	1900
Devlin; J. E.	- Office of Inspector of Reformatories, Ireland.	"	19	385	280	300	128	130	162	112	85	135	180	1897

				1873, Aug. 16	293	390	290	168	130	182	120	70	78	175	1896
Miller; A. H. S.	Office of Comptroller in Bankruptcy.	Clerk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taylor; W. C.	Ditto -	Ditto	-	"	19	253	380	340	153	167	120	100	73	180	1894
Fossey; E. O. H.	Inland Revenue, Office of Special Commissioners of Income Tax, Assessment Branch.	Ditto	-	"	"	195	400	320	200	160	160	78	72	175	1875
	War Office	Supplementary Clerk.	-	"	"	309	370	280	153	178	112	56	73	180	1865
Mack; A. I.	Office of Comptroller in Bankruptcy.	Clerk	-	"	"	240	360	360	176	143	120	81	91	150	1861
Bird; J. F.	Inland Revenue, Office of Special Commissioners of Income Tax, Assessment Branch.	Ditto	-	"	"	223	390	320	200	155	105	69	58	175	1850
Bramall; H. L.	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes.	-	"	"	279	260	360	168	184	120	72	64	180	1847
Armfield; C. A.	Ditto -	Ditto	-	"	"	18	282	340	192	180	112	76	37	180	1836
Hughes; W. J.	Ditto -	Ditto	-	"	"	29	287	330	153	170	175	86	85	150	1825
Sheehy; J.	India Office	Book-keeper	-	"	"	23	360	320	184	155	112	101	89	175	1824
Pattie; T. R.	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk.	-	"	"	22	360	380	184	155	140	84	72	170	1816
Ridges; J. B.	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes.	-	"	"	18	282	340	300	146	112	86	80	155	1801
Girdler; J. K.	India Office	Book-keeper	-	"	"	22	300	320	160	159	106	99	102	170	1800
Owens; J.	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk.	-	"	"	23	360	310	176	95	118	88	118	160	1797
Clark; F. L.	Ditto -	Ditto	-	"	"	19	310	320	184	156	108	113	91	175	1794
Norman; G. E.	Ditto -	Ditto	-	"	"	22	340	280	160	158	100	82	56	180	1791
Bower; F. G. N.	War Office	Ditto	-	Sept. 1	273	350	330	72	130	133	147	101	77	175	1788
Golden; M. D.	Board of Trade	Ditto	-	Aug. 23	230	350	380	192	145	158	112	43	52	175	1787
Neaves; A.	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes.	-	"	"	29	370	310	116	145	118	75	51	170	1775
Magee; J. H.	Ditto -	Ditto	-	"	"	22	350	300	176	180	116	88	88	160	1778
Stevens; J.			-	"	"										

Table C. (1.)—continued.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation to which assigned.		Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Copying Manuscript.	Indexing.	Digest of Returns into Summaries.	English Composition.	Geography.	English History.	Book-keeping.	Total.
<i>June 24, 1873—cont.</i>			<b>Maximum - 1873, Aug. 22</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>2600</b>
Stanley; J. W. -	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes.	22	277	330	310	136	135	158	102	85	62	175	1770
Farrell; W. -	Ditto -	Ditto -	29	243	280	330	168	150	186	150	28	57	175	1767
Wright; W. H. -	Ditto -	Ditto -	29	278	300	300	112	145	147	110	95	92	185	1764
Wright; C. -	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk.	22	203	365	320	176	120	144	104	78	75	175	1760
Ritchie; F. W. -	Inland Revenue, Solicitor and Comptroller General's Office, Edinburgh.	Clerk -	29	201	340	340	112	140	167	121	90	77	170	1758
Denniss; G. H. -	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk.	29	223	300	340	172	140	162	116	70	59	175	1757
Boyd; G. -	Registry of Deeds, Ireland.	Clerk -	23	228	400	350	200	165	116	150	59	24	60	1752
Fahy; F. A. -	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk.	25	211	300	300	80	160	123	190	110	100	175	1749
Dollman; H. P. -	Ditto -	Ditto -	23	137	370	300	168	135	126	108	115	137	145	1741
Treble; E. J. -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Sept. 1	248	390	260	184	150	173	114	91	127	—	1737
Greer; J. -	Post Office, S.W. District Office.	Clerk -	24	243	310	330	96	140	118	136	78	111	160	1722
Johnston; T. -	Civil Service Commission.	Supplementary Clerk.	13	233	340	240	192	145	157	118	106	95	90	1716

Page; E. F.	Post Office, N.W. District Office.	Clerk	1878, Sept. 24	166	280	300	160	145	140	112	110	118	180	1711
Elliot; J.	Post Office, E. Dis- trict Office.	Ditto	" "	218	380	380	160	120	144	131	28	24	175	1710
No. 45	-	-	-	218	390	310	168	155	143	128	11	26	160	1709
No. 46	-	-	-	124	370	300	192	140	121	104	90	91	175	1707
No. 47	-	-	-	206	390	340	192	135	159	135	82	29	90	1698
No. 48	-	-	-	259	370	280	144	100	121	100	81	72	170	1697
No. 49	-	-	-	204	370	380	186	170	148	116	59	90	170	1693
No. 50	-	-	-	287	340	340	64	125	165	106	94	57	160	1688
No. 51	-	-	-	283	380	310	120	105	91	108	108	72	160	1687
No. 52	-	-	-	280	310	320	96	110	126	116	92	106	180	1686
No. 53	-	-	-	218	375	340	128	100	111	120	85	57	150	1684
No. 54	-	-	-	214	340	320	128	135	67	128	94	86	170	1682
No. 55	-	-	-	189	340	300	184	180	126	120	94	64	180	1677
No. 56	-	-	-	136	300	320	176	140	160	120	57	118	150	1667
No. 57	-	-	-	147	320	310	176	135	171	116	84	83	170	1662
No. 58	-	-	-	283	370	360	160	110	186	120	56	63	180	1658
No. 59	-	-	-	159	310	325	168	100	162	112	77	65	180	1655
No. 60	-	-	-	242	300	300	112	180	91	114	98	93	175	1655
No. 61	-	-	-	287	350	300	160	135	140	145	54	55	100	1650
No. 62	-	-	-	284	290	360	152	140	145	120	26	48	160	1647
No. 63	-	-	-	315	360	390	168	165	128	110	108	100	—	1644
No. 64	-	-	-	204	360	320	100	125	136	114	62	46	175	1642
No. 65	-	-	-	169	300	290	176	130	144	116	86	52	180	1633
No. 66	-	-	-	200	240	340	184	145	167	116	50	57	180	1629
No. 67	-	-	-	244	300	300	72	105	157	116	104	90	140	1628
No. 68	-	-	-	283	280	310	128	140	140	114	62	51	165	1623
No. 69	-	-	-	185	300	300	184	130	149	108	63	74	180	1623
No. 70	-	-	-	290	350	240	32	140	123	120	91	87	180	1623
No. 71	-	-	-	187	330	350	40	140	106	116	102	77	170	1618
No. 72	-	-	-	171	360	310	88	180	139	110	70	89	150	1617
No. 73	-	-	-	207	300	290	152	140	178	116	36	22	175	1616
No. 74	-	-	-	211	380	280	192	180	110	156	28	74	—	1611
No. 75	-	-	-	151	380	320	88	140	113	126	104	87	150	1609
No. 76	-	-	-	186	370	300	168	145	154	108	86	138	—	1605

Unsuccessful Candidates.

Table C. (1.)—continued.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation to which assigned.	Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Copying Manuscript.	Indexing.	Digest of Returns into Summaries.	English Composition.	Geography.	English History.	Book-keeping.	Total.
<i>June 24, 1873—cont.</i>		<b>Maximum</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>2600</b>
No. 77	-	-	226	350	320	120	115	111	108	81	72	100	1603
No. 78	-	-	157	360	300	160	180	167	120	87	70	-	1601
No. 79	-	-	186	400	330	120	105	147	106	69	77	60	1600
No. 80	-	-	123	280	390	168	140	139	130	88	71	140	1599
No. 81	-	-	169	385	320	112	115	77	120	95	114	90	1597
	-	-	266	280	300	96	100	150	100	89	66	150	1597
No. 84	-	-	169	300	390	176	110	138	100	52	52	180	1697
No. 85	-	-	236	350	300	112	115	176	108	106	92	-	1595
No. 86	-	-	267	370	300	144	135	129	110	32	106	-	1598
No. 87	-	-	161	300	300	168	130	160	116	78	64	120	1687
No. 88	-	-	200	340	280	160	155	152	100	68	80	50	1585
No. 89	-	-	260	280	310	48	125	120	118	78	85	160	1584
No. 90	-	-	289	360	290	64	135	97	112	81	99	60	1578
No. 91	-	-	166	350	280	168	145	143	140	107	69	-	1568
No. 92	-	-	233	300	340	136	150	128	120	61	28	170	1566
No. 93	-	-	166	310	320	176	180	124	110	94	65	60	1555
No. 94	-	-	200	300	300	120	140	80	128	67	89	180	1554
No. 95	-	-	108	280	260	176	160	149	150	94	94	80	1551
No. 96	-	-	194	120	300	152	135	145	102	104	125	180	1547
No. 97	-	-	145	360	310	104	110	119	160	86	51	100	1545
No. 98	-	-	153	330	300	128	110	139	130	60	44	150	1544
	-	-	158	360	300	144	130	164	136	69	63	-	1594

No. 99	247	280	300	112	150	24	120	106	142	140	1521
No. 100	215	290	290	16	130	81	160	88	89	165	1519
No. 101	218	310	290	75	125	83	130	83	43	170	1518
No. 102	274	290	330	144	180	122	120	29	21	—	1510
No. 103	164	375	380	176	145	139	116	0	9	120	1508
No. 104	116	800	330	152	140	130	116	81	78	60	1503
No. 105	112	310	320	152	150	181	120	78	52	80	1500
No. 106	202	380	240	152	135	163	108	65	47	—	1493
No. 107	181	310	290	92	105	61	150	84	70	140	1483
No. 108	247	260	280	84	115	136	112	72	97	80	1478
No. 109	168	260	350	168	125	109	136	67	26	60	1469
No. 110	102	350	280	184	140	111	150	89	59	—	1465
No. 111	170	340	250	168	130	165	120	76	44	—	1463
No. 112	187	390	260	60	130	76	116	77	63	90	1449
No. 113	209	260	260	136	160	98	118	112	100	100	1443
No. 114	168	360	240	112	135	156	116	66	64	—	1437
No. 115	108	370	310	120	150	112	144	80	25	65	1434
No. 116	208	250	310	8	85	172	118	71	76	140	1433
No. 117	185	390	260	44	110	118	120	51	71	80	1429
No. 119	214	340	260	128	135	124	104	60	64	—	1429
No. 120	128	360	280	128	130	144	116	71	32	—	1424
No. 121	162	330	330	72	110	143	110	79	63	50	1419
No. 122	178	800	380	184	100	127	120	30	49	—	1413
No. 123	263	140	290	86	105	108	136	98	69	170	1410
No. 125	130	280	310	96	130	166	112	94	80	—	1398
No. 124	143	380	280	120	145	124	120	54	67	—	1388
No. 125	146	370	260	80	75	83	116	81	18	160	1389
No. 126	235	160	230	160	135	124	108	83	111	50	1386
No. 127	208	290	240	144	130	104	90	23	33	60	1382
No. 128	168	380	320	120	120	126	105	44	35	—	1378
No. 129	116	260	330	184	120	111	130	80	42	—	1373
No. 130	200	260	300	0	75	99	106	101	95	140	1369
No. 131	180	290	300	72	115	85	120	80	66	50	1368
No. 132	133	400	280	98	150	84	110	102	99	—	1366
No. 133	164	200	300	120	125	133	108	97	69	50	1346
No. 134	111	300	300	83	150	119	106	83	87	—	1344

Unsuccessful Candidates.

Table C.—continued.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation to which assigned.	Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Copying Manuscript.	Indexing.	Digest of Returns into Summaries.	English Composition.	Geography.	English History.	Book-keeping.	Total.
No. 135 -	Unsuccessful Candidates.	Maximum -	400	400	400	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	2600
No. 136 -		-	199	160	280	24	140	120	106	94	67	150	1340
No. 137 -		-	208	320	260	84	110	66	130	80	69	60	1337
No. 138 -		-	153	300	310	32	100	111	102	35	28	165	1386
No. 139 -		-	166	140	300	176	125	97	80	42	44	140	1310
No. 140 -		-	169	150	310	120	125	106	106	54	36	130	1306
No. 141 -		-	143	300	260	128	110	115	100	44	38	50	1288
No. 142 -		-	298	100	300	16	125	117	100	75	90	160	1291
No. 143 -		-	235	290	270	0	110	93	130	70	77	80	1275
No. 144 -		-	195	180	270	0	130	98	104	122	96	80	1275
No. 145 -		-	145	280	240	96	180	90	150	58	75	—	1364
No. 146 -		-	158	350	280	64	110	15	106	50	60	60	1253
No. 147 -		-	98	250	290	176	115	68	106	68	56	—	1232
No. 148 -		-	170	300	220	48	130	99	106	69	70	—	1212
No. 149 -		-	157	330	280	0	120	124	90	61	43	—	1205
No. 150 -		-	109	240	290	152	130	160	110	27	51	—	1199
No. 151 -		-	138	0	240	96	185	186	100	91	122	130	1198
No. 152 -		-	160	180	290	0	75	137	114	58	57	110	1181
No. 153 -		-	179	330	250	28	90	117	102	45	39	—	1180
No. 154 -		-	149	150	250	20	125	64	120	58	86	150	1172
No. 155 -		-	88	280	270	152	140	105	116	2	17	—	1170
No. 156 -		-	121	350	250	0	110	118	104	69	39	—	1161
No. 156 -		-	95	280	260	0	110	80	100	62	49	130	1156





Table C. (1.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation to which assigned.		Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Copying Manuscript.	Indexing.	Digest of Returns into Summaries.	English Composition.		Geography.	English History.	Book-keeping.	Total.
										200	200	200	200	200	2600
October 21, 1873— <i>cont.</i>															
Howell; W. J. - -	Board of Trade	-	Supplementary Clerk.	Maximum - 1873, Dec. 12	400	390	340	200	200	200	190	95	82	50	1926
Hargreaves; J. G. -	Ditto -	-	Ditto	"	248	320	144	180	185	110	113	96	180	180	1916
Greengrass; E. -	War Office -	-	Ditto	"	271	390	168	150	181	110	68	117	125	1900	
Clouting; F. R. -	Post Office, Sorting Office, Dublin.	-	Clerk	"	272	375	320	140	187	60	135	107	190	1884	
McCurry; S. -	Post Office, Account- ant's Office, Dublin.	-	Ditto	-	328	350	340	75	160	154	65	115	125	170	1882
Drew; F. O. -	Registry of Deeds, Ireland.	-	Ditto	-	394	850	300	108	145	70	116	142	195	1890	
Vanden Bergh; L. A.	Prisons Board, Scot- land.	-	Ditto	-	319	380	310	156	170	140	138	95	65	160	1878
No. 17 -	Unsuccessful Candidates.	{	{	323	350	260	128	170	161	150	68	86	180	1875	
No. 18 -				199	395	340	176	170	185	100	117	88	105	1870	
No. 19 -				381	355	380	96	140	177	110	74	69	175	1857	
No. 20 -				364	395	340	103	180	160	50	119	84	140	1835	
No. 21 -				383	305	300	82	140	183	35	104	110	190	1832	
No. 22 -	{	{	{	346	335	370	186	180	181	45	85	118	185	1831	
No. 23 -				323	375	300	25	170	105	70	140	161	165	1830	
No. 24 -				335	310	340	68	190	147	40	112	133	145	1830	
No. 26 -				278	400	330	92	170	165	85	58	87	165	1830	
				334	370	290	184	130	165	120	80	83	130	1816	

No. 37	286	840	390	130	160	140	55	84	150	190	1815
No. 38	248	885	310	80	180	142	90	131	108	190	1814
No. 39	292	305	300	120	170	160	45	120	120	180	1812
No. 40	321	400	300	103	150	147	85	106	96	170	1808
No. 41	332	390	330	75	75	160	70	100	98	180	1800
No. 42	273	365	330	112	80	164	70	108	129	175	1795
No. 43	277	240	340	64	150	165	150	138	100	170	1794
No. 44	301	345	300	134	190	139	65	73	76	170	1793
No. 45	245	345	280	40	180	130	75	163	141	190	1789
No. 46	295	365	300	152	100	174	60	91	73	165	1775
No. 47	305	400	330	128	160	160	80	91	63	50	1767
No. 48	327	305	240	92	180	179	55	127	140	170	1765
No. 49	349	310	300	83	100	150	75	124	147	170	1758
No. 50	213	385	310	84	170	152	45	80	133	180	1752
No. 51	266	365	320	92	150	151	55	131	55	165	1750
No. 52	200	340	330	124	100	147	130	110	138	185	1749
No. 53	244	380	300	85	180	190	150	58	81	80	1748
No. 54	282	315	320	60	140	111	100	144	113	160	1745
No. 55	318	365	310	46	60	185	0	155	135	160	1734
No. 56	251	365	230	152	150	151	80	131	97	135	1732
No. 57	362	400	320	87	100	113	95	38	84	180	1729
No. 58	185	330	305	136	180	195	95	126	127	50	1739
No. 59	306	380	330	160	50	169	65	81	13	185	1739
No. 60	319	365	280	144	180	170	135	75	111	0	1739
No. 61	229	290	320	64	170	180	110	100	91	175	1729
No. 62	246	375	300	136	140	180	60	58	70	160	1725
No. 63	213	380	330	160	170	177	150	—	12	180	1723
No. 64	185	395	340	136	120	177	85	107	114	60	1719
No. 65	344	370	280	0	170	155	65	105	144	85	1718
No. 66	266	365	320	176	130	128	80	53	45	185	1717
No. 67	257	330	310	80	50	187	75	126	166	185	1716
No. 68	219	315	320	148	160	123	70	88	95	170	1707
No. 69	264	395	280	77	170	156	65	80	49	170	1706
No. 70	227	385	310	78	90	150	95	130	75	185	1705
No. 71	288	350	250	67	120	107	60	135	154	180	1701
No. 72	244	375	260	128	120	158	70	94	94	155	1698

Unsuccessful Candidates.

Table C. (1.)—continued.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation to which assigned.	Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Copying Manuscript.	Indexing.	Digest of Returns into Summaries.	English Composition.	Geography.	English History.	Book-keeping.	Total.	Unsuccessful candidates.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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October 21, 1873—cont.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						

No. 86	292	370	290	0	90	144	70	98	120	165	1639
No. 87	-	320	320	95	60	170	65	83	92	170	1638
No. 88	-	325	335	147	120	150	80	97	109	80	1633
No. 89	-	249	390	168	130	178	60	68	39	0	1632
No. 90	-	226	400	88	100	151	75	89	55	85	1629
No. 91	-	270	330	112	80	130	45	120	95	145	1627
No. 92	-	269	350	800	50	154	60	136	88	150	1627
No. 93	-	274	345	260	148	100	138	80	77	125	1622
No. 94	-	330	315	840	91	70	165	30	57	170	1620
No. 95	-	282	305	320	0	190	159	65	152	117	75
No. 96	-	286	290	310	144	60	172	55	105	62	180
No. 97	-	189	380	800	152	140	156	60	51	61	120
No. 98	-	178	360	320	116	20	108	130	121	150	110
No. 99	-	209	365	300	112	80	195	50	46	62	180
No. 100	-	197	365	310	87	140	103	110	124	111	50
No. 101	-	263	390	320	93	0	131	85	100	110	160
No. 102	-	169	355	280	128	170	155	120	27	64	120
No. 103	-	215	330	350	5	140	180	100	71	22	170
No. 104	-	214	320	330	104	75	170	80	81	27	180
No. 105	-	283	340	320	144	110	128	60	41	60	95
No. 106	-	286	370	340	92	110	165	65	35	—	1578
No. 107	-	277	350	290	24	80	147	55	97	80	165
No. 108	-	197	315	280	42	140	149	165	108	118	50
No. 109	-	265	345	290	40	80	136	80	144	182	50
No. 110	-	180	305	290	108	90	115	65	96	117	190
No. 111	-	333	315	280	0	40	150	75	94	127	140
No. 112	-	266	320	300	56	50	150	75	75	115	140
No. 113	-	174	345	300	148	150	149	65	85	77	50
No. 114	-	245	355	310	42	50	185	75	72	37	165
No. 115	-	189	380	320	111	20	157	110	48	79	120
No. 116	-	248	375	360	81	40	153	55	87	27	100
No. 117	-	267	345	320	44	0	129	80	123	115	100
No. 118	-	276	370	270	53	120	88	65	80	104	95
No. 119	-	230	380	310	128	100	160	75	42	35	50
No. 120	-	219	390	300	118	50	105	110	60	54	100
No. 121	-	178	380	290	58	120	150	65	75	21	160

Unsuccessful candidates.

Table C. (1).—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation to which assigned.	Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.		Orthography.		Handwriting.		Copying Manuscript.		Indexing.		Digest of Returns into Summaries.		English Composition.		Geography.		English History.		Book-keeping.		Total.
			400	Maximum	400	Maximum	400	Maximum	200	Maximum	200	Maximum	200	Maximum	200	Maximum	200	Maximum	200	Maximum	200	Maximum	
<i>October 21, 1873—cont.</i>																							
No. 122	-	-	298	-	340	-	300	-	40	-	100	-	129	-	80	-	78	-	200	-	55	-	2600
No. 124	-	-	256	-	330	-	300	-	88	-	80	-	104	-	105	-	88	-	200	-	50	-	1493
No. 125	-	-	348	-	260	-	290	-	96	-	20	-	150	-	85	-	100	-	200	-	55	-	1492
No. 127	-	-	347	-	255	-	260	-	51	-	30	-	142	-	60	-	128	-	200	-	105	-	1482
No. 128	-	-	320	-	290	-	280	-	0	-	160	-	140	-	70	-	110	-	200	-	50	-	1482
No. 129	-	-	229	-	350	-	310	-	72	-	150	-	161	-	40	-	100	-	200	-	0	-	1481
No. 130	-	-	220	-	375	-	260	-	0	-	130	-	59	-	180	-	98	-	200	-	120	-	1477
No. 131	-	-	297	-	375	-	290	-	32	-	100	-	108	-	60	-	46	-	200	-	18	-	1471
No. 132	-	-	203	-	340	-	290	-	0	-	80	-	149	-	85	-	136	-	200	-	145	-	1466
No. 133	-	-	245	-	365	-	350	-	55	-	120	-	55	-	65	-	82	-	200	-	50	-	1464
No. 134	-	-	230	-	290	-	280	-	152	-	80	-	155	-	85	-	47	-	200	-	77	-	1452
No. 135	-	-	209	-	365	-	290	-	56	-	30	-	142	-	70	-	90	-	200	-	50	-	1458
No. 136	-	-	282	-	345	-	200	-	122	-	70	-	180	-	80	-	105	-	200	-	0	-	1456
No. 137	-	-	145	-	350	-	320	-	180	-	104	-	161	-	80	-	58	-	200	-	0	-	1434
No. 138	-	-	193	-	395	-	300	-	32	-	40	-	121	-	75	-	106	-	200	-	85	-	1433
No. 139	-	-	266	-	160	-	800	-	0	-	170	-	177	-	75	-	98	-	200	-	145	-	1425
No. 140	-	-	359	-	345	-	280	-	1	-	30	-	85	-	60	-	82	-	200	-	165	-	1425
No. 141	-	-	186	-	350	-	280	-	128	-	160	-	180	-	60	-	75	-	200	-	0	-	1424
No. 142	-	-	182	-	390	-	260	-	64	-	20	-	142	-	58	-	70	-	200	-	125	-	1423
No. 143	-	-	268	-	310	-	320	-	76	-	200	-	146	-	80	-	45	-	200	-	17	-	1417
No. 144	-	-	181	-	370	-	310	-	48	-	90	-	166	-	90	-	61	-	200	-	85	-	1414
	-	-	173	-	375	-	260	-	1	-	90	-	182	-	70	-	111	-	200	-	120	-	1397
	-	-	158	-	180	-	240	-	176	-	80	-	145	-	60	-	80	-	200	-	160	-	1396

Unsuccessful candidates.

[illegible]

**Unsuccessful candidates.**

Table C. (1).—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation to which assigned.	Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Copying Manuscript.	Indexing.	Digest of Returns into Summaries.	English Composition.	Geography.	English History.	Book-keeping.	Total.
<i>October 21, 1873—cont.</i>			<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>2600</b>
No. 180	-	-	249	100	290	0	120	117	80	118	119	0	1193
No. 182	-	-	224	330	280	31	60	0	95	64	59	50	1193
No. 183	-	-	237	210	280	0	30	100	60	76	101	95	1189
No. 184	-	-	203	380	270	97	0	131	60	35	11	0	1187
No. 185	-	-	176	315	380	2	80	78	55	39	64	80	1169
No. 186	-	-	108	200	270	20	0	146	45	123	132	80	1124
No. 187	-	-	140	350	240	12	30	—	180	85	67	—	1104
No. 188	-	-	93	350	240	96	0	121	35	112	53	0	1100
No. 189	-	-	177	350	300	43	30	—	40	9	0	150	1098
No. 190	-	-	200	230	240	24	60	54	55	120	99	0	1082
No. 191	-	-	143	240	240	22	140	73	55	67	94	0	1074
No. 192	-	-	130	815	270	0	0	154	100	53	25	0	1047
No. 193	-	-	129	820	250	0	0	125	75	50	85	0	1034
No. 194	-	-	143	325	240	0	80	0	70	55	58	0	971
No. 195	-	-	166	365	290	0	0	0	55	35	37	0	948
No. 196	-	-	127	225	260	0	0	125	35	50	20	0	842
	-	-	189	0	240	0	0	44	40	100	89	80	782
Unsuccessful candidates.													



Table C. (1.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation to which assigned.	Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Composition.	Common Law.	Common Law Procedure and Practice.	Criminal Law.	Law of Evidence.	Conveyancing.	Geography.	English History.	Latin.	French.	Book-keeping.	Equity.	Bankruptcy.	Total.
<p>OPEN COMPETITION UNDER REGULATIONS FOR CLERKSHIPS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE OF THE TREASURY, POST OFFICE, INLAND REVENUE, AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENTS, DATED NOVEMBER 5, 1872. (See App. p. 28.)</p>																			
<p><i>December 3, 1872.</i></p>																			
Quin: B. J.	Solicitor's Office, Treasury	Maximum	200	300	250	160	95	65	134	153	145	87	90	200	127	62	133	149	2331
Trimmer: B.	Do.	1872, Dec. 23 - 1873, Jan. 1	136	300	250	175	105	124	131	147	253	76	99	200	127	62	133	149	2331
No. 3	Do.	Do.	0	290	190	160	118	147	198	206	176	89	99	200	127	62	133	149	2331
No. 4	Do.	Do.	111	235	250	160	135	98	94	130	187	89	99	200	127	62	133	149	2331
No. 5	Do.	Do.	100	250	200	150	130	98	93	152	187	73	71	200	127	62	133	149	2331
No. 6	Do.	Do.	104	250	180	105	128	132	135	116	176	57	80	200	127	62	133	149	2331
No. 7	Do.	Do.	98	290	250	140	90	66	81	121	163	46	94	15	60	0	147	139	1766
No. 8	Do.	Do.	115	270	150	160	0	66	0	114	159	83	46	140	118	7	126	73	1639
No. 9	Do.	Do.	136	290	160	140	120	107	0	130	135	0	46	140	118	7	126	73	1639
No. 10	Do.	Do.	112	270	160	140	110	0	80	109	0	0	0	140	118	7	126	73	1639
No. 11	Do.	Do.	87	290	250	140	105	0	0	107	121	44	6	140	118	7	126	73	1639
No. 12	Do.	Do.	0	100	160	150	95	0	0	133	103	99	19	140	118	7	126	73	1639
No. 13	Do.	Do.	0	270	250	100	115	0	0	0	0	0	5	140	118	7	126	73	1639
No. 14	Do.	Do.	103	200	180	105	0	68	0	0	0	99	5	140	118	7	126	73	1639
No. 15	Do.	Do.	0	225	225	130	0	0	83	91	0	34	17	140	118	7	126	73	1639

Table C. (1).—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Composition.	Indexing.	Geography.	English History.	Book-keeping.	Copying Manuscript.	Digest of Returns.	Total.
<b>ADMIRALTY.</b>												
OPEN COMPETITION FOR THE SITUATION OF CLERK IN MALTA DOCK AND VICTUALLING YARD UNDER SPECIAL REGULATIONS ( <i>see</i> APP. II., p. 23).												
<i>August 20, 1872.</i>												
Stivala; G. F. -	Maximum - 1872, Nov. 21	400	400	400	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	2600
No. 2 -	-	119	290	240	110	140	31	16	55	110	118	1229
No. 8 -	-	153	240	240	140	30	80	80	45	78	98	1184
No. 8 -	-	108	220	300	50	140	60	37	12	74	136	1187
No. 4 -	-	102	60	240	110	100	87	44	—	76	106	925
No. 5 -	-	93	80	240	180	180	47	21	—	75	94	910
No. 6 -	-	53	100	200	90	0	98	53	—	65	113	767
No. 7 -	-	47	40	160	30	0	73	16	35	0	20	421

Table C. (1.)—continued.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Date of Certificate.	Rueld.	Algebra.	Trigonometry.	Astronomy.	French Translation.	Latin Translation.	Pure Mathematics.	Differential and Integral Calculus.	Spherical Trigonometry and Application.	Mechanics and Optics.	German Translation.	Total.
<b>ADMIRALTY.</b>													
OPEN COMPETITION FOR THE SITUATION OF JUNIOR ASSISTANT IN THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH, UNDER SPECIAL REGULATIONS (see App. II., p. 26).													
December 10, 1872.	Maximum	200	200	200	300	200	200	200	500	500	500	200	3500
Downing; A. M. W.	1873, Jan. 4 -	174	104	158	195	100	140	230	184	271	413	—	1969
No. 2	-	186	181	161	130	100	0	229	205	275	403	—	1870
No. 3	-	157	139	182	161	125	175	183	154	136	423	20	1845
No. 4	-	189	151	131	212	140	180	108	44	63	297	—	1315
No. 5	-	173	130	135	95	175	130	113	66	139	198	—	1354
No. 6	-	159	79	103	163	130	0	78	—	58	304	40	1019
No. 7	-	123	71	131	0	0	0	125	—	113	306	—	869
No. 8	-	125	0	87	0	140	125	56	—	—	96	—	629
No. 9	-	0	0	0	115	110	0	—	—	—	—	—	225

Table C. (1).—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Compound Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Algebra.	Solution of Triangles.	Spherical Trigonometry and Astronomy.	Astronomical Calculations.			Total.
										Conversion.	Interpolation.	Occultation.	
ADMIRALTY.													
OPEN COMPETITION FOR THE SITUATION OF ASSISTANT IN THE NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE, UNDER SPECIAL REGULATIONS ( <i>see App. II., p. 80</i> ).													
<i>January 7, 1873.</i>	<i>Maximum</i>	250	50	200	300	100	300	300	300	150	150	300	2400
Bell; J. H. -	1873, Jan. 24 -	202	32	190	230	95	130	171	35	90	150	225	1550
No. 2 -	-	189	36	200	240	100	160	96	45	45	45	300	1456
No. 3 -	-	220	12	200	200	95	245	173	59	120	15	75	1414
No. 4 -	-	158	10	175	250	95	140	55	45	-	-	-	928
No. 5 -	-	158	29	190	260	100	50	55	0	-	-	-	842
No. 6 -	-	116	29	200	250	100	23	87	0	-	-	-	805
No. 7 -	-	58	38	150	240	100	15	2	0	-	-	-	603
No. 8 -	-	73	38	80	210	70	20	57	0	-	-	-	548

Table C. (1.)—continued.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic, including Square Root and Logarithms.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Algebra.	Trigonometry.	Astronomy.	Total.
<b>ADMIRALTY—cont.</b>								
OPEN COMPETITION FOR THE SITUATION OF JUNIOR ASSISTANT IN THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, UNDER SPECIAL REGULATIONS (see APP. II., p. 80).								
February 19, 1873.	Maximum -	200	200	200	200	200	300	1300
†Stevens; C. M. - - -	1873, June 13 - -	180	200	170	90	50	132	822
[† One other candidate sent in an application but subsequently declined to undergo the examination.]								

Table C. (1.)—continued.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Date of Certificate.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Trigonometry.	Astronomy.	French Translation.	Latin Translation.	Pure Mathematics.	Differential and Integral Calculus.	Spherical Trigonometry and Application.	Mechanics and Optics.	German Translation.	Total.
<b>ADMIRALTY—cont.</b>													
<b>OPEN COMPETITION FOR THE SITUATION OF CHIEF ASSISTANT IN THE OBSERVATORY, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, UNDER SPECIAL REGULATIONS, (see App. II., p. 32).</b>													
March 18, 1873.	Maximum	200	200	200	300	200	200	300	300	300	300	200	3500
Finlay; W. H.	1873, April 9	182	194	191	270	170	145	300	225	284	216	110	2237
No. 2	-	119	181	135	180	175	125	142	127	216	84	-	1434
No. 3	-	195	140	155	208	105	0	128	150	142	96	40	1359
No. 4	-	91	96	129	255	155	0	126	30	150	60	100	1192

Table C. (1.)—continued.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Date of Certificate.	Euclid.	Algebra.	Trigonometry.	Astronomy.	French Translation.	Latin Translation.	Pure Mathematics.	Differential and Inte- gral Calculus.	Spherical Trigonometry and Astronomy.	Mechanics.	Optics.	Chemistry.	Photography.	Spectroscopy.	Total.	
<b>ADMIRALTY—cont.</b>																	
OPEN COMPETITION FOR THE SITU- ATION OF JUNIOR ASSISTANT FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC AND SPECTROSCOPIC OBSERVATIONS IN GREENWICH OB- SERVATORY, UNDER SPECIAL REGU- LATIONS ( <i>see</i> APP. II., p. 36).																	
September 30, 1873.	Maximum	200	200	200	400	200	200	500	500	500	300	300	500	500	500	5000	
Maunder; E. W.	1873, November 4	134	132	160	196	148	150	102	93	83	161	89	360	353	375	2586	
No. 2	-	147	114	171	224	144	105	200	153	208	232	217	0	0	300	2215	

Table C. (1.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Composition.	Précis.	Principles of Law and Equity.	Procedure and Practice.	Conveyancing.	Geography.	English History.	Latin.	Total.
<b>CHARITY COMMISSION.</b>													
OPEN COMPETITION FOR A CLERK- SHIP, UNDER SPECIAL REGULA- TIONS ( <i>see</i> APP. II., p. 35).													
<i>June 20, 1873.</i>	<i>Maximum -</i>	<b>350</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>3000</b>
Bone; G. B.	- 1873, July 14 -	91	150	170	170	150	270	213	225	53	77	85	1654
No. 2 -	- - -	143	150	170	140	0	240	172	179	36	21	0	1257
No. 3 -	- - -	244	200	150	100	170	82	157	0	-	-	-	1108
No. 4 -	- - -	103	160	105	110	120	126	139	0	51	39	125	1078
No. 5 -	- - -	0	200	140	100	175	106	151	0	33	56	-	961



Table C. (1.)—continued.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Geometry.	Algebra.	Mechanical Engineering.	Strength of Materials.	Calculation of Strains.	Machine Drawing.	Metallurgy.	Total.
<b>INLAND REVENUE.</b>										
<b>OPEN COMPETITION FOR THE SITUATION OF PRACTICAL MECHANICIAN IN THE STAMPING OFFICE OF THE INLAND REVENUE, UNDER SPECIAL REGULATIONS (see App. II., p. 24).</b>										
<i>October 29, 1872.</i>										
Sworder; J. S.	-	50	100	150	300	100	100	200	100	1100
No. 2	-	23	65	74	228	56	68	170	57	741
No. 3	-	34	44	41	248	72	63	100	75	677
No. 8	-	46	90	146	174	68	74	0	67	665
No. 4	-	36	50	88	238	66	48	50	68	684
No. 5	-	40	78	129	155	60	50	0	79	586
No. 6	-	31	61	74	189	71	57	0	68	551
No. 7	-	28	55	45	178	71	39	0	50	461
No. 8	-	41	0	55	195	55	55	0	49	450
No. 9	-	8	0	0	188	60	40	150	0	446
No. 10	-	40	-	42	218	79	-	-	-	379
No. 11	-	26	0	0	183	60	29	-	56	354
No. 12	-	21	0	0	0	47	40	160	58	326
No. 13	-	16	0	0	174	65	0	0	25	280
No. 14	-	20	25	46	0	55	0	0	0	146
No. 15	-	30	0	56	0	59	0	0	0	145
No. 16	-	32	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	76

Table C. (1.)—continued.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Composition.	Total.
<b>POST OFFICE.</b>						
<b>OPEN COMPETITION FOR THE SITUATION OF UNPROFESSIONAL CLERK IN THE SOLICITORS OFFICE, UNDER SPECIAL REGULATIONS (see APP. II., p. 35).</b>						
<i>August 19, 1873.</i>						
	<b>Maximum -</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>900</b>
Akhurst; W. W.	-	297	185	160	135	777
No. 2	1873, September 8 -	298	170	160	120	748
No. 3	-	251	190	150	135	726
No. 4	-	233	190	135	160	718
No. 5	-	245	190	150	125	710
No. 6	-	286	110	130	130	656
No. 7	-	178	190	155	120	643
No. 8	-	162	200	160	110	632
No. 9	-	284	100	120	115	619
No. 10†	-	308	195	110	100	613

† Eleven other candidates presented themselves, but failed in one or more of the prescribed subjects.

Table C. (1.)—*continued.*

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Date of Certificate.	Compound Addition.	General Binding and Kestimating.	Vellum Binding.	Total
<b>STATIONERY OFFICE.</b>					
<b>OPEN COMPETITION FOR THE SITUATION OF SECOND ASSISTANT EXAMINER OF BINDING, UNDER SPECIAL REGULATIONS (see App. II., p. 31).<sup>2</sup></b>					
<i>February 25, 1873.</i>					
Pincott; J. J.	-	-	-	300	430
No. 2	-	-	Maximum	39	338
No. 3	-	1873, March 20	-	77	303
No. 4	-	-	-	80	96
No. 5	-	-	-	65	67
No. 6	-	-	-	57	65

Table C. (1.)—continued.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Copying Manuscript.	Indexing.	Digest of Returns.	English Composition.	Geography.	English History.	Book-keeping.	Shorthand Writing.	Total.
<b>BOARD OF TRADE.</b>													
OPEN COMPETITION FOR TWO SITUATIONS AS SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS TO ACT AS SHORTHAND WRITER, UNDER SPECIAL REGULATIONS ( <i>see</i> App. II., p. 38).													
<i>April 22, 1873.</i>	<i>Maximum</i>	400	400	400	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	500	3100
Thomas; P. H.	1873, May 23	276	390	270	100	165	133	170	80	90	101	843	2118
Pollard; D. A.	" 9	276	360	300	170	145	151	160	60	64	86	206	1978
No. 3	-	166	390	290	100	140	133	150	86	120	37	278	1889
No. 4	-	181	200	240	160	165	127	105	105	135	78	300	1746

Table C. (1.)—continued.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Composition.	Total.
<b>TREASURY.</b>						
<b>OPEN COMPETITION FOR THE SITUATION OF SUPPLEMENTARY CLERK IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, UNDER SPECIAL REGULATIONS (see App. II, p. 34).</b>						
<i>May 23, 1873.</i>	<b>Maximum</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>Addey, W. F.</b>	1873, June 10	296	190	160	140	786
No. 2 -	-	296	190	170	120	776
No. 3 -	-	235	190	165	112	692
No. 4 -	-	171	200	165	155	691
No. 5 -	-	261	190	185	100	686
No. 6 -	-	279	100	135	170	684
No. 7 -	-	274	140	145	120	679
No. 8 -	-	173	190	140	168	670
No. 9 -	-	216	140	130	160	646
No. 10 -	-	175	160	140	114	589
No. 11 -	-	169	180	150	116	565
No. 12 -	-	168	140	150	104	562
No. 13 -	-	179	140	180	108	557
No. 14 -	-	108	120	140	110	478
No. 15 -	-	0	200	130	114	444
No. 16 -	-	0	160	145	130	435
No. 17 -	-	180	0	140	100	430
No. 18 -	-	0	200	110	106	416
No. 19 -	-	163	0	185	116	414
No. 20 -	-	159	0	140	112	411

Table C. (1.)—continued.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Composition.	Total.
<b>TEASURY—cont.</b>						
<i>May 23, 1873—cont.</i>	<b>Maximum</b>					
No. 21 -	-	300	200	200	200	900
No. 23 -	-	0	140	150	116	406
No. 24 -	-	0	180	120	106	406
No. 25 -	-	0	110	180	112	402
No. 26 -	-	141	0	150	108	399
No. 27 -	-	0	160	120	118	398
No. 28 -	-	0	120	180	104	354
No. 29 -	-	0	140	110	100	350
No. 30 -	-	0	190	160	0	340
No. 31 -	-	0	0	160	180	380
No. 32 -	-	168	0	150	0	318
No. 33 -	-	154	0	120	0	274
No. 34 -	-	0	0	150	108	258
No. 35 -	-	0	0	145	104	249
No. 36 -	-	118	0	130	0	248
No. 37 -	-	0	0	135	108	243
No. 38 -	-	0	0	180	108	286
No. 39 -	-	0	0	125	110	235
No. 40 -	-	0	0	180	100	280
No. 41 -	-	0	0	110	112	222
No. 42 -	-	0	0	130	100	230
No. 43 -	-	0	0	100	120	220
No. 44 -	-	0	0	100	108	208
No. 45 -	-	0	0	135	0	135
No. 46 -	-	0	0	130	0	130

Table C. (1.)—continued.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic, including Measures and De- nominations.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	English Composition.	Precis.	Teinds.	Salmon and Sea Fish- ries.	Scottish Law.	Law of Real Property (Scotland).	Latin.	Total.
<b>WOODS, OFFICE WF.</b>												
OPEN COMPETITION FOR THE SITUATION OF ASSISTANT CLERK IN THE OFFICE OF WOODS, UNDER SPECIAL REGULATIONS (see App. II., p. 25).												
<i>December 17, 1872.</i>												
Marshall; D.	-	300	200	200	200	200	300	300	300	300	200	2500
No. 2	1873, Jan. 7	160	195	170	140	170	180	170	230	230	180	1825
No. 3	-	164	195	110	165	100	240	240	170	180	160	1724
No. 4	-	174	200	150	125	180	240	200	200	220	0	1689
No. 5	-	111	195	180	170	100	230	280	200	220	0	1641
No. 6	-	176	200	110	100	125	190	255	200	205	0	1561
No. 7	-	147	170	180	0	115	250	250	130	215	145	1552
No. 8	-	184	195	120	185	140	220	230	180	180	0	1534
No. 9	-	0	195	110	140	125	210	270	205	195	0	1450
No. 10	-	120	190	120	170	100	140	170	180	110	0	1300
No. 11	-	0	195	125	0	100	170	170	240	140	130	1260
No. 12	-	163	200	120	100	100	110	0	220	100	140	1343
No. 13	-	0	160	115	100	100	130	150	210	110	0	1075
No. 14	-	130	200	110	0	105	130	100	0	0	0	765

Table C. (1.)—continued.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Builders' Work.	Total
<b>WORKS, OFFICE OF.</b>							
<b>OPEN COMPETITION FOR THE SITUATION OF JUNIOR EXAMINER IN THE OFFICE OF WORKS, UNDER SPECIAL REGULATIONS (see App. II., p. 26).</b>							
<i>November 28, 1872.</i>							
Wallis; W. R. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 2 -	-	173	92	83	100	1000	1300
No. 3 -	-	192	80	60	100	823	1371
No. 4 -	-	177	94	90	100	807	1339
No. 5 -	-	150	58	85	100	777	1238
No. 6 -	-	173	65	55	90	817	1210
No. 7 -	-	192	75	85	90	810	1198
No. 8 -	-	173	60	65	85	753	1189
No. 9 -	-	180	55	80	90	760	1136
No. 10 -	-	134	88	65	100	670	1115
No. 11 -	-	144	94	80	90	623	1031
No. 12 -	-	136	60	60	90	660	1006
No. 13 -	-	139	55	80	70	650	994
No. 14 -	-	148	80	50	90	383	751
No. 15 -	-	119	94	50	95	353	711
No. 16 † -	-	128	50	55	80	387	700
	-	151	80	85	95	233	644

† Fourteen other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass in one or more of the prescribed subjects.



Table C. (1.)—continued.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Builders' Work.	Total.
<b>WORKS, OFFICE OF.</b>							
<b>OPEN COMPETITION FOR FIVE SITUATIONS AS JUNIOR EXAMINER IN THE OFFICE OF WORKS, UNDER SPECIAL REGULATIONS (see App. II., p. 26).</b>							
<i>April 22, 1873.</i>							
	<b>Maximum</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1500</b>
Collingwood; J. H.	-	194	100	70	100	853	1817
Smith; J.	1873, May 29	196	100	100	100	810	1306
Stump; J. H.	" 31	184	85	80	90	836	1275
Evitt, J. F.	" 28	158	80	80	90	856	1234
Allen; W. H.	" 27	192	100	85	95	643	1115
No. 6	" 26	155	85	80	95	693	1108
No. 7	-	162	100	70	100	673	1105
No. 8	-	180	85	65	90	660	1080
No. 9	-	168	76	65	100	670	1079
No. 10	-	121	85	68	95	676	1045
No. 11	-	117	85	85	90	646	1023
No. 12	-	121	95	90	100	610	1016
No. 13	-	136	65	63	95	633	992
No. 14	-	131	90	65	90	610	986
No. 15	-	156	70	63	90	600	979
No. 16	-	113	60	72	95	633	973
No. 17	-	152	70	65	75	603	965
No. 18	-	165	55	65	100	576	961
No. 19	-	114	85	65	95	586	945
No. 20	-	145	95	60	95	548	938
No. 21	-	151	95	70	95	526	937
No. 22	-	138	92	70	100	520	920

Table C. (1.)—continued.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Builder's Work.	Total.
<b>OFFICE OF WORKS—cont.</b>							
<i>April 22, 1873.</i>	<b>Maximum -</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1500</b>
No. 23	-	148	85	68	95	520	916
No. 24	-	139	76	80	100	516	911
No. 25	-	154	55	65	80	520	874
No. 26	-	109	50	60	90	538	842
No. 27	-	194	100	70	100	0	484
No. 28	-	181	95	75	95	0	446
No. 29	-	189	70	72	100	0	431
No. 30	-	166	95	68	100	0	424
No. 31	-	153	95	70	100	0	418
No. 32	-	164	95	70	85	0	414
No. 33	-	184	100	68	100	0	403
No. 34	-	185	70	60	85	0	400
No. 35	-	149	80	65	95	0	389
{		171	78	50	90	0	389
No. 38	-	184	55	55	95	0	389
No. 39	-	111	100	80	95	0	386
No. 40	-	115	95	70	100	0	380
No. 41	-	107	100	75	95	0	377
No. 42	-	96	100	80	100	0	376
No. 43	-	116	88	70	95	0	369
No. 44	-	165	55	60	85	0	365
No. 45	-	149	80	50	85	0	364
No. 46	-	143	80	60	80	0	363
{		122	85	62	90	0	359
No. 46	-	124	85	65	85	0	359
No. 48†	-	184	65	55	95	0	349

† Thirty-six other candidates presented themselves, but failed in one or more of the prescribed subjects.

Table C. (1.)—continued.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dicta- tion and Orthographi- cal Paper).	English Composition.	Horticulture and Bo- tany.	Land Surveying.	Total.
<b>WORKS, OFFICE OF.</b>									
<b>OPEN COMPETITION FOR THE SITUATION OF CLERK TO THE CURATOR OF KNU GARDENS, UNDER SPECIAL REGULATIONS (see App. II., p. 29).</b>									
<i>December 31, 1872.</i>	<b>Maximum</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1550</b>
Nicholson; G.	- 1873, January 30	122	75	70	100	90	264	90	811
No. 2	-	0	0	60	70	0	284	0	414
No. 3	-	70	0	60	80	0	0	87	297
No. 4	-	0	0	60	50	0	0	0	110
No. 5	-	0	0	55	50	0	0	0	105

Table C. (1.)—continued.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Date of Certificate.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Hand writing.	Intelligence (in Picta- tion and Orthogra- phical Paper).	Botany.	Total.
<b>WORKS, OFFICE OF.</b>							
<b>OPEN COMPETITION FOR THE SITUATION OF SECOND ASSISTANT IN KEW HERBARIUM, UNDER SPECIAL REGULATIONS (see App. II., p. 28).</b>							
<i>December 31, 1872.</i>	<b>Maximum</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>1000</b>
Brown; N. E. -	- 1873, January 21	65	40	40	90	240	475
No. 2 -	-	35	0	40	60	36	171

Table C. (1.)—continued.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Date of Certificate.	Theory of Construction.	Knowledge of Materials.	Plan Drawing and Colouring.	Designs and Specifications.	Estimating and Valuing.	Drainage and Water Supply.	Leveling and Chain Surveying.	Applied Chemistry.	Total.
<b>WORKS, OFFICE &amp;C.</b>										
<b>OPEN COMPETITION FOR TWO SITUATIONS AS ASSISTANT TO THE ASSISTANT SURVEYOR, HELD UNDER SPECIAL REGULATIONS (see APP. II, p. 37).</b>										
<b>SUPERIOR SITUATION.</b>										
<i>October 7, 1873.</i>	<b>Maximum</b>	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	3000
Rivers; E. G.	1873, November 10	100	165	250	190	130	900	115	140	1405
No. 1		100	165	250	190	130	900	115	140	1405
No. 2		100	165	250	190	130	900	115	140	1405
No. 3		100	165	250	190	130	900	115	140	1405
No. 4		100	165	250	190	130	900	115	140	1405
No. 5		100	165	250	190	130	900	115	140	1405
No. 6		100	165	250	190	130	900	115	140	1405
No. 7		100	165	250	190	130	900	115	140	1405
No. 8		100	165	250	190	130	900	115	140	1405
No. 9		100	165	250	190	130	900	115	140	1405
No. 10		100	165	250	190	130	900	115	140	1405
No. 11		100	165	250	190	130	900	115	140	1405
<b>LOWER SITUATION.</b>										
<i>October 7, 1873.</i>	<b>Maximum</b>	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	3000
Johnson; F. P.	1873, November 7	100	165	250	190	130	900	115	140	1405
No. 1		100	165	250	190	130	900	115	140	1405
No. 2		100	165	250	190	130	900	115	140	1405
No. 3		100	165	250	190	130	900	115	140	1405
No. 4		100	165	250	190	130	900	115	140	1405
No. 5		100	165	250	190	130	900	115	140	1405
No. 6		100	165	250	190	130	900	115	140	1405
No. 7		100	165	250	190	130	900	115	140	1405
No. 8		100	165	250	190	130	900	115	140	1405
No. 9		100	165	250	190	130	900	115	140	1405
No. 10		100	165	250	190	130	900	115	140	1405
No. 11		100	165	250	190	130	900	115	140	1405

† Five candidates were examined for both situations.

TABLE C. (2.)—OPEN COMPETITION FOR COUNTY SURVEYORSHIPS, IRELAND.

(Held under 25 &amp; 26 Vict. c. 106.)

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Mathematics.	Mechanical Philosophy.	Experimental Science.	Geology and Mineralogy.	Strength of Materials.	Railway and Canal Engineering.	Marine Engineering.	Hydraulic Engineering.	County Works.	Total
June 18, 1872.	Maximum	100	100	100	40	100	140	140	140	140	1000
Green; C. F.	2 County Surveyorships.	43	68	58	12	72	115	110	128	111	717
Kirkby; S. A.		69	64	16	12	49	88	91	126	82	597
No. 3		46	27	73	14	65	82	88	110	70	575
No. 4		37	50	38	7	63	99	74	108	98	574
No. 5†		21	25	9	13	30	55	52	86	32	325

† Two other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass in one or more of the obligatory subjects.

Table C. (3).—FOREIGN OFFICE.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Composition.	Euclid.	Precis.	Geography.	Latin.	French.	German.	Criminal Law.	Mercantile Law.	Total.
July 30, 1872.	Maximum	200	200	200	100	200	200	200	200	400	300	300	250	250	3000
Hurst; R. W.	<div> <div> { </div> </div>	179	195	115	100	155	164	90	137	267	166	—	131	59	1753
Johnson; O.		192	175	120	100	140	135	120	142	189	163	201	—	—	1677
Allen; E. L. B.		113	180	115	100	180	60	150	74	240	231	178	—	—	1630
Taylor; J. A. H.		159	200	100	100	145	109	130	50	240	118	133	—	—	1465
Scott; J.		136	180	120	100	155	104	60	97	261	69	95	—	—	1387
No. 6		125	170	130	90	130	80	140	73	140	199	31	—	—	1298
No. 7		157	180	100	90	100	128	96	103	—	—	164	—	—	1254
No. 8		160	140	115	100	150	90	120	63	230	—	—	—	—	1158
No. 9		189	140	150	90	135	98	96	153	—	95	—	—	—	1145
No. 10		163	180	125	95	130	71	100	98	—	161	—	—	—	1108
No. 11		145	190	115	80	110	—	110	95	43	104	—	—	—	992
No. 12†		145	90	115	80	120	—	90	111	—	71	—	84	76	980

† Seven other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass in one or more of the prescribed subjects.

Table C. (3).—**FOREIGN OFFICE**—*continued*.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Composition.	French.	Résumé.	Geography.	Etiquette.	Latin.	French.	German.	Criminal Law.	Mercantile Law.	Total.
<i>November 25, 1873.</i>	<b>Maximum</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>3000</b>
Pollard; J. -	3 Student Interpreter-ships in China and Siam.	161	300	160	100	170	140	78	98	98	260	250	—	114	—	1796
Hopkins; L. C. -		86	180	160	100	140	185	116	126	126	255	195	135	—	—	1678
Conthard; J. R. -		192	195	166	100	120	170	150	163	163	75	144	—	—	—	1475
No. 4 -		105	170	100	100	110	140	118	111	111	135	156	—	185	77	1457
No. 5 -		84	200	150	100	140	170	61	119	119	—	176	138	77	88	1448
No. 6 -		84	110	130	100	65	140	129	105	105	—	194	215	113	55	1440
No. 7 -		122	185	120	97	150	115	107	173	107	100	150	163	—	—	1432
No. 8 -		162	185	130	100	130	140	71	81	81	—	190	233	—	—	1422
No. 9 -		152	190	136	95	140	160	73	97	97	60	80	—	116	115	1414
No. 10 -		199	150	166	100	120	125	133	131	131	105	195	—	44	39	1400
No. 11 -		185	150	120	100	130	135	103	114	114	105	195	—	73	—	1362
No. 12 -		176	130	130	80	100	120	81	79	79	155	90	—	132	85	1358
No. 13 -		138	140	136	100	105	120	105	90	90	235	162	—	—	—	1331
No. 14 -		105	150	116	100	130	175	78	37	37	80	98	—	112	94	1275
No. 15 -		97	180	130	97	170	120	125	119	119	80	95	—	—	—	1213
No. 16 -		156	160	116	97	140	125	57	93	93	190	78	—	—	—	1312
No. 17 -		113	150	100	80	100	0	118	41	41	100	225	98	—	—	1124
No. 18 -		129	175	140	100	140	145	—	180	180	75	80	—	—	—	1064
No. 19 -		110	175	100	100	115	—	98	97	97	—	69	83	44	48	1039
No. 20†		150	185	120	100	120	125	—	5	5	95	95	—	16	—	1011

† Fifteen other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass in one or more of the prescribed subjects.



Table C. (4).—**PHONATE COURT.**

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dicta- tion and Orthographi- cal Paper).	Engrossing and German Text.	Comparison of Copies with Originals.	Fac-simile Copying.	Total
<i>July 23, 1872.</i>	<b>Maximum -</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1000</b>
Wookey, F.	-	100	95	160	95	180	180	95	905
Galloway, J.	-	92	80	150	95	200	100	90	807
No. 3	-	80	50	160	90	190	105	80	755
No. 4	-	94	50	155	90	120	145	95	749
No. 5	-	80	60	160	95	160	100	90	745
No. 6	-	74	90	155	90	90	140	95	734
No. 7	-	100	100	150	100	80	100	90	720
No. 8	-	78	60	130	85	180	110	55	693
No. 9	-	80	90	165	95	0	160	95	685
No. 10	-	72	90	170	100	180	0	70	682
No. 11	-	75	100	165	95	140	0	70	645
No. 12	-	97	80	160	100	120	0	85	642
No. 13	-	0	100	150	90	200	0	70	610
No. 14	-	57	50	175	90	0	130	65	567
-	-	87	100	135	95	0	100	50	567



Table C. (4).—PROBATE COURT.

Name or Number of candidate, and date of examination.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Engrossing and German Text.	Comparison of Copies with Originals.	Fac-simile Copying.	Total
July 23, 1872.	Maximum -	100	100	200	100	200	200	100	1000
F.	Two Copying Clerks	100	95	160	95	180	180	95	905
-		92	80	150	95	200	100	90	807
-		80	50	160	90	190	105	80	755
-		94	50	155	90	120	145	95	749
-		80	60	160	95	160	100	90	745
-		74	90	155	90	90	140	95	734
-		100	100	150	100	80	100	90	720
No. 6		78	60	130	85	180	110	55	698
No. 7		80	90	165	95	0	160	95	685
No. 8		72	90	170	100	180	0	70	682
No. 9		75	100	165	95	140	0	70	645
No. 10		97	80	160	100	120	0	85	642
No. 11		0	100	150	90	200	0	70	610
No. 12		57	50	175	90	0	130	65	567
No. 13		87	100	135	95	0	100	50	567



Table C. (4).—PROBATE COURT.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dicta- tion and Orthographi- cal Paper).	Engrossing and German Text.	Comparison of Copies with Originals.	Fac-simile Copying.	Total.
<i>July 23, 1872.</i>	<b>Maximum</b> -	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1000</b>
Wookey; F.	Two Copying Clerkships	100	95	160	95	180	180	95	905
Galloway; J.		92	80	150	95	200	100	90	807
No. 3		80	50	160	90	190	105	80	755
No. 4		94	50	155	90	120	145	95	749
No. 5		80	60	160	95	160	100	90	745
No. 6		74	90	155	90	90	140	95	734
No. 7		100	100	150	100	80	100	90	720
No. 8		78	60	180	85	180	110	55	698
No. 9		80	90	165	95	0	160	95	685
No. 10		72	90	170	100	180	0	70	682
No. 11		75	100	165	95	140	0	70	645
No. 12		97	80	160	100	120	0	85	642
No. 13		0	100	150	90	200	0	70	610
No. 14		57	50	175	90	0	130	65	567
-	-	87	100	135	95	0	100	50	567

Table C. (3).—FOREIGN OFFICE—continued.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Composition.	Precis.	Geography.	Euclid.	Latin.	French.	German.	Criminal Law.	Mercantile Law.	Total.
<i>November 25, 1873.</i>	<b>Maximum</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>3000</b>
Pollard; J. -	3 Student Interpreter-ships in China and Siam.	161	200	160	100	170	140	78	98	260	250	—	114	—	1736
Hopkins; L. C. -		86	180	160	100	140	185	116	126	255	195	185	—	—	1678
Conlithard; J. R. -		192	195	166	100	120	170	150	163	75	144	—	—	—	1475
No. 4 -		105	170	100	100	110	140	118	111	135	156	—	185	77	1457
No. 5 -		84	200	150	100	140	170	61	119	—	176	188	77	33	1448
No. 6 -		84	110	130	100	65	140	129	105	—	194	215	113	55	1440
No. 7 -		122	185	120	97	150	115	107	173	100	150	163	—	—	1432
No. 8 -		162	185	130	100	180	140	71	81	—	190	238	—	—	1422
No. 9 -		152	190	136	95	140	160	78	97	60	80	—	116	115	1414
No. 10 -		199	150	166	100	120	125	133	131	—	203	—	44	39	1400
No. 11 -		135	150	120	100	180	135	105	114	105	195	—	78	—	1362
No. 12 -		176	130	130	80	100	120	81	79	155	90	—	132	85	1358
No. 13 -		138	140	136	100	105	120	105	90	235	162	—	—	—	1331
No. 14 -		105	150	116	100	130	175	78	87	80	98	—	112	94	1275
No. 15 -		97	180	160	97	170	120	125	119	—	95	—	—	—	1213
No. 16 -		156	160	116	97	140	125	57	93	190	78	—	—	—	1212
No. 17 -		112	150	100	80	100	0	118	41	100	225	98	—	—	1124
No. 18 -		129	175	140	100	140	145	—	130	75	30	—	—	—	1064
No. 19 -		110	175	100	100	115	—	98	97	—	69	83	44	48	1039
No. 20†		150	185	120	100	120	125	—	5	95	95	—	16	—	1011

† Fifteen other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass in one or more of the prescribed subjects.

Table C. (4.)—PROBATE COURT.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Engrossing and German Text.	Comparison of Copies with Originals.	Facsimile Copying.	Total
<i>July 23, 1872.</i>	<b>Maximum</b> -	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1000</b>
Wookey; F.	-	100	95	160	95	180	180	95	905
Galloway; J.	-	92	80	150	95	200	100	90	807
No. 3	-	80	50	160	90	190	105	80	755
No. 4	-	94	50	155	90	120	145	95	749
No. 5	-	80	60	160	95	160	100	90	745
No. 6	-	74	90	155	90	90	140	95	734
No. 7	-	100	100	150	100	80	100	90	720
No. 8	-	78	60	130	85	180	110	55	693
No. 9	-	80	90	165	95	0	160	95	685
No. 10	-	72	90	170	100	180	0	70	682
No. 11	-	75	100	165	95	140	0	70	645
No. 12	-	97	80	160	100	120	0	85	642
No. 13	-	0	100	150	90	200	0	70	610
No. 14	-	57	50	175	90	0	130	65	567
-	-	87	100	135	95	0	100	50	567

Table C. (3).—**FOREIGN OFFICE—continued.**

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Composition.	French.	Latin.	French.	German.	Criminal Law.	Mercantile Law.	Total.
<i>November 25, 1873.</i>													
Pollard, J. -	Maximum  3 Student Interpreter-ships in China and Siam.	200	200	200	100	200	200	200	400	300	250	250	3000
Hopkins, L. C. -		161	200	160	100	170	140	78	260	250	114	—	1726
Conthard, J. R. -		86	180	160	100	140	185	116	265	195	—	—	1678
No. 4 -		192	195	166	100	120	170	150	144	144	—	—	1475
No. 5 -		105	170	100	100	110	140	118	185	156	185	77	1457
No. 6 -		84	200	150	100	140	170	81	119	176	77	33	1448
No. 7 -		122	185	120	100	65	140	129	105	194	113	55	1440
No. 8 -		162	185	130	100	130	140	71	81	180	—	—	1432
No. 9 -		152	190	136	95	140	160	78	97	283	116	115	1422
No. 10 -		199	150	166	100	120	135	138	121	—	44	39	1400
No. 11 -		185	150	120	100	180	135	105	105	—	73	—	1862
No. 12 -		176	180	130	80	100	120	81	155	—	132	85	1358
No. 13 -		138	140	136	100	105	120	105	235	—	—	—	1331
No. 14 -		105	150	116	100	130	175	78	80	—	112	94	1275
No. 15 -		97	180	130	97	170	120	125	80	—	—	—	1213
No. 16 -		156	160	116	97	140	125	57	98	—	—	—	1213
No. 17 -		112	150	100	80	100	0	118	225	98	—	—	1124
No. 18 -		129	175	140	100	140	145	—	75	—	—	—	1064
No. 19 -		110	175	100	100	115	—	98	30	83	44	48	1039
No. 20†		150	185	120	100	120	125	—	95	—	16	—	1011

† Fifteen other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass in one or more of the prescribed subjects.



Table C. (4.)—**PROBATE COURT.**

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dicta- tion and Orthographi- cal Paper).	Engrossing and German Text.	Comparison of Copies with Originals.	Fac-simile Copying.	Total
<i>July 23, 1872.</i>	<b>Maximum</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1000</b>
Wookey, F.	-	100	95	160	95	180	180	95	905
Galloway, J.	-	92	80	150	95	200	100	90	807
No. 3	-	80	50	160	90	190	105	80	755
No. 4	-	94	50	155	90	120	145	95	749
No. 5	-	80	60	160	95	160	100	90	745
No. 6	-	74	90	155	90	90	140	95	734
No. 7	-	100	100	150	100	80	100	90	720
No. 8	-	73	60	130	85	180	110	55	693
No. 9	-	80	90	165	95	0	160	95	685
No. 10	-	72	90	170	100	180	0	70	682
No. 11	-	75	100	165	95	140	0	70	645
No. 12	-	97	80	160	100	120	0	85	642
No. 13	-	0	100	150	90	200	0	70	610
No. 14	-	57	50	175	90	0	130	65	567
-	-	87	100	135	95	0	100	50	567

Table C. (3).—**FOREIGN OFFICE**—*continued*.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Composition.	Precis.	Geography.	Euclid.	Latin.	French.	German.	Criminal Law.	Mercantile Law.	Total.
<i>November 25, 1873.</i>	<b>Maximum</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>3000</b>
Pollard; J. -	3 Student Interpreter-ships in China and Siam.	161	200	160	100	170	140	78	98	260	250	—	114	—	1796
Hopkins; L. C. -		86	180	160	100	140	185	116	126	255	195	135	—	—	1678
Conithard; J. R. -		192	195	166	100	120	170	150	163	75	144	—	—	—	1475
No. 4 -		105	170	100	100	110	140	118	111	135	156	—	—	77	1457
No. 5 -		84	200	150	100	140	170	61	119	—	176	138	185	88	1448
No. 6 -		84	110	130	100	65	140	129	105	—	194	215	118	55	1440
No. 7 -		122	135	120	97	150	115	107	173	100	150	168	—	—	1432
No. 8 -		162	185	130	100	130	140	71	81	60	80	233	—	—	1422
No. 9 -		152	190	136	95	140	160	78	97	60	80	—	116	115	1414
No. 10 -		199	160	120	100	120	125	133	121	—	903	—	44	39	1400
No. 11 -		135	150	120	100	130	135	105	114	105	195	—	73	—	1362
No. 12 -		176	130	130	80	100	120	81	79	155	90	—	132	85	1358
No. 13 -		138	140	136	100	105	120	105	90	235	162	—	—	—	1331
No. 14 -		105	150	116	100	130	175	78	37	80	98	—	112	94	1275
No. 15 -		97	180	130	97	170	120	125	119	80	95	—	—	—	1213
No. 16 -		156	160	116	97	140	125	57	93	190	78	—	—	—	1212
No. 17 -		112	150	100	80	100	0	118	41	100	225	98	—	—	1134
No. 18 -		129	175	140	100	140	145	—	130	75	30	—	—	—	1064
No. 19 -		110	175	100	100	115	—	98	97	—	69	83	44	48	1039
No. 20†		150	185	180	100	120	125	—	5	95	95	—	16	—	1011

† Fifteen other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass in one or more of the prescribed subjects.

Table C. (4.)—**PROBATE COURT.**

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dicta- tion and Orthographi- cal Paper).	Engrossing and German Text.	Comparison of Copies with Originals.	Fac-simile Copying.	Total
<i>July 23, 1872.</i>	<b>Maximum -</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1000</b>
Wooley, E.	-	100	95	160	95	180	180	95	905
Galloway, J.	-	92	80	150	95	200	100	90	807
No. 3	-	80	50	160	90	190	105	80	755
No. 4	-	94	50	155	90	120	145	95	749
No. 5	-	80	60	160	95	160	100	90	745
No. 6	-	74	90	155	90	90	140	95	734
No. 7	-	100	100	150	100	80	100	90	720
No. 8	-	78	60	130	85	180	110	55	698
No. 9	-	80	90	165	95	0	160	95	685
No. 10	-	72	90	170	100	180	0	70	682
No. 11	-	75	100	165	95	140	0	70	645
No. 12	-	97	80	160	100	130	0	85	642
No. 13	-	0	100	150	90	200	0	70	610
No. 14	-	57	50	175	90	0	130	65	567
-	-	87	100	135	95	0	100	50	567

Table C. (4).—**PRIVATE COURT**—continued.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Engrossing and German Text.	Comparison of Copies with Originals.	Fac-simile Copying.	Total.
<i>July 23, 1873—cont.</i>	<b>Maximum</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1000</b>
No. 16 -	Two Copying Clerks	87	60	135	85	80	0	55	502
No. 17 -		0	0	160	90	190	0	55	495
No. 18 -		0	0	130	90	100	100	60	480
No. 19 -		98	0	180	70	0	110	60	468
No. 20 -		0	0	160	90	0	100	60	410
No. 21 -		0	0	140	70	80	100	0	390
No. 22 -		88	0	120	70	0	100	0	373
No. 23 -		60	90	120	100	0	0	0	370
No. 24 -		57	0	140	70	0	0	60	327
No. 25 -		0	0	140	90	0	0	50	280
No. 26 -		0	60	100	95	0	0	0	255
No. 27 -		56	0	120	70	0	0	0	246
No. 28 -		0	0	100	70	0	0	50	220
No. 29 † -		0	0	125	70	0	0	0	195

† Forty-eight other candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass in one or more of the prescribed subjects.

**TABLE D. (1).—SHOWING in detail the MARKS obtained by Successful and Unsuccessful CANDIDATES in all Limited Competitions held between 1st July 1872 and 31st December 1873.**

**NOTE.**—The names of the successful Candidates are given, and the unsuccessful are designated by numbers. When no Candidate passed a sufficiently good examination in each of the prescribed subjects to entitle him to a certificate of qualification, all the competitors are designated by numbers. Where one of the unsuccessful competitors is shown to have obtained more marks than a successful candidate, he had forfeited his claim to a certificate by failure in one or more of the prescribed subjects. The cipher indicates the subjects in which candidates failed.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Precis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	Total.
<b>COLONIAL OFFICE.</b>													
See Table D. (2), p. 217.													
<b>CONSTABULARY (ROYAL IRISH).</b>													
<i>July 9, 1872.</i>													
Carter, J. G.		137	44	135	110	95	—	155	130	135	181	—	1122
Phillips, J. D.		119	48	120	120	100	—	180	115	137	157	—	1046
Jones, H. H.		147	27	125	110	92	—	110	115	140	164	—	1030
No. 4		110	44	90	105	85	—	140	90	135	180	—	979
No. 5		97	29	115	120	90	—	120	75	122	101	—	869
No. 6		95	44	120	95	95	—	145	0	117	149	—	860
No. 7		115	27	135	105	92	—	165	0	111	111	—	851
No. 8		92	44	75	100	90	—	120	85	108	128	—	887
No. 9		105	29	100	105	95	—	180	0	121	124	—	809
No. 10		0	38	135	110	100	—	165	0	99	145	—	792
No. 11		107	44	100	90	70	—	115	0	125	87	—	738
<b>Maximum</b>		<b>150</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1300</b>
<b>3 Cadetships.</b>													

Table D. (1.)—continued.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Precis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	Total.
CONSTABULARY (ROYAL IRISH)—cont.													
July 9, 1872—cont.	Maximum	150	50	150	150	100	1	200	150	150	200	1	1300
No. 12	}	81	36	142	120	95	1	135	0	81	0	1	690
No. 13		81	50	0	120	85	1	100	0	70	0	1	506
No. 14		91	40	0	80	80	1	0	0	98	85	1	474
October 1, 1872.													
Law; W. B.	2 Cadetships.	143	44	145	130	100	1	170	101	120	163	1	1116
Bower; J. W. N.		132	42	145	110	100	1	190	120	108	165	1	1112
No. 3		121	40	140	110	100	1	160	131	129	168	1	1094
No. 4		83	46	105	115	100	1	150	116	105	163	1	983
No. 5		186	25	185	75	100	1	180	116	95	159	1	971
No. 6		98	40	75	80	90	1	150	116	111	155	1	915
No. 7		0	6	0	75	60	1	120	86	88	91	1	526
No. 8		97	29	0	0	70	1	130	0	101	96	1	523
No. 9		0	23	0	100	70	1	0	90	0	0	0	1

January 7, 1873.

Hogben; T. J. -

McGuire; J. A. -

No. 3 - - -

No. 4 - - -

No. 5 - - -

No. 6 - - -

2 Cadetships.

## FOREIGN OFFICE.

See Table D. (3), p. 319.

## INDIA AUDIT OFFICE.

December 9, 1873.

Christie; G. R. F. -

Everett; S. H. -

Poulton; H. D. -

Crookshank; F. W. -

No. 5 - - -

No. 6 - - -

No. 7 - - -

No. 8 - - -

No. 9 - - -

No. 10 - - -

4 Junior Examinerships

## METROPOLITAN POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

January 7, 1873.

Boulbee; W. E. -

No. 2 - - -

Maximum -

A Supplementary

Clerkship.

106	38	80	100	95	—	140	100	115	165	—	—	—	—	989
125	38	110	105	85	—	125	100	105	185	—	—	—	—	928
104	2	120	180	70	—	135	0	90	40	—	—	—	—	691
86	33	75	80	75	—	105	0	85	93	—	—	—	—	682
0	23	0	90	60	—	120	0	75	0	—	—	—	—	368
0	0	0	0	60	—	130	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	180
300	—	200	200	100	—	150	200	—	200	—	—	—	—	1350
190	—	200	155	100	—	105	180	—	80	—	—	—	—	1010
210	—	145	180	95	—	90	140	—	190	—	—	—	—	1000
227	—	190	130	90	—	85	130	—	60	—	—	—	—	912
250	—	100	140	70	—	85	100	—	160	—	—	—	—	905
129	—	165	110	95	—	100	100	—	0	—	—	—	—	699
167	—	160	120	80	—	0	0	—	160	—	—	—	—	687
145	—	100	120	90	—	75	0	—	60	—	—	—	—	590
136	—	100	125	100	—	80	0	—	180	—	—	—	—	535
0	—	0	0	70	—	75	0	—	110	—	—	—	—	391
0	—	0	125	85	—	0	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	210
180	—	100	100	100	Copying MSs.	—	—	—	150	150	—	—	—	880
91	—	60	70	100	90	—	—	—	90	100	—	—	—	601
91	—	60	55	60	50	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	451

Table D. (1.)—continued.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper.	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Precis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.			Total.
<b>METROPOLITAN POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—cont.</b>															
<i>April 8, 1873.</i>	<b>Maximum</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>800</b>
No. 1* - - -	{ A Supplementary Clerkship.	90	—	100	90	95	75	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	450
No. 2 - - -		65	—	50	65	95	0	—	—	68	0	—	—	—	338
No. 3 - - -		75	—	50	70	80	0	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	275
<b>NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE, IRELAND.</b>															
<i>See Table D. (4), p. 222.</i>															
<b>PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OFFICE.</b>															
<i>June 17, 1873.</i>	<b>Maximum</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Copying MSs. 100</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>750</b>
Other; E. C. - - -	{ A Clerkship.	230	—	95	80	100	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	575
No. 2 - - -		287	—	90	75	90	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	543
No. 3 - - -		0	—	80	60	80	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	230

\* See note at head of p. 85.



## PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OFFICE—cont.

September 23, 1873.	Maximum -	-	350	-	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750
Wagnerlocher; H. C.	{	271	-	60	75	80	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	541
No. 2 - - -		290	-	60	60	70	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	480
No. 3 - - -		0	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0

## REFORMATORIES, OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF.

April 29, 1873.	Maximum -	250	—	100	200	100	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1000
Hilderley; T. B.	{	222	—	50	175	95	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	757
No. 2 - - -		178	—	100	160	90	—	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	740
No. 3 - - -		163	—	50	125	85	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	527
No. 4 - - -		0	—	0	0	90	—	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	185

## TRADE, BOARD OF.

June 26, 1873.	Maximum -	350	—	100	100	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	650
Armstrong; J.	{	268	—	55	60	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	473
No. 2 - - -		187	—	0	50	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	317
No. 3 - - -		0	—	0	50	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120

Table D. (1.)—continued.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Separate Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	Transcribing.	English Composition or Correspondence.	Precis or Indexing.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	Diect of the Examinations.	Total.
<b>WAR OFFICE.</b>														
<i>November 12, 1872.</i>	<b>Maximum -</b>	<b>400</b>		<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>		<b>Copying MSS. 200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>2600</b>
Cockburn; L.	5 Clerks in the Army Clothing Department.	311	—	330	270	—	175	95	130	82	80	101	163	1742
Green; J. G.		275	—	220	240	—	171	170	130	115	156	86	165	1728
Lowrie; J.		301	—	290	240	—	117	130	160	102	155	13	167	1675
Cook; G. W. D.		309	—	340	300	—	132	130	115	72	36	70	155	1659
Aldhouse; W. J.		318	—	330	260	—	127	105	115	65	98	28	137	1583
No. 6 -		251	—	280	220	—	127	110	95	98	122	68	139	1510
No. 7 -		317	—	320	200	—	129	100	70	58	32	60	129	1415
No. 8 -		214	—	330	220	—	97	145	115	42	80	—	127	1370
No. 9 -		0	—	290	260	—	128	160	145	46	122	52	156	1359
No. 10 -		320	—	0	230	—	90	100	110	90	106	135	163	1394
No. 11 -		0	—	180	200	—	140	125	135	78	115	65	131	1169

TABLE D. (2).—COLONIAL OFFICE.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dicta- tion and Orthogra- phy).	English Composition.	Precis.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	Total of obligatory Subjects.	Constitutional Law.	International Law.	Political Economy.	Ancient or Modern History.	Geography.	Pure Mathematics.	Mixed Mathematics.	Geology.	Civil Engineering.	Surveying.	Total.
<i>August 5, 1872.</i>																						
No. 1*	Maximum	250	300	200	100	200	200	300	300	300	1850	200	200	200	400	200	200	300	200	200	200	3060
No. 2	One Ceylon	176	285	120	100	175	105	240	180	—	1381	130	170	120	207	76	—	—	—	—	—	2084
No. 3	Writership.	176	285	135	100	180	120	220	140	—	1353	—	—	—	307	129	65	0	—	—	—	1837
No. 4†		167	285	165	90	120	130	215	265	—	1437	—	—	—	180	95	30	0	—	—	—	1748
		218	255	140	95	105	100	105	—	143	1160	—	—	—	140	119	—	—	86	55	144	1704
<i>June 6, 1873.</i>																						
Haughton; J. G.		210	280	155	90	150	170	160	255	—	1470	—	—	—	375	156	116	54	—	—	—	2151
Bell; H. C. P.		197	290	170	100	180	110	155	160	—	1362	140	130	107	275	121	—	—	—	—	—	2135
No. 3	Two Ceylon	163	250	130	100	190	180	185	180	—	1378	100	105	85	230	118	—	—	—	—	—	2076
No. 4	Writerships.	177	265	190	100	160	100	230	230	—	1452	—	—	—	200	77	145	112	—	—	—	3046
No. 5		219	295	120	100	140	125	165	95	—	1259	65	140	90	330	118	—	—	—	—	—	1993
No. 6‡		163	235	145	95	130	100	200	245	—	1346	80	65	77	250	131	—	—	—	—	—	1941

\* This candidate passed on the examination, but failed to satisfy the Commissioners that his health was such as to fit him for public employment.

† One other candidate presented himself, but failed in the obligatory part of the examination.

‡ Three other candidates presented themselves, but failed in one or more of the prescribed subjects.

TABLE D. (2).—**COLONIAL OFFICE**—continued.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Composition.	Prele.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	Total of Obligatory Subjects.	Constitutional Law.	International Law.	Political Economy.	Modern History.	Ancient History.	Geography.	Pure Mathematics.	Mixed Mathematics.	Geology.	Civil Engineering.	Surveying.	Total.
<i>August 26, 1873.</i>	<b>Maximum</b>	250	300	200	100	200	200	300	300	300	1850	200	200	200	400	400	400	200	300	300	—	—	3050
Wace, H. . . . .	One Ceylon Writer- ship.	185	290	190	95	160	185	210	160	—	1353	90	135	125	—	—	—	104	—	—	—	—	2710
No. 2 . . . . .		244	300	180	95	165	195	215	165	287	1407	60	70	75	—	—	—	107	—	—	—	—	2903
No. 3 . . . . .		192	300	180	95	160	185	215	165	—	1387	100	120	110	—	—	—	92	57	—	—	—	1949
No. 4 . . . . .		229	285	190	90	170	190	190	110	—	1164	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	180	—	—	—	1836
No. 5 . . . . .		187	270	190	80	165	190	110	—	150	1113	—	—	—	220	—	—	88	102	86	—	—	1811
No. 6† . . . . .		187	260	120	90	160	140	140	—	120	1152	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1688
<i>December 2, 1873.</i>	<b>Maximum</b>	250	300	200	100	200	200	300	300	300	1850	200	200	200	400	400	400	200	300	300	200	200	3050
Fowler, G. M. . . . .	One Ceylon Writer- ship.	227	300	170	100	200	170	205	—	245	1615	15	80	65	—	—	—	89	—	—	—	—	2073
No. 2 . . . . .		181	300	150	100	160	170	175	165	—	1401	65	100	100	—	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	2004
No. 3 . . . . .		213	260	130	100	115	150	135	190	172	1254	50	70	60	—	—	—	90	165	121	50	90	1913
No. 4† . . . . .		121	300	140	100	165	110	136	190	—	1324	—	—	—	141	—	—	100	233	165	—	—	1745

† One other candidate presented himself, but failed in the obligatory part of the examination.

† Two other candidates presented themselves, but failed in one or more of the prescribed subjects.

TABLE D. (3.)—**FOREIGN OFFICE.**

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Composition.	Precis.	French.	Latin.	General Intelligence.	Total of Obligatory Subjects.	Geography.	History of Europe.	Constitutional History of England.	Geometry.	Ancient Greek.	Italian.	German.	Total.
<i>August 27, 1872.</i>	Maximum -	200	200	200	100	200	300	400	300	100	2000	150	200	200	150	300	300	300	3600
Brant; R. W. -	A Clerkship in the Librarian's Department.	155	180	125	100	125	215	295	195	75	1465	77	45	40	60	150	—	—	1837
No. 2* - -		103	195	170	100	170	150	157	160	60	1265	—	—	60	47	90	—	—	1462
<i>April 22, 1873.</i>																			
Crawley; T. W. -	A Clerkship in the Librarian's Department.	168	190	180	100	140	170	121	175	50	1294	13	20	60	80	120	—	—	1587
No. 2 - -		97	0	115	100	160	240	211	0	60	983	35	70	—	—	—	10	232	1830

\* One other candidate presented himself, but failed in the obligatory subjects.

TABLE D. (3).—**FOREIGN OFFICE**—continued.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation Paper).	English Composition.	Précis.	French.	Latin.	General Intelligence.	German.	Geography.	History of Europe.	Constitutional History of England.	Geometry.	Greek.	Italian.	Total.
July 9, 1872.	Maximum -  A Clerkship.	200	200	200	100	200	300	400	300	100	300	150	200	200	150	300	300	3600
Bland; G. D. -		106	200	140	97	170	255	300	240	60	246	65	65	110	26	205	—	2285
No. 2 -		108	200	120	100	180	270	227	160	65	201	75	20	40	101	25	65	1957
No. 3 -		148	170	145	95	160	235	145	115	55	—	95	120	100	142	45	—	1770
No. 4 -		117	160	150	100	150	250	228	150	80	7	100	85	80	57	0	—	1714
No. 5 -		112	200	140	97	160	255	183	195	50	—	—	—	30	15	155	—	1592
No. 6 -		182	200	170	100	100	195	0	0	50	143	—	—	—	130	—	1270	

Table D. (3.)—FOREIGN OFFICERS—continued.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Composition.	Precis.	French.	Latin.	General Intelligence.	Total of Obligatory Subjects.	Geography.	History of Europe.	Constitutional History of England.	Geometry.	Greek.	Italian.	German.	Spanish.	Total.
<i>June 20, 1873.</i>	<b>Maximum</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>3900</b>
Murray; G. H.	A Clerkship.	122	200	170	100	180	265	285	260	85	1667	83	175	75	34	185	—	159	60	2438
No. 2 - - -		112	150	140	100	135	150	221	150	50	1208	71	150	95	90	115	206	112	—	2047
No. 3 - - -		95	180	100	90	140	240	280	205	60	1390	38	95	—	64	80	—	152	—	1819
No. 4 - - -		117	200	180	100	105	165	251	175	50	1343	26	45	30	62	115	—	68	—	1684
No. 5 - - -		99	190	120	100	150	190	248	180	70	1347	20	—	25	—	—	—	69	—	1461
No. 6 - - -		0	200	170	100	0	0	0	170	0	640	19	—	—	—	45	—	—	—	704
<i>October 23, 1873.</i>																				
Farnall; H. De la R. B.	A Clerkship.	170	110	100	100	180	235	300	170	75	1430	77	90	100	73	—	—	268	220	2263
No. 2 - - -		153	160	140	90	110	235	260	0	70	1208	39	52	—	56	20	120	150	—	1645
No. 3 - - -		96	190	150	100	150	240	264	0	85	1275	74	85	78	—	10	—	100	—	1622
No. 4 - - -		151	190	125	100	130	235	176	0	75	1172	47	45	92	46	20	42	152	—	1616
No. 5 - - -		159	0	0	90	110	255	0	0	85	699	56	60	85	43	50	—	—	—	993

TABLE D. (4).—NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICE, IRELAND.

Name or Number of Candidate, and Date of Competition.	Department and Situation.	Total of the Preliminary Examination.	Greek.	Latin.	French.	Logic.	Political Economy.	Philosophy of Education.	Higher Mathematics.	Chemistry.	Heat.	Electricity.	Magnetism.	Animal Physiology.	Vegetable Physiology.	Total.
May 31, 1872.	Maximum	7000	500	500	400	400	400	400	600	200	200	200	200	200	200	10,800
Horan; T.	-	5141	275	315	133	134	185	250	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	6783
No. 2	-	4781	-	200	-	205	215	145	131	-	96	73	58	-	-	5894
No. 3	-	4465	0	300	273	140	265	0	227	0	-	-	-	58	78	5806
No. 4	-	4186	-	185	-	185	165	290	327	-	74	0	0	-	-	5412
No. 5*	-	4804	-	235	248	0	0	160	-	-	70	0	67	-	-	5084

\* Five other candidates presented themselves, but failed in the preliminary part of the examination.



LIST of all PERSONS for whom CERTIFICATES of QUALIFICATION were granted by the CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS for CLERKSHIPS and similar APPOINTMENTS, between 1st July 1872 and 30th June 1873.

† Candidates whose names are preceded by this sign (†) obtained appointments as the result of *limited competition*.

‡ Candidates whose names are preceded by this sign (§) obtained appointments as the result of *open competition*.

vii. Candidates to whose names these figures are prefixed, were certificated under Clause vii. of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
A.			
Abel; Thomas Frederick -	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	1873, Feb. 19.
Ackerley; George -	Do. -	Provincial Clerk -	— Jan. 7.
† Adams; Margaret Sarah -	Do. -	Counterwoman -	— April 26.
† Adamson; James Thomson -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	1872, Sept. 24.
† Addey; William Freeme -	Treasury -	Supplementary Clerk, Solicitor's Office.	1873, June 10.
vii. Agar; Joseph -	Board of Trade -	Supplementary Clerk -	— March 6.
Agnew; James -	Census Office (Ireland) -	Temporary Clerk -	— Feb. 7.
Ahern; James -	Convict Prisons Department (Ireland).	Second Clerk to Governor of Spike Island Convict Prison.	— June 11.
Alcock; Amos -	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	1872, Sept. 27.
† Aldhouse; William John -	War Office -	Clerk, Army Clothing Department.	— Dec. 2.
† Alexander; Frederick William.	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	— Sept. 24.
† Alexander; William Nicholas.	Seamen's Registry Office.	Clerk -	— Dec. 2.
† Allen; Charles Richard -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	1873, April 22.
† Allen; Edward Launcelot Baugh.	Consular Service -	Student Interpreter, China.	1872, Aug. 20.
Allen; John Edward -	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	— July 6.
Allen; Richard -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	— Oct. 21.
† Allen; William Henry -	Office of Works -	Junior Examiner -	1872, May 26.
Almond; John -	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	1872, July 6.
Ambrose; James Flaher -	Convict Prisons Department (Ireland).	Steward -	— Aug. 5.
† Anderson; Alexander Edmund.	Inland Revenue -	Clerk in Solicitor's Office, Edinburgh.	— Dec. 2.
vii. Anderson; Thomas -	Board of Trade -	Supplementary Clerk -	1873, March 21.
† Anderson; William David.	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	1872, Sept. 20.
Anson; Richard -	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	1873, Jan. 28.
vii. Anthony; Philip -	Bankruptcy Court (England).	Clerk (Comptroller's Office)	— June 12.
† Applin; Thomas Holmes -	Seamen's Registry Office.	Clerk -	1872, Nov. 25.
vii. Appell; (Dr.) Johann Wilhelm.	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Keeper -	— Nov. 5.
† Apperson; George Latimer.	Education Office -	Assistant Clerk -	1873, April 19.
† Arman; Edward William James.	Post Office -	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank) -	— Jan. 21.
† Armstrong; John James -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	— April 22.
† Arnold; Frederick John -	War Office -	Supplementary Clerk -	— May 27.
† Arrowsmith; Robson -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	1872, Sept. 24.
Atkins; Frances Mercy -	Post Office -	Postmistress -	— Dec. 14.
Atkinson; John Boland -	Home Office -	Inspector of Coal Mines -	1873, March 11.
Atkinson; William Nicholas -	Do. -	Do. -	— March 29.
† Atterbury; Frederick -	Inland Revenue -	Clerk in Accountant and Comptroller General's Office.	1872, Nov. 26.
B.			
† Babbage; Henry Whitmore -	War Office -	Supplementary Clerk -	1872, July 8.
† Badock; Henry Walter -	Office of Works -	Clerk -	1873, April 21.
vii. Bagge; Matthew Lawson -	Mint (Melbourne Branch).	Junior Clerk -	— Feb. 8.
Baker; Helen -	Post Office -	Provincial Clerk -	— March 4.
Baker; Henry -	Do. -	Do. -	1872, July 8.
vii. Baldock; James Thomas -	Admiralty -	Dispenser -	1873, April 17.
† Banbridge; Catherine -	Post Office -	Female Returner -	— June 11.
† Banbury; George Alexander -	Inland Revenue -	Clerk, Legacy Duty Office -	— May 6.
† Barker; Peter -	Do. -	Assistant of Excise -	— April 16.
Barlow; Joseph William -	Census Office (Ireland) -	Temporary Clerk -	1872, July 10.
† Barnes; Alexander -	Board of Trade -	Supplementary Clerk -	1873, May 21.
Barnes; William -	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	— May 9.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
vii. Barrett; James -	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Keeper -	1872, Nov. 5.
† Barrett; Thomas Alexander	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	1873, April 23.
Barron; John -	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk -	1872, Aug. 15.
vii. Barry; James -	War Office -	Supplementary Clerk -	— July 17.
vii. Barton; Elizabeth	Post Office -	Counterwoman -	1873, June 2.
Bateman; (Capt.) Hugh Osborne.	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Sub-Inspector of Factories -	— June 24.
† Batt; Joseph -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	1873, Sept. 24.
† Baxter; Frederick -	Post Office -	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	— Sept. 13.
Bayliffe; Anne Elizabeth	Do. -	Provincial Clerk -	— Aug. 30.
† Beckley; George Philip -	Do. -	Boy Clerk (Money Order Office).	1873, Jan. 21.
Beer; Samuel -	Do. -	Provincial Clerk -	— Jan. 7.
† Belford; George Arthur William.	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	1872, Sept. 30.
† Bell; Francis William -	Post Office -	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	— Aug. 29.
† Bell; Harry Charles Purvis	Colonial Office -	Ceylon Writer -	1873, June 30.
† Bell; John Hind -	Admiralty -	Assistant, Nautical Almanac Office.	— Jan. 24.
Bell; Thomas -	Home Office -	Inspector of Coal Mines -	— Feb. 13.
vii. Benson; James Bourne	Office of Works -	Temporary Assistant to Solicitor.	— March 25.
vii. Berry; William -	Public Works Office (Ireland).	Superintendent of Works -	1872, Sept. 5.
Bettesworth; Emily Ann	Post Office -	Postmistress -	1873, Feb. 23.
Bickersteth; Robert -	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Sub-Inspector of Factories -	— Feb. 24.
† Bird; Arthur John -	Inland Revenue -	Clerk in Accountant and Comptroller General's Office, Edinburgh.	1873, July 8.
† Bishop; John Llewellyn -	Do. -	Assistant of Excise -	— Sept. 24.
† Bishop; Ernest Neville -	Do. -	Do. -	1873, April 8.
Black; James Allen -	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	— June 26.
Blackie; William Lookup -	Do. -	Provincial Clerk -	— Feb. 6.
vii. Blackely; Edward Theobald.	Board of Trade -	Supplementary Clerk -	— March 6.
vii. Blanch; Ann Somerset -	Post Office -	Counterwoman -	— June 3.
† Bland; Godfrey Davison -	Foreign Office -	Clerk -	1873, Aug. 5.
† Blunden; George Henry -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes -	— Dec. 7.
Booth; William -	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	1873, April 3.
Booty; Francis Charles Stoddart Say.	Exchequer of Pleas (Master's Office).	Clerk -	— June 7.
† Boulton; Walter Ernest -	Metropolitan Police -	Supplementary Clerk, Commissioners' Office.	— Jan. 22.
Bourke; Thomas Vincent Lecnard.	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk -	— Jan. 17.
† Bourne; Frederick Samuel Augustus.	War Office -	Supplementary Clerk -	— May 23.
Bowden; Thomas -	Post Office -	Provincial Clerk -	1872, July 10.
vii. Bower; Henry -	War Office -	Supplementary Clerk -	— July 17.
† Bower; John William Nott	Constabulary (Ireland)	Cadet -	— Oct. 26.
† Bowers; Edward Hardman	Inland Revenue -	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes -	— Dec. 11.
† Boyle; Patrick James -	Do. -	Assistant of Excise -	— Dec. 16.
† Bradley; John -	Do. -	Do. -	1873, April 16.
† Bradley; Robert -	Do. -	Do. -	1872, Oct. 26.
† Bradshaw; Catherine Elizabeth.	Post Office -	Counterwoman -	1873, April 23.
† Brady; Edward Gerald -	War Office -	Clerk, Army Clothing Department.	— April 30.
vii. Brand; James -	Exchequer and Audit Department.	Clerk -	1873, July 26.
vii. Branscombe; Maria	Post Office -	Counterwoman -	1873, June 3.
† Brant; Richard William -	Foreign Office -	Clerk, Librarian's Department.	1872, Sept. 13.
† Brearley; Walter Arthur	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	— Sept. 24.
Brewer; William Hibberd -	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Sub-Inspector of Factories -	1873, April 29.
Briggs; Joseph -	Post Office -	Provincial Clerk -	1872, Oct. 1.
Britton; William -	Do. -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	— Aug. 26.
Broadhurst; James Kenyon	Do. -	Do. -	1873, May 3.
† Brook; Edwin -	Office of Works -	Clerk -	— April 19.
Brooks; John -	Post Office -	Provincial Clerk -	1872, Oct. 11.
vii. Broom; Russell -	Seamen's Registry Office.	Clerk -	— Oct. 1.
† Brown; John Mitchell -	Civil Service Commission.	Supplementary Clerk -	1873, June 4.
† Brown; Nicholas Edward -	Office of Works -	Second Assistant, Kew Herbarium.	— Jan. 21.
Brown; Thomas -	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	1873, Aug. 16.
vii. Browne; William	Office of Works -	Superintendent of Hampton Court Pleasure Gardens.	1873, May 2.
† Buckley; George Philip	Post Office -	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank) -	— Jan. 17.
† Buckley; Thomas -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	— April 16.
† Bugg; Samuel -	Do. -	Do. -	— April 16.
vii. Bullock; Samuel -	Board of Trade -	Supplementary Clerk -	— March 21.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
† Bulmer; Richard Smith -	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise -	1873, April 16.
† Bunce; Emma -	Post Office -	Counterwoman -	— April 23.
† Burchatt; Edward Charles	War Office -	Clerk, Army Clothing Department.	1873, Dec. 13.
† Burchill; Thomas -	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise -	— Oct. 21.
vii. Burgess; (Commander-John.	Emigration Office -	Junior Assistant Emigration Officer.	1873, April 23.
Burgoynne; (Capt.) Roderick-dhu Gleniyon Hamilton.	Convict Service -	Deputy Governor -	1872, Sept. 26.
† Burnett; James -	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise -	1873, April 16.
† Burnyeat; Thomas -	Post Office -	Provincial Clerk -	— Feb. 6.
† Burrage; John William Westgate.	Education Office -	Inspector's Assistant -	— April 2.
vii. Burrows; Susanna	Post Office -	Counterwoman -	— June 3.
Burrows; William Henry -	Do. -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	1872, Aug. 15.
Burt; Andrew -	Do. -	Provincial Clerk -	— Oct. 3.
vii. Bury; Peter -	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk -	1873, March 6.
† Butler; George -	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise -	— April 8.
† Byatt; John -	India Office -	Book-keeper in Stores Department.	— May 21.
† Byrne; James Patrick -	Inland Revenue	Supplementary Clerk, Secretaries' Office.	1872, Dec. 19.
C.			
Cadman; Thomas -	Home Office -	Inspector of Coal Mines -	1873, April 5.
Callaway; William James -	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	— March 31.
Carey; Pierce -	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk -	1872, Oct. 2.
† Carmody; Michael -	War Office -	Supplementary Clerk -	1873, June 2.
Carter; John Colles -	Constabulary (Ireland)	Cadet -	1872, Aug. 17.
† Casey; Jeremiah	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise -	1873, May 8.
vii. Cattermole; Frederick Hamilton.	Education Office -	Assistant Clerk -	1872, Dec. 30.
Caulthard; William -	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	1873, Jan. 2.
Chalinder; John Jenkins -	Do. -	Provincial Clerk -	1872, Dec. 27.
vii. Chandler; Emily Rachel	Do. -	Counterwoman -	1873, June 3.
† Chandler; William Walter	Civil Service Commission.	Supplementary Clerk -	— June 4.
† Chapman; James Ernest -	Inland Revenue	Supplementary Clerk, Secretaries' Office.	1872, Nov. 37.
vii. Chave; Susan -	Post Office -	Counterwoman -	1873, June 2.
Christie; (Capt.) James Edmund.	Convict Service -	Deputy Governor -	1872, Nov. 27.
vii. Clack; Thomas -	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Keeper -	— Nov. 5.
Clark; George -	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Junior Sub-Inspector of Factories.	1873, May 30.
† Clark; George Warren	Post Office -	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank) -	— Jan. 27.
Clark; James -	Board of Trade	Clerk and Deputy Superintendent, Mercantile Marine Office, Leith.	1872, Dec. 27.
vii. Clatworthy; Abraham -	Seamen's Registry Office.	Clerk -	— Oct. 1.
Clay; George -	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	— Nov. 22.
vii. Clay; Sam -	War Office -	Assistant Inspector of Cloth, Army Clothing Department.	1873, April 14.
Clinton; Marianne -	Post Office -	Provincial Clerk -	— Feb. 10.
Clover; James -	Do. -	Postmaster -	1872, Dec. 6.
Cobb; John Stimson -	Do. -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	— Dec. 5.
† Cobbe; William Langley -	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise -	— Sept. 23.
† Cockburn; Lawrence -	War Office -	Clerk, Army Clothing Department.	1873, Jan. 4.
vii. Cockerell; James Edward.	Seamen's Registry Office.	Clerk -	1872, Oct. 1.
† Coe; Edward Walter Wilkinson.	Post Office -	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank) -	1873, Jan. 21.
† Coghlan; Patrick Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise -	1872, Nov. 23.
Cole; Edwin Hawkins -	Post Office -	Postmaster -	— Aug. 1.
† Cole; Thomas William	Do. -	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank) -	1873, Jan. 20.
Coles; Alfred John -	Do. -	Provincial Clerk -	1872, Nov. 7.
vii. Coles; George -	Admiralty	Clerk, Hospital Ship "Melville," Hong Kong.	1873, Feb. 7.
vii. Coles; Mary Bland -	Post Office -	Counterwoman -	— June 3.
† Collingwood; James Henry	Office of Works -	Junior Examiner -	— May 29.
Collins; James -	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	— March 15.
vii. Collins; William	Education Office -	Assistant Clerk -	1872, Dec. 30.
Collinson; George Cleather-	Probate Court (England).	Clerk -	— Oct. 22.
Compton; (Hon.) William George Spencer Scott Maclean.	Diplomatic Service -	Attaché -	— Dec. 19.
Comvill; John -	Post Office -	Provincial Clerk -	1873, May 26.
† Cook; George William Desper.	War Office -	Clerk, Army Clothing Department.	1873, Dec. 3.
Cook; Sarah -	Post Office -	Postmistress -	— Oct. 17.
† Cooper; Ellen -	Do. -	Female Returner -	1873, June 12.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Copland, James -	Post Office -	Provincial Clerk -	1873, Jan. 29.
†Correll; James Charles -	Inland Revenue -	Clerk in Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office.	1872, July 6.
†Corry; Valentine -	Post Office -	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank) -	1873, Jan. 17.
Couche; Thomas Benson -	Census Office (Ireland) -	Temporary Clerk -	1872, Aug. 2.
†Coulter; George -	War Office -	Clerk, Army Clothing Department.	— Dec. 13.
†Court; William -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	— Sept. 23.
Coutts; Robert -	Post Office -	Provincial Clerk -	— Dec. 30.
Cowhey; James -	Do. -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	1873, June 14.
Cox; Francis -	Do. -	Do. -	1872, July 10.
vii. Cox; Henry John Wm. -	Exchequer and Audit Department.	Clerk -	— July 26.
Cragoe; James Plomer -	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	— Oct. 6.
†Craigie; James -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	— Nov. 11.
vii. Cralk; James -	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist -	1873, Jan. 31.
†Crawley; Thomas William -	Foreign Office -	Clerk in Librarian's Department.	— May 17.
vii. Croker; John James Tripp.	Board of Trade -	Supplementary Clerk -	— March 31.
Cronin; William James Joseph.	Census Office (Ireland) -	Temporary Clerk -	1872, Sept. 9.
Crook; Herbert -	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	— Nov. 1.
†Crowe; James Francis -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	1873, April 16.
†Cruikshank; Thomas -	Do. -	Do. -	— April 22.
†Cunningham; George -	Do. -	Do. -	1872, Oct. 26.
vii. Curry; Joseph -	Board of Trade -	Supplementary Clerk -	1873, May 13.
vii. Curtis; John Mayne -	Seamen's Registry Office.	Clerk -	1872, Oct. 21.
†Cusack; Thomas -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	— Oct. 21.
vii. Cutfield; Alfred Kennett	Exchequer and Audit Department.	Clerk -	— July 26.
D.			
†Dale; Ernest -	Civil Service Commission.	Supplementary Clerk -	1873, Jan. 11.
vii. Daly, Ellen -	Post Office -	Counterwoman -	— June 3.
†Daly; Peter -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	1872, Sept. 23.
†David; William Henry -	Office of Works -	Clerk -	1873, April 19.
†Davies; George -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	1872, Nov. 2.
†Davies; George -	Do. -	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes -	— Dec. 6.
Davies; John Clement -	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	1873, Jan. 2.
Davison; Ernest Stewart -	Admiralty Court (England).	Clerk, Registrar's Office -	— March 8.
Deans; George -	Post Office -	Postmaster -	1872, Sept. 9.
†Dennias; Edmund Robert Bartley.	Inland Revenue -	Clerk, Legacy Duty Office -	1873, May 7.
vii. Derby; Charles Henry -	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Keeper -	1872, Nov. 5.
Derrick; Charles David -	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	1873, March 26.
Derrick; Henry Eugene Alfred.	Do. -	Do. -	— Jan. 7.
vii. Devlin; James -	War Office -	Clerk, Deputy Quartermaster-General's Office, Dublin.	1872, Aug. 2.
†Dewhurst; Timothy -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	— Sept. 24.
Dickinson; Thomas Lidney.	Home Office -	Inspector of Coal Mines -	1873, Feb. 25.
Dickson; John -	Consular Service -	Vice-Consul, Moosul -	— March 14.
vii. Dilley; Joseph John -	Board of Trade -	Supplementary Clerk -	— March 6.
vii. Dillon; Edward Emmet	Mint (Melbourne Branch).	Junior Clerk -	— Feb. 8.
Dilworth; James Thomas -	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	1872, Aug. 21.
†Diamond; John -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	1873, April 22.
†Dodsworth; William Hart -	Do. -	Do. -	— April 16.
†Dolton; David -	Local Government Board.	Clerk -	1872, Nov. 30.
†Donally; Henry John -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	1873, April 16.
†Donovan; John -	Do. -	Do. -	— April 16.
†Dooley; Thomas -	Do. -	Do. -	1872, Sept. 30.
Doveton (Capt.); John Edward Crossman.	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Sub-Inspector of Factories -	1873, April 14.
Dowling; Joseph -	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	— May 30.
†Dowling; Michael Peter -	Civil Service Commission.	Supplementary Clerk -	— Jan. 11.
†Dowling; Thomas John Aloysius.	War Office -	Do. -	1872, Aug. 9.
†Downes; John -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	1873, April 22.
†Downing; Arthur Mathew Weld.	Admiralty -	Junior Assistant, Royal Observatory, Greenwich.	— Jan. 4.
vii. Drake; George Barnard Knighten Hazard.	Education Office -	Assistant Clerk -	1872, Dec. 5.
†Drew; Frederick Oscar -	Post Office -	Boy Clerk (Money Order Office).	1872, Jan. 17.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Drury; Richard John -	Court of Chancery (Ireland).	Clerk in Record and Writ Office.	1872, Nov. 18.
†Dudley; Robert -	Post Office -	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank) -	1873, Jan. 16.
†Duffield; Frederic Hayhurst.	Inland Revenue -	Clerk, Legacy Duty Office -	— May 7.
vii. Duffin; William Edmund L'Estrange.	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist -	1872, Aug. 9.
Duke; George -	Post Office -	Postmaster -	— Nov. 28.
†Duncker; Henry George -	War Office -	Supplementary Clerk -	1873, May 30.
†Dunkley; Albert Wyndham	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	— April 16.
Dunne; James -	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk -	1872, Oct. 2.
†Dunne; Walter Alphonsus	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	— Sept. 24.
†Dyson; Arthur William -	Post Office -	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank) -	1873, Jan. 21.
<b>E.</b>			
†Eayrs; Edwin John -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	1872, Sept. 23.
†Eckton; John -	Do. -	Do. -	— Sept. 24.
†Edwards; Eben Henry -	War Office -	Supplementary Clerk -	1873, May 30.
Edwards; Hugh -	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	1872, Oct. 3.
vii. Elliot; Robert (Commander).	Board of Trade	Assistant Emigration Officer	1873, June 4.
†Elliott; Thomas Griffin -	Office of Works	Clerk -	— April 19.
Ellis; Frederick Edward -	Foreign Office	Temporary Clerk, Librarian's Department.	1872, July 22.
Ellis; Frederick Edward -	Do. -	Clerk, Chief Clerk's Department.	1873, May 15.
vii. Ellis; Henry -	War Office -	Inspector of Cloth, Army Clothing Department.	1872, July 26.
†Enright; Daniel -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	— Nov. 8.
†Eatcourt; Rowland Metzner	Local Government Board.	Clerk -	— Nov. 30.
vii. Etheridge; Robert -	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist -	— Nov. 2.
Evans; Edward -	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	— Nov. 13.
Evans; Thomas Fanning -	Home Office -	Inspector of Metalliferous Mines.	1873, March 15.
†Evvitt; John Francis -	Office of Works	Junior Examiner -	— May 27.
†Eyles; William -	Post Office -	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank) -	— Jan. 21.
<b>F.</b>			
†Facer; John -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	1873, April 16.
†Farrant; James Isaac -	War Office -	Supplementary Clerk -	1872, July 8.
†Farthing; John -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	1873, April 16.
†Fawkes; Robert -	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	— March 15.
†Fenson; Thomas Charles -	India Office -	Book-keeper in Scores Department.	— May 22.
vii. Ferguson; Donald -	Admiralty -	Foreman of Works, Portsmouth Dockyard.	— Jan. 20.
†Fey; William -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	— April 8.
vii. Flander; Amelia Jane -	Post Office -	Counterwoman -	— June 26.
†Fieldhouse; Edwin Lambert.	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	1872, Sept. 24.
†Finlay; William Henry -	Admiralty -	Chief Assistant, Cape of Good Hope Observatory.	1873, April 9.
Finneran; William Francis -	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk -	1872, July 31.
†Fitzgibbon; James -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	1873, May 8.
†Fitzpatrick; Denis -	Post Office -	Postmaster -	— Feb. 17.
†Fitzsimon; Justin Sebastian	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	1872, Dec. 17.
†Fleming; Edward -	Local Government Board.	Clerk in Local Government Act Office.	— Dec. 2.
Fletcher; Thomas Boulton -	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	1873, Jan. 7.
†Flower; Joshua Edwin -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	— April 16.
†Foord; George William Finch.	Post Office -	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank) -	— Jan. 20.
†Foote; Richard -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	— April 16.
Foster; Clement Le Neve -	Home Office -	Inspector of Metalliferous Mines.	— April 14.
†Foulkes; Edward Drew -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	1872, Sept. 20.
Fowler; Arthur -	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	1873, Feb. 27.
vii. Francis; James Schreiber	Exchequer and Audit Department.	Clerk -	1872, July 26.
Franklin; Herbert Arthur -	Probate Court (England).	Do. -	1873, Feb. 8.
†Fraser; Michie Forbes Anderson.	Consular Service -	Student Interpreter, China.	1872, July 10.
vii. Fricker; Julia Matilda -	Post Office -	Counterwoman -	1873, June 2.
†Frith; John Clarke -	Do. -	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	1872, Aug. 15.
†Fry; George Samuel -	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk -	1873, May 21.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
G.			
†Gale; William Francis	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1872, Sept. 22.
†Gallagher; Felix	Do.	Do.	— Sept. 22.
†Galloway; John	Probate Court (England)	Copying Clerk	— Aug. 27.
Galloway; William	Home Office	Inspector of Coal Mines	1873, Feb. 13.
vii. Gardner; Francis William	Seamen's Registry Office.	First Class Clerk	1872, Oct. 21.
vii. Gardner; James Richard	Admiralty	Assistant Dispenser	— Oct. 24.
†Garrard; John	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	1873, Feb. 28.
vii. Gaunt; Joseph Butler	Seamen's Registry Office.	Clerk	1872, Oct. 1.
†Gay; Albert Clifford Wainhouse.	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Money Order Office).	1873, Jan. 18.
Gerahty; James Digby	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	1873, Aug. 9.
Gibbs; Patrick	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Aug. 21.
Gibson; Henry Flaher	Court of Bankruptcy (Ireland).	Clerk	1873, Feb. 26.
Giffard; George Campbell	House of Commons	Clerk, Journal Office	— Feb. 15.
†Gilbert; Arthur Middleton	Education Office	Assistant Clerk	— May 8.
†Gilmore; Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 30.
Gittins; Annie	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— June 30.
Glanville; Frank Edgar	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— May 10.
Glover; Henry	Do.	Do.	1872, Oct. 11.
Golden; Thomas Lumaden Basil.	Metropolitan Police	Clerk, Receiver's Office	— Dec. 30.
Goodfellow; James	Convict Service	Engineer, Chatham Prison	1873, June 20.
†Goodwin; John Palmer Willis.	India Office	Book-keeper in Stores Department.	— May 21.
Gordon; Leslie Charles	Probate Court (England).	Clerk	— June 30.
†Gosmold; Jane Elizabeth Frances.	Post Office	Female Returner	— June 13.
Gough; (Hon.) Hugh	Diplomatic Service	Attaché	— May 9.
Goulding; William	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Feb. 17.
Gracey; John	Do.	Do.	— Jan. 9.
†Gracey; Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1872, Sept. 23.
Graham; Francis	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Sept. 24.
Graham; Robert Abraham	Do.	Do.	1873, March 15.
†Gray; Lucy	Do.	Counterwoman	— April 18.
Gray; Thomas	Home Office	Inspector of Coal Mines	— April 30.
†Green; Charles Frederic	County Surveyor in Ireland.	—	1872, Aug. 6.
†Green; Frederick Charles	War Office	Supplementary Clerk	— July 8.
†Green; John George	Do.	Clerk, Army Clothing Department.	1873, April 1.
†Green; William Henry	Local Government Board.	Clerk	1872, Nov. 25.
†Green; William John	Land Revenue Record Office.	Assistant Keeper	— Dec. 2.
Greene; John Frederick	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	— Aug. 3.
†Gregory; Matilda Robinson.	Post Office	Female Returner	1873, June 10.
†Griffin; John Ayley	Do.	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department)	— Jan. 21.
Griffith; Nathanael Robert	Home Office	Inspector of Coal Mines	— Feb. 12.
Griffiths; Thomas	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1872, Dec. 18.
vii. Ground; Thomas	Education Office	Assistant Clerk	1873, Jan. 3.
Gull; John Robert	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— May 2.
Guy; William	Do.	Postmaster	1872, Aug. 30.
H.			
vii. Haine; Frederick William	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk	1873, March 6.
†Haine; Robert Webb	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1872, Sept. 23.
†Hale; John	Do.	Do.	1873, May 14.
†Hale; Sarah Jane	Post Office	Female Returner	— June 19.
†Halford; Edward	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1872, Sept. 23.
Hall; Henry	Home Office	Inspector of Coal Mines	1873, April 3.
Hamilton; Patrick	Education Board (Scotland).	Clerk	— June 6.
†Hamon; Joseph Theophile Dumaresq.	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 8.
†Hampton; John	Do.	Do.	1872, Sept. 24.
Hance; Herbert Augustus	Common Pleas	Second Clerk, Office of Acknowledgments of Deeds by Married Women.	— Oct. 1.
vii. Handcock; Charles Henry	Exchequer and Audit Department.	Clerk	— July 26.
Hanford; John	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Aug. 13.
Hanlon; Edward	Do.	Do.	1873, April 3.
†Hapgood; Henry James	Office of Works	Clerk	— April 19.
†Harby; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 22.
vii. Hardinge; Woodfield Henry Fitzhardinge.	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk	— March 6.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
vii. Hardman; Edward Townley.	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist -	1872, Nov. 2.
vii. Hardy; Frank -	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk	1873, April 1.
vii. Hare; Sarah Anne	Post Office	Counterwoman	— June 3.
Harford; Robert -	Do.	Provincial Clerk	— Jan. 1.
†Harold; George Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1872, Sept. 23.
†Harp; Ellen Louisa	Post Office	Female Returner	1873, June 21.
†Harrington; Jeremiah	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 16.
†Harris; Alfred	Do.	Do.	1872, Sept. 23.
†Harris; John	Do.	Do.	— Sept. 23.
†Harrison; Sarah Julia	Post Office	Counterwoman	1873, May 1.
Harrison; William	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Feb. 6.
†Hartley; William Macro	Do.	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	— Feb. 8.
†Hassett; Martin Francis	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 22.
vii. Hawkins; Elizabeth	Post Office	Counterwoman	— June 3.
Hawkins; Fanny -	Do.	Provincial Clerk	— March 4.
Hawkins; Mary Jane	Do.	Do.	— March 6.
†Hayden; Charles Hopper	Do.	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	— Jan. 31.
vii. Hayward; Charles	Bankruptcy Court (England).	Clerk (Comptroller's Office)	— June 13.
vii. Hayward; Charles (junior).	Do.	Do.	— June 13.
vii. Hayward; Robert	Do.	Do.	— June 13.
†Head; Arthur	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	— Jan. 16.
vii. Healey; Thomas	Science and Art Department.	Supplementary Assistant Examiner for Science.	— Jan. 2.
†Heath; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 8.
†Heathcote; Gilbert Arthur	Probate Court (England).	Clerk -	— Feb. 8.
Hedges; Samuel Grover	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— March 15.
†Hegarty; Alexander	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 28.
†Hehir; Andrew	Do.	Do.	1872, Sept. 24.
Hemsworth; Albert	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Oct. 8.
Henderson; John	Scotch Education Department.	Inspector's Assistant	1873, March 24.
†Henderson; Peter	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 16.
†Henry; Isaac Ferguson	Do.	Do.	1872, Sept. 24.
Heywood; William Henry	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Nov. 22.
Hick; George John	Do.	Do.	1873, March 22.
†Hickey; Daniel Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1872, Sept. 28.
†Hickle; Thomas John	Do.	Do.	1873, April 16.
†Hildersley; Thomas Bartholomew.	Office of Inspector of Reformatories.	Clerk -	— May 13.
Hill; Arthur -	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1872, Dec. 7.
†Hill; Arthur	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk	1873, May 6.
†Hilley; John Williams	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1872, Dec. 6.
Hoare; Charles Campbell Williams.	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Sub-Inspector of Factories	— Sept. 27.
†Hogan; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Oct. 14.
†Hogben; Thomas James	Constabulary (Ireland)	Cadet	1873, Feb. 12.
vii. Holdway; George Reuben.	War Office	Supplementary Clerk	1872, July 17.
†Holland; William	Consular Service	Student Interpreter, China	— July 4.
Holme; William	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1873, Jan. 28.
Homewood; Charles Edward	Do.	Provincial Clerk	— Jan. 2.
†Hooke; George Archer	Seamen's Registry Office.	Clerk	— May 5.
Horan; Thomas	National Education Office (Ireland).	Inspector of Schools	1872, Aug. 3.
Horne; (Captain) Edmund Garland.	Convict Service	Deputy Governor	— Nov. 1.
†Horton; Frederick Ernest	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	— Aug. 14.
†Horton; Thomas Ernest	Do.	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	1873, Jan. 22.
vii. Hough; Edwin	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk	— March 6.
Hough; Michael	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	— Feb. 17.
vii. Houghton; Robert William.	Admiralty	Dispenser	— Jan. 8.
Houseley; William	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1872, Sept. 30.
†Howard; Jane	Do.	Counterwoman	1873, May 6.
Howe; Henry	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1872, Oct. 8.
vii. Howell; George	Convict Service	Schoolmaster	1873, April 24.
†Howell; William John Ingram.	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 16.
vii. Hughes; Richard	Seamen's Registry Office.	Clerk -	1872, Oct. 1.
Hughes; Robert Henry	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Oct. 3.
†Humphrys; Isaac Hutchinson.	India Office	Book-keeper	— July 5.
†Hunter; John	War Office	Supplementary Clerk	1873, May 9.
Hunter; Robert Alfred	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— April 25.
†Hurley; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 8.
†Hurley; Michael	War Office	Supplementary Clerk	— May 29.
†Hurst; Richard Willett	Consular Service	Student Interpreter, China	1872, Aug. 20.
Hutton; Alexander	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	— Sept. 4.
Hynes; Eliza	Post Office	Sub-Postmistress	1873, May 26.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
I.			
†Innocent; Mary - -	Post Office - -	Counterwoman - -	1873, April 24.
vii. Innocent; Sarah Anne -	Do. - -	Do. - -	— June 3.
vii. Inwood; Hester Joyce -	Do. - -	Do. - -	— June 3.
†Irving; Charles Frederic -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	— April 8.
J.			
Jackson; Benjamin William	Copyhold, &c. Commission.	Clerk - - -	1872, Oct. 22.
vii. Jackson; John Pim -	Convict Service -	Compounder - -	— Oct. 11
†Jackson; John Richard -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	1873, April 8.
vii. Jackson; Percy Edward	Seamen's Registry Office.	Clerk - - -	— April 19.
†James; David - -	Board of Trade -	Supplementary Clerk -	— May 21.
†James; John Rees - -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	1872, Sept. 30.
James; William - -	Post Office - -	Provincial Clerk -	1873, Jan. 1.
vii. James; William Turner	Board of Trade -	Supplementary Clerk -	— April 15.
vii. Jay; Peel Cockburn Hamilton.	Seamen's Registry Office.	Clerk - - -	1872, Oct. 1.
†Jeayes; Isaac Herbert -	Civil Service Commission.	Supplementary Clerk -	1873, Jan. 13.
vii. Jennings; Alfred John -	Education Office -	Assistant Clerk - -	— Feb. 17.
Jerrard; Walter Robert -	Post Office - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	— Jan. 1.
†Jessop; William - -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	— April 16.
†John; Alfred - -	Do. - -	Do. - -	— April 16.
†Johnson; Octavius -	Consular Service -	Student Interpreter, China -	1872, Aug. 23.
†Johnston; Archibald	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	— Nov. 8.
vii. Johnstone; Kate	Post Office - -	Counterwoman - -	1873, June 3.
vii. Jolliffe; Henry -	Board of Trade -	Supplementary Clerk -	— April 1.
†Jones; Edward Thomas	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	1872, Sept. 30.
†Jones; Henry Hawtreay	Constabulary (Ireland)	Cadet - - -	— Aug. 7.
†Jones; Thomas - -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	1873, May 2.
Jones; William - -	Post Office - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	— Feb. 10.
K.			
Keating; Edward - -	Convict Service -	Compounder - -	1873, March 6.
vii. Keeble; Charles -	Bankruptcy Court (England).	Clerk (Comptroller's Office)	— June 13.
†Keehan; Patrick - -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	— April 16.
†Keller; Denis Dominick	Do. - -	Do. - -	1872, Sept. 23.
†Kelly; Joseph Francis	Office of Works -	Clerk - - -	1873, April 21.
vii. Kelly; Lavinia Jane	Post Office - -	Counterwoman - -	— June 8.
†Kelly; William - -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	1872, Oct. 26.
†Kennedy; James - -	Do. - -	Do. - -	1873, April 16.
†Kenney; Maxwell Hugh	Do. - -	Do. - -	1872, Sept. 24.
Kenny; William Wallace	Church Temporalities Commission (Ireland).	Second Class Clerk -	— July 8.
†Ker; John - -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	1873, April 22.
†Kett; Samuel - -	Seamen's Registry Office.	Clerk - - -	1872, Dec. 3.
vii. King; Alfred Charles	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Keeper - -	— Nov. 5.
†King; George - -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	— Oct. 14.
†King; George Joseph	Do. - -	Do. - -	— Oct. 14.
King; George Welby	Universities' Commission.	Accountant - - -	— Dec. 19.
†Kirkby; Samuel Alexander	County Surveyor in Ireland.	- - -	— Aug. 5.
†Kirkpatrick; William John	Inland Revenue -	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	— Dec. 7.
vii. Klyne; Richard Charles	Bankruptcy Court (England).	Clerk (Comptroller's Office)	1873, June 13.
Knapman; John - -	Post Office - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	— Jan. 1.
vii. Knight; William George	Bankruptcy Court (England).	Clerk (Comptroller's Office)	— June 13.
vii. Knowles; William	Education Office -	Assistant Clerk - -	1872, Dec. 5.
L.			
†Lacey; Harry Smedley	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	1873, April 16.
Lacey.	Do. - -	Do. - -	— April 8.
†Landers; Timothy - -	Post Office - -	Provincial Clerk - -	— Feb. 24.
Landham; Mary Elizabeth	War Office - -	Supplementary Clerk -	1872, July 17.
vii. Larcombe; Thomas	Inland Revenue -	Clerk (Office of Special Commissioners of Income Tax).	1873, June 6.
vii. Laurie; Henry Alfred	Do. - -	Assistant of Excise -	— April 8.



Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
†Law; William Black -	Constabulary (Ireland)	Cadet - - - -	1872, Nov. 8.
Lawson; Dunsald Campbell -	Post Office - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	1872, Feb. 24.
†Lawson; William Thomas -	War Office - -	Clerk, Army Clothing Department.	— May 9.
†Lea; Charles William -	Post Office - -	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	— Feb. 24.
Lea; Henry Charles -	Do. - - - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	1872, Aug. 1.
Leather; Emanuel Charles -	Do. - - - -	Do. - - - -	1873, May 9.
†Leitch; David William -	Prisons' Board (Scotland).	Clerk - - - -	1872, July 8.
Le Marchant; Latimer Le Marchant Thomas.	House of Commons -	Committee Clerk - -	1873, Feb. 20.
†Lendrum; John Henry -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	— April 16.
†Lendrum; John Leslie -	Do. - - - -	Do. - - - -	1872, Sept. 24.
†Lenn; Thomas -	Post Office - -	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank) -	1873, Feb. 15.
†Lewis; Clement Arthur -	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk - -	1872, Oct. 25.
†Lewis; James George -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	1873, April 8.
†Liddell; Gerard Henry -	Home Office - -	Inspector of Coal Mines -	— Feb. 17.
†Liddy; John -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	1873, Sept. 23.
†Liddle; Rebecca Harriet	Post Office - -	Counterwoman - -	1873, June 2.
†Liston; John Patrick -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	1872, Sept. 24.
†Little; William -	War Office - -	Clerk, Army Clothing Department.	— Dec. 13.
Lloyd; Charles -	Post Office - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	— Oct. 8.
Lloyd; Richard Simpson -	Do. - - - -	Do. - - - -	1873, Feb. 24.
Lockyear; Frederick William.	Do. - - - -	Provincial Clerk - -	1872, Dec. 14.
†Lomax; Ernest Daniel -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	— Oct. 21.
Long; George Slingsby -	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk - -	— Aug. 29.
†Longford; William -	War Office - -	Clerk, Army Clothing Department.	1873, Jan. 6.
†Longmore; Henry Benjamin.	Inland Revenue -	Clerk, Accountant and Comptroller General's Office.	1872, Nov. 20.
†Loudfoot; Charles Stewart	Do. - - - -	Assistant of Excise - -	1873, April 22.
†Loughnane; Denis Joseph -	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk - -	1872, Dec. 24.
†Loughnane; Denis Joseph	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	1872, April 8.
Louth; Henry George -	Post Office - -	Provincial Clerk - -	— June 17.
Lovegrove; James Russen -	Parliament Office -	Clerk in Lord Great Chamberlain's Office.	— April 17.
†Lovell; Lawrence -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	— April 8.
†Lowrie; James -	War Office - -	Clerk, Army Clothing Department.	1872, Dec. 13.
†Lowry; William -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	— Sept. 24.
†Luff; Sarah Eliza -	Post Office - -	Counterwoman - -	1873, June 2.
†Lyddy; George -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	1872, Oct. 21.
†Lynch; Francis William -	Do. - - - -	Do. - - - -	1873, April 8.
†Lyon; Charles Henry -	Do. - - - -	Clerk, Receiver General's Office.	— May 5.
<b>M.</b>			
†Macartney; Robert John -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	1872, Sept. 24.
†McBlain; Henderson Magill	Office of Works - -	Clerk - - - -	1873, April 22.
†McCarthy; Edward -	Post Office - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	1872, Aug. 27.
†McCarthy; Patrick James -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	— Sept. 4.
†McCormick; Henry Samuel Ayre.	Do. - - - -	Do. - - - -	1873, April 8.
†McCutchan; William Arthur	War Office - -	Supplementary Clerk - -	1872, July 8.
†McGlennon; Henry -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	— Sept. 24.
†McGuire; John Alexander -	Constabulary (Ireland)	Cadet - - - -	1873, Feb. 2.
McHugh; John P. -	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk - -	1872, Aug. 15.
†Macken; James Joseph -	War Office - -	Supplementary Clerk - -	— Aug. 9.
†Mackinnon; Donald -	Endowed Schools Commission (Scotland).	Clerk - - - -	1873, Feb. 17.
†McLaughlin; John -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	— May 20.
McLean; Henry -	Post Office - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	1872, Oct. 4.
McNess; Arthur Cecil -	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk - -	— Sept. 2.
†McSweeney; Denis -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	— Nov. 23.
†Madden; Richard -	Do. - - - -	Do. - - - -	1873, April 8.
†Madden; William Aloysius	Do. - - - -	Do. - - - -	1872, Sept. 23.
Maguire; John Forbes	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk - -	— Sept. 2.
†Mainprise; William Turley.	Exchequer and Audit Department.	Clerk - - - -	— July 26.
†Mainwaring; Frederick Hope.	Inland Revenue -	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	— Dec. 5.
Maliland; James Sampson -	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Sub-Inspector of Factories -	1873, May 31.
Major; George -	Post Office - -	Provincial Clerk - -	— Feb. 17.
†Manders; Frederick Louis Oliver.	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	— April 22.
Mann; Charles -	Post Office - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	— April 14.
Manning; William -	Church Temporalities Commission (Ireland).	Second Class Clerk - -	1872, July 20.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Margereson; Thomas	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1872, Jan. 28.
Margettes; Thomas George	Do.	Do.	1872, Nov. 5.
vii. Markes; Alfred Edward	Mint	Clerk	— Aug. 19.
†Markes; Michael	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Nov. 8.
†Markham; Michael	Do.	Do.	— Oct. 14.
†Marks; Alfred Samuel	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	1873 Jan. 15.
†Marshall; David	Office of Woods	Assistant Clerk	— Jan. 7.
Martin; Joseph Samuel	Home Office	Inspector of Coal Mines	— May 5.
†Martinelli; Alfred	War Office	Supplementary Clerk	1872, July 8.
†Mason; Arthur	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1873, April 16.
†Mason; Robert	Do.	Do.	1872, Sept. 24.
Mayneord; John Porter	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1873, Feb. 18.
Mayo; Edmund	Do.	Do.	1872, Oct. 9.
†Meller; Hugh	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	— Nov. 25.
vii. Messenger; James	Charity Commission	Clerk	1873, June 5.
Micks; William Lawson	Church Temporalities Commission (Ireland).	Second Class Clerk	— March 19.
†Middleditch; Alfred James	India Office	Book-keeper in Stores Department.	— May 21.
Milbanke; Ralph	Diplomatic Service	Attaché	1872, Dec. 24.
†Milled; William Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1873, April 23.
vii. Mills; James Joseph	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk	— March 21.
vii. Milne; John	Education Board (Scotland).	Chief Clerk	— March 10.
†Mince; Emma	Post Office	Female Returner	— June 14.
†Minter; Ernest Charles	War Office	Supplemental Clerk	— May 23.
†Mittin; William James	Local Government Board.	Clerk	1872, Nov. 25.
†Moane; Michael	War Office	Clerk, Commander of the Forces Office (Ireland).	— Dec. 10.
vii. Moffitt; John	Seamen's Registry Office.	Clerk	1872, Oct. 1.
Monk; William	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1873, March 4.
Moon; John	Do.	Provincial Clerk	— March 31.
Morley; Herbert	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1872, Oct. 26.
†Morrison; Thomas Quinton	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1873, April 8.
†Mortimer; Desmond Ernest John.	War Office	Supplementary Clerk	— May 26.
vii. Morton; Ellen Jane	Post Office	Counterwoman	— June 3.
†Morton; Lawrence	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1872, Oct. 26.
Moss; Henry	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1873, Feb. 24.
vii. Mountjoy; Richard Allin	Seamen's Registry Office.	Clerk	1872, Oct. 1.
Muir; James	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— July 4.
†Mullins; Michael Ginnane	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1873, May 3.
Munce; John Samuel	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— May 30.
Munnis; Peter Foster	Do.	Postmaster	1872, Aug. 15.
†Murdoch; Andrew	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Nov. 30.
Murray; Charles James	Diplomatic Service	Attaché	— Nov. 21.
Murray; John Thomas	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Dec. 20.
†Muscgrave; John Wallace	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1873, April 16.
Muscgrave; Moffatt Gunston.	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Feb. 10.
N.			
†Neary; Edward	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1873, May 2.
vii. Neave; Mary Ann	Post Office	Counterwoman	— June 3.
Neel; Charles Edward	Do.	Provincial Clerk	1872, July 16.
†Newbold; Thomas Philip	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Sept. 23.
Newey; Charles	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1873, June 14.
Newman; George Moody	Do.	Provincial Clerk	— Jan. 29.
†Newson; Harry	Inland Revenue	Clerk, Legacy Duty Office	1872, Nov. 30.
vii. Newton; Richard Bullen	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Naturalist	1873, Feb. 18.
Niblett; George Edward	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Feb. 4.
Nichols; Robert	Do.	Postmaster	— May 2.
vii. Nicholson; Arthur Cecil	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk	— March 6.
†Nicholson; George	Office of Works	Clerk to Curator, Kew Gardens.	— Jan. 30.
†Nicholson; Robert William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1872, Sept. 30.
†Nicole; Henry Thomas	Seamen's Registry Office.	Clerk	— Dec. 31.
vii. Nicolle; Joshua Mauger	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk	1873, March 6.
†Ninnes; Elizabeth Anne	Post Office	Female Returner	— June 10.
vii. Ninnis; Howard	Exchequer and Audit Department.	Clerk	1872, July 26.
Normanton; Fielden	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Nov. 22.
†Norris; Ann Elizabeth	Do.	Female Returner	1873, June 26.
vii. Norrish; Samuel	Seamen's Registry Office.	Clerk	— April 19.
†Nunan; Patrick	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1872, Oct. 26.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
O.			
†Oakeshott; Reuben	War Office	Clerk, Army Clothing Department.	1873, Dec. 13.
†O'Brien; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Sept. 30.
†O'Connor; Michael	Do.	Do.	— Dec. 10.
O'Connor; Michael Joseph	Board of Trade	Deputy Superintendent, Mercantile Marine Office, Dublin.	1873, June 16.
†O'Connor; Thomas Samuel Fitzgerald.	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1873, Sept. 30.
†O'Dea; James	Do.	Do.	1873, April 23.
†Odling; Marcus	War Office	Supplementary Clerk	1873, July 8.
†O'Doherty; Patrick James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Oct. 21.
†O'Donoghue; Daniel	Do.	Do.	1873, April 23.
†O'Donoghue; John	Do.	Do.	1873, Oct. 14.
†O'Dowd; Patrick Connor	Do.	Do.	1873, April 22.
†O'Dwyer; Patrick	Do.	Do.	— April 16.
†Orchard; John Thomas	Do.	Do.	1873, Sept. 30.
†Orchard; Thomas John	Do.	Do.	— Sept. 24.
†O'Regan; Denis Brennan	Do.	Do.	— Oct. 14.
†O'Riordan; Timothy	Do.	Do.	1873, May 2.
†Osborne; George Frederic Henry Hall.	Do.	Do.	— April 16.
†Osborne; Thomas Gresham	Do.	Do.	— April 16.
†O'Sullivan; Martin	Do.	Do.	1873, Nov. 2.
P.			
†Palfray; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1873, April 23.
Palmer; Edward Wilton	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	1872, Oct. 4.
Parfett; Alfred Silas	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Oct. 9.
†Parker; Robert McDowall	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Sept. 24.
†Parr; Joseph	Do.	Do.	— Sept. 30.
†Partington; Arthur	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1873, March 6.
Paton; William Henry Boys	Do.	Do.	1872, Dec. 11.
Patteson; Francis William	Do.	Do.	1873, April 10.
†Pattle; Thomas Reach	Do.	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	— Jan. 21.
vii. Payne; Albert	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk	— March 31.
†Paynter; Anne Aitken	Post Office	Female Returner	— June 23.
Peacocke; James	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk	— Feb. 4.
vii. Peel; Charles Lennox	Board of Trade	First Class Clerk	— April 9.
Peers; Alfred Napier Smith	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1872, Nov. 12.
†Pennefather; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1873, April 22.
Pentland; Henry	Church Temporalities Commission (Ireland).	Second Class Clerk	1872, July 10.
vii. Perkins; Mary Ann	Post Office	Counterwoman	1873, June 3.
Perkins; Thomas	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1872, Nov. 4.
†Perry; William Ernest	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1873, April 8.
Phillips; George Dominic Horado.	Metropolitan Police Commissioners' Office.	Clerk	— March 18.
†Phillips; John Domville	Constabulary (Ireland)	Cadet	1872, Aug. 3.
Pickard; John	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1873, March 31.
vii. Pike; Francis Crawford	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk	— March 6.
Pike; William Edmund	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— April 10.
†Pincott; John James	Stationery Office	Second Assistant Examiner of Binding.	— March 20.
†Plant; Samuel	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1872, Sept. 23.
†Playfair; George Macdonald Home.	Consular Service	Student Interpreter, China	— July 8.
†Pochin; Harry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Sept. 23.
†Pollard; David Alfred	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk (Short-hand Writer).	1873, May 9.
vii. Pollard; Henry Benjamin.	Treasury	Supplementary Clerk, Solicitor's Office.	— June 14.
†Pollard; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1872, Nov. 19.
vii. Pope; Arthur James	Mint	Clerk	— Aug. 19.
vii. Pope; Ellen Maria	Post Office	Counterwoman	1873, June 26.
vii. Porch; Edwin	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk	— March 31.
Porter; Alfred	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— March 31.
†Porter; Alice Mary	Do.	Counterwoman	— April 23.
†Porter; Francis William	Do.	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	— Jan. 18.
†Potter; Thomas Ashton	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Sub-Inspector of Factories	— May 26.
Powell; Arthur Hugh Rice Oliver.	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— April 21.
vii. Pridgeon; Eliza Jane	Do.	Counterwoman	— June 3.
Probert; John Allen	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— June 17.
†Pudney; Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1872, Sept. 23.
vii. Pullin; Joseph Shurley	Mint	Clerk	— Aug. 19.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Q.			
†Quick; James	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk	1872, May 21.
†Quin; Richard James	Treasury	Clerk, Solicitor's Office	1872, Dec. 23.
R.			
†Raimbach; Lionel Albert	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	1873, Jan. 16.
†Rainsford; Henry	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 16.
†Ramsay; Annie Bertha	Post Office	Female Returner	— June 26.
Raven; John	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— June 17.
vil. Reade; Oswald Alan	Admiralty	Dispenser	1872, Nov. 30.
Reed; Sidney Beedell	Post Office	Postmaster	— Aug. 10.
Rees; James Thomas	Board of Trade	Junior Clerk, Mercantile Marine Office, North Shields.	— Aug. 9.
Reid; Alexander	Fisheries Board (Scotland).	Clerk	— Oct. 29.
†Remington; Frederick	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	1873, Feb. 20.
†Reynolds; John Routh	War Office	Supplementary Clerk	1872, July 22.
Richards; John	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— Aug. 5.
Richardson; Edward	Do.	Do.	— July 27.
†Richardson; Henry	Metropolitan Police Courts.	Clerk	— July 8.
†Richardson; Isabella	Post Office	Female Returner	1873, June 11.
†Rickman; Charles Henry	Inland Revenue	Clerk, Accountant and Comptroller General's Office.	1872, July 8.
†Rigby; Peter	Do.	Assistant of Excise	1873, April 16.
vil. Rigg; Edward	Mint	Assistant Assayer	— June 25.
†Riordan; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1872, Sept. 23.
Risbee; Charles Daniel	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	— Aug. 7.
†Roberts; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— Sept. 23.
†Robinson; Clara	Post Office	Counterwoman	1873, April 25.
†Robinson; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1872, Sept. 30.
†Robinson; Zachariah	Do.	Do.	1873, April 8.
†Robson; Joseph Thomas	Home Office	Inspector of Coal Mines	— June 25.
Rooke; Henry Anthony Pudsey.	Local Government Board.	Temporary Clerk, Factories' Special Inquiry Commission.	1872, Dec. 10.
†Rose; George Bowker	Civil Service Commission.	Supplementary Clerk	1873, June 4.
†Ross; William	Inland Revenue	Clerk, Legacy Duty Office	— May 7.
vil. Rosater; John	Admiralty	Dispenser	— April 5.
Rothery; Thomas Mawson	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1872, Aug. 14.
Roy; George William	Do.	Do.	— Nov. 22.
†Rudolf; Robert de Montjole.	War Office	Supplementary Clerk	1873, May 22.
†Rushbrooke; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	1872, Nov. 25.
Russell; (Hon.) Francis Albert Rollo.	Foreign Office	Clerk	— Aug. 13.
vil. Ryle; Mary Ann	Post Office	Counterwoman	1873, June 3.
S.			
Salkeld; Matthew	Post Office.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	1872, Oct. 15.
Salter; Jane	Do.	Counterwoman	1873, Jan. 16.
vil. Sandham, Henry	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Keeper	1872, Nov. 5.
†Satchell; Charles	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	— Nov. 25.
†Satchell; Robert	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	1873, Jan. 17.
vil. Saunders; Daniel	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk	— March 6.
†Saunders; Edwin Caulfield.	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	1872, Dec. 17.
†Savill; Herbert George	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk	1873, May 2.
†Sayer; Thomas	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 8.
†Scanlan; Michael	Do.	Do.	1872, Nov. 2.
†Scarlsbrick; Joseph	Do.	Do.	1873, April 16.
vil. Schischkar; Caroline	Post Office	Counterwoman	— June 3.
Scott; Henry Alan	Unseaworthy Ships Commission.	Clerk	— June 5.
†Scott; James	Consular Service	Student Interpreter, China.	1872, Sept. 2.
†Scott; Joshua White	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1873, April 16.
Scott; William Beattie	Home Office	Inspectors of Coal Mines	— April 2.
Scrivener; Charles Inkerman	Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum.	Clerk, Steward's Office	— May 19.
Searancke; Frederick Nichol	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	— March 15.
†Searles; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	— April 8.
†Sears; Mary	Post Office	Female Returner	— June 19.
†Sellar; George William	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk	— May 21.
Shadwell; Walter Harvey Lancelot.	Probate Court (England).	Clerk	1872, July 3.
†Shannon; Henry Edward	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1873, May 6.
†Sharkey; Thomas	Do.	Do.	1872, Nov. 8.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
vii. Sharland; Richard May	Seaman's Registry	Clerk - - - -	1872, Oct. 1.
†Sharpe; John Archbould	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise - -	1873, April 16.
†Shaw; Alma Edwin	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	— March 23.
†Shearnsmith; John Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	1872, Dec. 6.
Sheehan; Isaac	Convict Prisons Department (Ireland).	Steward's Clerk - -	— Oct. 21.
†Sheldon; Robert James	Seamen's Registry	Clerk - - - -	1873, May 8.
†Shervail; Elizabeth Ann	Post Office	Counterwoman - -	— April 20.
†Shotton; Robert	Do.	Provincial Clerk - -	— March 3.
vii. Simmons; Charles	Bankruptcy Court (England).	Clerk (Comptroller's Office)	— June 13.
Simons; John Henry	Post Office	Postmaster - - -	1872, Oct. 17.
†Sims; Alfred Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise - -	1873, April 16.
†Sims; John Reeve	War Office	Supplementary Clerk - -	— May 9.
†Skelton; Joseph Reed	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	1872, Nov. 1.
vii. Sketchley; Richard Forster.	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Keeper - -	— Nov. 5.
†Sketchley; Samuel Alexander.	War Office	Supplementary Clerk - -	— July 8.
†Slatter; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise - -	1873, April 22.
†Smith; James Edward	Do.	Do. - - - -	1872, Sept. 23.
†Smith; John	Office of Works	Junior Examiner - -	1873, May 31.
†Smith; John Eston	War Office	Supplementary Clerk - -	1872, Dec. 3.
†Smith; Thomas	Scottish Education Department.	Inspector's Assistant - -	1873, March 24.
†Smith; William George	Civil Service Commission.	Supplementary Clerk - -	— June 26.
Smyle; Matthew John	Church Temporalities Commission (Ireland).	Second Class Clerk - -	1872, July 12.
Smyth; Charles	Post Office	Postmaster - - -	— Aug. 31.
†Somerville; Bellingham Arthur.	Constabulary (Ireland)	Cadet - - - -	— July 2.
†Sparrow; Mary Elizabeth	Post Office	Female Returner - -	1872, June 17.
vii. Spencer; John Milsted	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk - -	— March 6.
†Spratt; Mary	Post Office	Counterwoman - -	— May 14.
†Squibb; James Cox	Do.	Provincial Clerk - -	— May 3.
†Stalker; Jonathan	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	— May 2.
†Stanbury; Harry	Do.	Do. - - - -	1872, Oct. 31.
vii. Staniland; Mary Jane	Do.	Counterwoman - -	1873, June 3.
†Stanley; George Joshua	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk - -	— May 8.
†Stanley; Olga	Post Office	Female Returner - -	— June 25.
vii. Stansby; Charles John	Admiralty	Dispenser - - -	— May 17.
†Stapleton; Thomas	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk - -	— Jan. 22.
†Stapleton; Thomas	Post Office	Clerk (unprofessional) in Solicitor's Office.	— May 30.
Stephens; Richard	Convict Service	Engineer - - -	— March 27.
†Stephenson; James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise - -	— May 26.
†Stephenson; Robert Morley Graham.	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank) -	— Jan. 21.
†Stevens; Calcott Maximilian.	Cape of Good Hope Observatory.	Junior Assistant - -	— June 13.
vii. Stevens; Helen	Post Office	Counterwoman - -	— June 2.
†Stevenson; James Baker	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise - -	— April 22.
†Stigand; William	Consular Service	Vice-Consul, Boulogne -	— May 9.
†Stimpson; Edward John	India Office	Book-keeper in Stores Department.	— May 21.
†Stivala; Giovanni Felice	Admiralty	Clerk in Dock and Victualling Yard, Malta.	1872, Nov. 21
Stokes; William Evans	Factory Inspectors' Department.	Sub-Inspector of Factories -	— Oct. 24.
Strickland; Walter George	Landed Estates Court (Ireland).	Clerk - - - -	— Sept. 13.
vii. Strong; Alfred Henry	Board of Trade	Attorney's Clerk - -	— Aug. 2.
†Stuart; Walter	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk - -	— Sept. 16.
†Stump; Joseph Hillier	Office of Works	Junior Examiner - -	1873, May 22.
†Sutherland; George	Fisheries Board (Scotland).	Fishery Officer - -	1872, Oct. 3.
†Sworder; John Smith	Inland Revenue	Practical Mechanician, Stamping Office.	— Dec. 6.
T.			
†Tapley; Robert James Smith	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	1872, Oct. 17.
†Tapp; William Edgar	Do.	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	— Aug. 16.
†Tapp; William Edgar	Do.	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank) -	1873, Jan. 23.
†Taylor; Charles Boyd	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise - -	1872, Oct. 21.
†Taylor; George Charles Ellis.	Do.	Do. - - - -	1873, April 6.
†Taylor; Joseph Alfred Henry.	Consular Service	Student Interpreter, China -	1872, Aug. 29.
†Taylor; Thomas Walter	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank) -	1873, Jan. 16.
†Teeling; Luke Alexander	Court of Chancery (Ireland).	Clerk, Registrar's Office -	— March 10.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
†Tekell; John Samuel -	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise -	1873, April 16.
†Theobald; George Edward -	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	1872, Nov. 22.
†Thom; Andrew -	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise -	— Nov. 19.
†Thomas; George Morgan -	Do. -	Do. -	— Oct. 14.
†Thomas; Owen -	Post Office -	Postmaster -	1873, March 24.
†Thomas; Philip Henry -	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk (Short-hand Writer).	— May 23.
†Thomlinson; John Henry -	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise -	1872, Sept. 23.
†Thompson; David -	Scotch Education Department.	Inspector's Assistant -	1873, May 15.
†Thompson; William James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise -	— June 16.
†Thomson; Alexander -	Education Board (Scotland).	Senior Clerk -	— June 27.
†Thorn; Richard -	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise -	1872, Sept. 24.
†Thornhill; Hannah Williams.	Post Office -	Female Returner -	1873, June 19.
†Thornton; James -	Do. -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	1872, Oct. 17.
†Thorp; Tom -	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk -	1872, March 6.
†Thorrington; Thomas -	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise -	1872, Sept. 24.
†Thynne; Frederic Charles -	Post Office -	Officer in charge of Indian Mails, via Brindisi.	— July 5.
†Tickelpenny; Silas -	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise -	1873, April 16.
†Til. Tipper; Elizabeth -	Post Office -	Counterwomen -	— June 3.
†Titherley; Frank -	Do. -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	— March 18.
†Tobitt; Charles -	Do. -	Postmaster -	1872, Oct. 26.
†T. Tomkinson; Samuel William.	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk -	1873, March 6.
†Tompson; Arthur Lockwood.	Post Office -	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	— Feb. 15.
†Torry; William -	Office of Works -	Clerk -	— April 19.
†Tovey; George Stephen -	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk -	— March 6.
†Trathan; Edward Edgecombe.	Education Office	Assistant Clerk -	— May 5.
†Treacy; Cornelius -	Census Office (Ireland)	Temporary Clerk -	— Feb. 6.
†Trimmer; Robert -	Customs -	Clerk, Solicitor's Office -	— Jan. 1.
†T. Trollope; Charles William Annealey.	Exchequer and Audit Department.	Clerk -	— July 26.
†T. Truman; Thomas -	War Office -	Inspector of Hosiery, &c., Army Clothing Department.	1872, Aug. 2.
†Truscott; Martha Melhuish -	Post Office -	Postmistress -	— Aug. 9.
†Tuke; Benjamin Thomas -	Do. -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	— Oct. 24.
†Turuley; Edward Echlin -	Inland Revenue	Supplementary Clerk, Secretaries' Office.	— Dec. 27.
U.			
†Undrell; William James -	Post Office -	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank) -	1873, Jan. 21.
†Urban; Walter -	Do. -	Provincial Clerk -	1872, Nov. 13.
V.			
†V. Van Baerle; William Hialop.	Privy Seal Office -	Assistant Clerk -	1873, March 21.
†Vann; William Henry -	Post Office -	Provincial Clerk -	— March 6.
†V. Vaughan; William -	Board of Trade	Second Class Supplementary Clerk.	— March 24.
†Vickers; William Henry -	Post Office -	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank) -	— Jan. 24.
†Vinall; Caroline -	Do. -	Counterwoman -	— April 26.
†Von Berg; Clement -	National Debt Office -	Clerk -	— April 18.
W.			
†Walker; Edward -	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	1873, Jan. 7.
†Wallace; Edmund Tilbury Russell.	Do. -	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank) -	— Jan. 17.
†Wallace; John Archibald -	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise -	— April 8.
†Wallis; William Robert -	Office of Works -	Junior Examiner -	1872, Dec. 31.
†Ward; Robert -	War Office -	Supplementary Clerk -	— Dec. 19.
†Warren; Frederick Henry -	Do. -	Do. -	1873, May 23.
†Watchorn; Alfred -	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	1872, Oct. 17.
†W. Waters; Arthur -	Seamen's Registry Office.	Clerk -	— Oct. 1.
†Waters; George James Horn Stewart.	Post Office -	Provincial Clerk -	— July 10.
†Wates; Edwin -	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise -	1873, April 16.
†W. Watson; Alexander Hook.	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk -	— April 1.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Watterson; Herbert Haskew	Post Office -	Postmaster -	1872, July 22.
vii. Watts; Philip -	Admiralty -	Draughtsman, Department of the Controller of the Navy.	— Dec. 5.
† Waugh; Percival -	Inland Revenue -	Clerk, Accountant and Comptroller - General's Office, Edinburgh.	— July 8.
Webb; George Frederick -	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	1873, March 15.
† Webb; John -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	— April 8.
† Webb; Thomas Vallance -	War Office -	Supplementary Clerk -	1872, July 12.
† Weber; John Langton -	Post Office -	Provincial Clerk -	— Dec. 19.
Weddall; John Dugdale -	Do. -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	— Nov. 13.
Weller; William Manser -	Do. -	Provincial Clerk -	— Aug. 31.
† Wells; Thomas -	Do. -	Boy Clerk (Circulation Department).	1873, Jan. 24.
† West; Margaret Ann -	Do. -	Female Returner -	— June 19.
† Whitaker; John -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	— April 16.
† White; Ellen Maria -	Post Office -	Female Returner -	— June 17.
† White; Frederick -	Education Office -	Assistant Clerk -	— May 6.
† White; Henry Richard -	India Office -	Book-keeper -	1872, Dec. 4.
White; John -	Post Office -	Provincial Clerk -	— Dec. 19.
Whitehead; George -	Do. -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	— July 16.
Whiteley; Samuel -	Do. -	Do. -	1873, Feb. 10.
† Whittham; Lorenzo -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	— April 16.
vii. Whitaker; William Henry.	Board of Trade -	Supplementary Clerk -	— March 31.
Whyte; William -	Scotch Education Department.	Inspector's Assistant -	— April 9.
† Whyte; William -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	— April 22.
Wilcocks; Esau -	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	1872, Oct. 9.
vii. Williams; Agnes Ellen -	Do. -	Counterwoman -	1873, June 3.
vii. Williams; Edward -	Education Office -	Assistant Clerk -	1872, Dec. 30.
Williams; Robert -	Post Office -	Provincial Clerk -	— Oct. 23.
Willis; (Capt.) William Wynch George Back.	Convict Service -	Deputy Governor -	1873, Feb. 18.
vii. Wilson; Charles Wallace	Do. -	Compounder -	— Feb. 7.
Wilson; Francis Deans -	Post Office -	Provincial Clerk -	— March 6.
† Wilson; George -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	— April 16.
† Wilson; Thomas Joseph -	Do. -	Do. -	1872, Sept. 30.
vii. Winstanley; Henry Dyer Payne.	Board of Trade -	Supplementary Clerk -	1873, March 6.
† Wise; Annie -	Post Office -	Female Returner -	— June 16.
† Wood; Frederick -	Do. -	Boy Clerk (Money Order Office).	— Jan. 21.
† Woodrow; James -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	1872, Sept. 23.
vii. Woods; Catherine -	Post Office -	Counterwoman -	1872, June 3.
† Woods; Robert -	War Office -	Supplementary Clerk -	1872, Aug. 13.
vii. Woods; Robert -	Registry of Deeds (Ireland).	Clerk -	1873, March 29.
† Wookey; Frederick -	Probate Court (England).	Copying Clerk -	1872, Aug. 27.
Woolby; Elisa -	Post Office -	Postmistress -	— Aug. 3.
Woolcombe; Robert Lloyd	Common Pleas (Ireland).	Clerk -	— Sept. 10.
	Master's Office.		
vii. Wreford; Francis -	Bankruptcy Court -	Clerk (Comptroller's Office) -	1873, June 13.
vii. Wreford; George -	Do. -	Do. -	— June 13.
† Wren; Henry -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	1872, Sept. 24.
† Wyeth; Alfred Butler -	Post Office -	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank) -	1873, Jan. 21.
Y.			
Young; Robert Alexander -	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	1872, Nov. 18.

LIST of all PERSONS for whom CERTIFICATES of QUALIFICATION have been granted by the CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS for CLERKSHIPS and similar APPOINTMENTS, between 1st July 1873 and 31st December 1873.

† Candidates whose names are preceded by this sign (†) obtained appointments as the result of *limited competition*.

‡ Candidates whose names are preceded by this sign (‡) obtained appointments as the result of *open competition*.

vii. Candidates to whose names these figures are prefixed, were certificated under Clause vii. of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
A.			
Adam; Charles Fox Frederick.	Diplomatic Service	Attaché	1873. October 13.
Adamson; George Carter	War Office	Temporary Clerk and Draftsman (Second Class).	December 5.
†Ahern; John Joseph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 26.
‡Akhurst; William Weekes	Post Office	Unprofessional Clerk in Solicitor's Office.	September 8.
†Aldis; Arthur William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 26.
Allan; Alexander Smith	Endowed Schools Commission (Scotland).	Temporary Clerk	July 17.
Angus; James	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	December 24.
†Anthony; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 30.
‡Apps; Thomas	Do.	Do.	September 26.
Archer; Frederick Theodore	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	November 10.
‡Armfield; Charles Augustus	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes, England.	August 21.
†Armstrong; John	Board of Trade	Clerk and Deputy Superintendent in Mercantile Marine Office, Newcastle.	July 10.
Arnold; Fanny Caroline	Post Office	Postmistress, Petworth	September 16.
Arnold; Sidney William	War Office	Temporary Clerk and Draftsman (Second Class).	November 13.
Atkinson; William Chapelhow.	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	November 10.
B.			
Bailey; Edward Peel	War Office	Temporary Clerk and Draftsman (Second Class).	November 13.
Band; Charles	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	November 3.
†Barron; David Donald	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 25.
Basford; Robin Houstoun	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	September 22.
†Baskin; Robert Campbell	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 24.
†Bassett; George Frederick	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	September 15.
†Batten; Harry Havelock	Do.	Boy Clerk (Money Order Office).	August 11.
†Beagley; Charles Cottle	Do.	Do.	August 2.
Beaman; Ellen	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	October 27.
†Bean; William Edward	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 25.
Beatty; Edward Tyrell	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	September 12.
Beauclerk; William Nelthorpe.	Diplomatic Service	Attaché	December 17.
†Beck; Samuel William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 24.
†Bell; Charles Edward	War Office	Clerk, Army Clothing Department.	December 13.
vii. Bennett; Charles	Office of Works	Second Assistant to the Itinerant Assistant Surveyor of Works.	August 4.
Bennett; John Richard	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	September 19.
†Bevis; Charles Augustus	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 29.
Biggam; John	Scotch Education Department.	Inspector's Assistant	November 13.
†Bird; John Frank	Office of Comptroller in Bankruptcy.	Clerk	August 19.
Blanchflower; George Lamb	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	July 30.
†Blayney; Nicholas Cornelius.	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 29.
Blight; Gilbert Henry	Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commission.	Assistant Record Keeper	July 9.
†Boland; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	October 24.
†Bolger; Patrick	Do.	Do.	October 20.
Bond; Henry Greenall	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	August 25.



Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
			1873.
†Bone; Gordon Bremer -	Charity Commission -	Clerk - - - -	July 14.
†Boon; John -	Post Office -	Boy Clerk (Money Order Office).	August 1.
Bourke; Arthur Edward Desborough.	Office of Collector-General of Rates, Dublin.	Clerk - - - -	November 25.
†Bowe; Clement Scarr -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	September 30.
†Bower; Frederick George Nott.	Board of Trade -	Supplementary Clerk -	August 22.
†Bowles; George -	Post Office -	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank) -	December 5.
Bowman; Alfred -	Do. -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	December 1.
†Boyd; George -	Registry of Deeds (Ireland).	Clerk - - - -	August 23.
Boyle; John Harry Wellings	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	December 24.
†Bramall; Herbert Lindsay -	Inland Revenue -	Clerk to Special Commissioners of Income Tax (Assessment Branch).	August 21.
Brand; Frederick William -	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	November 24.
Bray; Albert -	Do. -	Do. - - - -	August 4.
†Brennan; John -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	October 17.
†Broad; Emma -	Post Office -	Counterwoman -	October 27.
†Bromily; Arthur -	Do. -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	November 3.
†Bromley; Henry William -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	September 26.
Brooks; James -	War Office -	Temporary Draftsman (Second Class).	December 18.
Brooks; John Robert -	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	August 25.
Brown; John Francis -	Do. -	Provincial Clerk -	September 2.
Brown; William -	Do. -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	October 1.
†Bryan; William -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	September 30.
Burns; Thomas -	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	October 31.
Burton; John -	War Office -	Temporary Draftsman (Second Class).	December 23.
†Burwood; Henry -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	September 26.
Butler; Edward John -	Post Office -	Provincial Clerk -	December 8.
Butler; Edwin -	Do. -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	October 31.
Butler; Samuel Henry -	War Office -	Temporary Draftsman (Second Class).	December 9.
C.			
Caldicott; William Byers -	Post Office -	Provincial Clerk -	September 12.
†Callanan; Jeremiah -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	September 29.
Campbell; James -	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	September 12.
Campbell; John -	Do. -	Do. - - - -	December 18.
†Camps; John Drage -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	September 26.
†Carden; Arthur Craven -	Do. -	Do. - - - -	September 29.
†Carey; Michael -	Do. -	Do. - - - -	September 24.
†Casey; Edward Alfred -	Do. -	Do. - - - -	October 14.
†Casey; James Hayes -	Do. -	Do. - - - -	November 25.
†Chapman; William Smith -	Do. -	Do. - - - -	September 24.
Charlton; Edward Waring -	War Office -	Temporary Draftsman (Second Class).	December 1.
†Christie; George Robert Francis.	India Audit Office	Junior Examiner -	December 24.
Chrystal; Thomas William -	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	August 21.
†Clark; Frank Lowson -	Board of Trade -	Supplementary Clerk -	August 23.
Clark; Samuel Joseph -	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	December 20.
†Clements; Henry -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	September 30.
†Clements; Thomas William -	Do. -	Do. - - - -	September 25.
†Clouting; Frederick Robert	Post Office -	Clerk, Sorting Office, Dublin.	December 31.
†Coleman; David -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	October 13.
†Collins; Thomas -	Do. -	Do. - - - -	September 25.
Collinson; George Walton -	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	November 24.
†Compton; Henry Sainsbury	Do. -	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank) -	September 15.
†Conlan; William -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	September 30.
Connon; George Henry -	War Office -	Temporary Draftsman (Second Class).	December 2.
†Cooke; George Stanley Germaine.	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	September 24.
Coope; Herbert -	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	July 31.
†Cooper; Herbert -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	September 29.
Copland; Mary Janet -	Post Office -	Provincial Clerk -	December 24.
†Corke; Benjamin -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes, England.	August 18.
†Corry; Thomas -	Post Office -	Boy Clerk (Money Order Office).	August 1.
†Courtney; Daniel -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	September 26.
†Cowell; John Samuel -	Do. -	Do. - - - -	September 30.
†Cranmer; Frances Emille -	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	December 30.
†Crick; Arthur Thomas	Local Government Board.	Clerk - - - -	August 14.
†Crole; Colvin -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	September 29.
†Cronin; John -	Do. -	Do. - - - -	September 30.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
†Crookshank; Frederick Willes.	India Audit Office -	Junior Exam'ner - -	1873. December 27.
†Crowe; Bartholomew Augustus.	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	September 26.
†Cusack; Thomas - -	Do. - -	Do. - -	September 26.
D.			
Daines; William Alden -	Post Office - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	October 17.
Dale; John William -	Valuation Office (Ireland).	Temporary Assistant for preparation of Return of Owners of Land in Dublin.	August 22.
†Daly; James Frederick -	Treasury - -	Clerk - -	December 10.
†Daniel; Alexander Stuart -	Post Office - -	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank) -	December 8.
†Davoren; Michael -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	September 30.
†Deane; Francis -	Do. - -	Do. - -	September 30.
†Delaney; John Maziere -	Do. - -	Do. - -	September 29.
†Dennis; George Hamson -	Board of Trade -	Supplementary Clerk -	August 29.
†Descours; Paul Juste -	Do. - -	Do. - -	December 12.
†Devlin; Joseph -	Office of Inspector of Reformatories, Ireland.	Clerk - -	August 19.
†Devoy; Joseph Daniel -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	September 26.
Dew; Edmund Gregory -	Post Office - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	October 27.
Dewar; Isabella Catherine -	Do. - -	Provincial Clerk - -	December 24.
†Dilks; John -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	September 24.
†Dinnis; William Emery -	Post Office - -	Third-class Clerk, Secretary's Office.	August 7.
†Doherty; Michael Henry -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	September 24.
†D'Olier; Isaac James -	Post Office - -	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank) -	December 2.
†Dollman; Herbert Purvis -	Board of Trade -	Supplementary Clerk -	August 23.
†Dollman; Kate -	Post Office - -	Female Returner - -	December 8.
†Dominy; Charles George -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	September 30.
†Donaldson; Charles John -	Post Office - -	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank) -	December 4.
†Donelan; Michael Patrick -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	September 23.
†Donnelly; William Young -	Bankruptcy Court (Ireland).	Clerk or Assistant - -	October 3.
†Douglas; Cecil George -	Board of Trade -	Supplementary Clerk -	December 12.
Dover; John Thomas -	Post Office - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	December 11.
Downes; Arthur -	Do. - -	Do. - -	December 31.
†Drew; Herbert Leslie -	Do. - -	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank) -	December 3.
†Duncan; Andrew Robertson.	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	September 30.
Dunkley; James -	Judicature Commission.	Clerk - -	July 15.
†Dunn; Edward Richard -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	September 25.
E.			
†Edney; Fanny - -	Post Office - -	Female Returner - -	December 24.
†Edsall; Arthur -	Do. - -	Boy Clerk (Money Order Office).	August 2.
†Elliott; James - -	Do. - -	Clerk, Eastern District Office, London.	September 24.
Ellison; John William -	Do. - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	October 20.
†Emmerson; George John -	Do. - -	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank) -	November 29.
†Emmett; Albert -	Do. - -	Do. - -	December 15.
†Emma; Thomas Godbolt -	Do. - -	Do. - -	August 1.
†vii. Evans; Gilmore -	Railway Commission -	Registrar - -	October 2.
†Everett; Stephen Henry -	India Audit Office -	Junior Examiner - -	December 27.
F.			
†Fahy; Francis Arthur -	Board of Trade -	Supplementary Clerk - -	August 25.
†Fairbanks; William -	Post Office - -	Provincial Clerk - -	December 1.
†Farnall; Harry de la Rosa Burrard.	Foreign Office -	Clerk - -	November 11.
†Farquhar; James Chaplain -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	September 25.
†Farrell; James Henry -	Do. - -	Do. - -	September 29.
†Farrell; William -	Do. - -	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes, Scotland.	August 29.
†vii. Fellows; Frank Perks -	Admiralty - -	Inspector of Yard Accounts -	December 30.
Fenner; Thomas Joseph -	Post Office - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	July 31.
†Fieldson; Arthur Langhelt -	Do. - -	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank) -	August 1.
†Fisher; James Hunt -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	September 26.
†Fisher; Thomas -	Do. - -	Do. - -	September 30.
†FitzGerald; David Michael -	Do. - -	Do. - -	November 30.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
†FitzGerald; William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	1873. September 25.
†Fleming; David	Do.	Do.	September 24.
†Foot; Charles	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	August 18.
†Forbes; Alexander	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 29.
†Forde; William Henry	Do.	Do.	September 26.
†Fossey; Edmund Oliver Harris.	Do.	Clerk, Office of Special Commissioners of Income Tax (Assessment Branch).	August 19.
†Foote; Maria Louisa	Post Office	Female Returner	December 18.
†Fowler; George Merrick	Colonial Office	Ceylon Writer	December 23.
†Fox; George Lax	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	September 2.
†Fox; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 26.
†Freestone; Alice	Post Office	Counterwoman	July 7.
†Freestone; Marion Elizabeth.	Do.	Do.	July 7.
†French; Arthur Forster	Mint	Clerk, Sydney Branch Mint	December 12.
†Frost; Jasper	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	November 2.
†Frost; Thomas William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 25.
†Fry; Henry James Wakely	India Office	Clerk, Stores Branch	August 2.
G.			
†Gauderton; Edwin	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	December 24.
†Garbit; Catherine Esther	Do.	Female Returner	December 12.
†Gathwaite; John George	War Office	Temporary Clerk (Second Class).	November 14.
†Gay; Samuel Dight	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	August 18.
†Geat; Jane Ann	Do.	Provincial Clerk	October 31.
†Girdler; John Kimball	Inland Revenue	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes, England.	August 18.
†Goddard; William	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Money Order Office).	August 1.
†Golden; Michael David	War Office	Supplementary Clerk	September 1.
†Green; Edward	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	October 9.
†Green; Joseph Haslam	Do.	Do.	September 19.
†Greengrass; Edwin	War Office	Supplementary Clerk	December 15.
†Greer; Joseph	Post Office	Clerk, South Western District Office, London.	September 24.
†Gregory; Sydney	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 24.
†Griffiths; [Major] Leonard	Convict Service	Deputy Governor, Brixton Convict Prison.	July 1.
†Grisman; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 26.
H.			
†Haines; Emma	Post Office	Female Returner	October 22.
†Hall; Albert Randolph	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 26.
†Hall; John Richard Clark	Local Government Board.	Clerk	August 14.
†Hammersley; Martha	Post Office	Counterwoman	October 29.
†Hansford; Abraham	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 30.
†Harding; Herbert William	India Audit Office	Junior Examiner	December 20.
†Hargreaves; James Gamble	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk	December 16.
†Harley; Robert	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 30.
†Harwood; Bertram Ernest	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Money Order Office).	August 1.
†Haughton; John Gilbert	Colonial Office	Ceylon Writer	July 5.
†Hawkins; Francis	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 29.
†Haycock; Henry Bickford	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	September 19.
†Heath; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 25.
†Hellyer; John Thomas	Do.	Do.	September 30.
†Helaby; George	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	November 27.
†Henderson; James Rolston	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 30.
†Henry; Harry	Post Office	Provincial Clerk	July 31.
†Herringshaw; George	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	December 29.
†Hickey; Maurice	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 24.
†Hicks; Charles Robert	Local Government Board.	Clerk	August 14.
†Hicks; Mary	Post Office	Counterwoman	November 13.
†Hill; James Rowland	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	December 16.
†Hobbs; Reuben	Do.	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	December 8.
†Hodgson; George	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	August 21.
†Hoey; Henry James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	October 20.
†Hogarth; George	Post Office	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	July 24.
†Hogg; George	Do.	Do.	August 18.
†Horne; John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise	September 29.
†Houston; William	Do.	Do.	November 3.
†Howard; Thomas William	Post Office	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank)	December 8.
†Howarth; David Edward	Do.	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk	August 4.
†Howell; Walter Jack	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk	December 12.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
vil. Huggins; Clara Hewlett	Post Office - -	Counterwoman - -	1873.
†Hughes; Walter Russell -	Do. - -	Boy Clerk (Money Order Office).	November 10.
†Hughes; William James -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes, England.	August 1.
Hurford; James - -	Valuation Office (Ireland).	Temporary Assistant for preparation of Return of Owners of Land in Dublin.	August 18.
†Hutchinson; Mary Ann -	Post Office - -	Female Returner - -	August 5.
I.			
†Iley; Walter - -	Post Office - -	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank) -	December 4.
†Inchley; William Henry Francis.	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	October 31.
Ingils; Jessie - -	Post Office - -	Provincial Clerk - -	December 24.
Ingram; John Edward -	Do. - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	August 13.
†Isaacson; Robert Fraser -	Record Office (England).	Clerk - -	August 4.
J.			
†James; John - -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	September 30.
vil. Jayne; Charles - -	Office of Works -	Second Assistant to the Assistant Surveyor of Works.	August 4.
†Johnson; Frederick Poulter	Do. - -	Assistant to Assistant Surveyor.	November 7.
†Johnston; Thomas - -	Civil Service Commission.	Supplementary Clerk -	September 13.
†Jones; Charles Henry -	Seamen's Registry Office.	Clerk - -	August 14.
Jones; Frank Roberts -	Post Office - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	July 19.
Jones; John - -	Do. - -	Do. - -	October 1.
†Jones; Thomas - -	Do. - -	Boy Clerk (Money Order Office).	August 21.
K.			
†Keboe; Laurence - -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	September 25.
Kellett; William Baker -	Post Office - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	September 2.
vil. Kelly; Henry Kennedy -	Mint - -	Clerk, Sydney Branch, Mint	December 12.
†Kelly; John - -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	September 25.
†Kelly; John - -	Do. - -	Do. - -	September 30.
†Kelly; Patrick - -	Do. - -	Do. - -	September 25.
Kernington; Walter - -	Post Office - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	December 20.
Kimberlin; Charles Thomas	Do. - -	Do. - -	November 24.
†King; Alexander Freeman	Do. - -	Third-class Clerk, Secretary's Office.	August 7.
†Kingston; John - -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	September 26.
†Kingston; Thomas - -	Do. - -	Do. - -	September 24.
†Kingston; Thomas - -	Do. - -	Do. - -	September 25.
†Knell; Warren Pittis -	Post Office - -	Boy Clerk (Money Order Office).	August 1.
L.			
Lane; Richard Sheriffe -	Post Office - -	Provincial Clerk - -	July 24.
Lapish; John - -	Do. - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	December 1.
†Larminie; William -	India Office - -	Clerk, Stores Branch -	August 2.
vil. Leathes; John Alfred Stanger.	Mint - -	Clerk, Sydney Branch Mint	December 12.
†Liddle; William - -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	September 23.
Lewis; Edwin Aubrey -	Post Office - -	Provincial Clerk - -	August 2.
†Lightfoot; George Shirlaw	Do. - -	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank) -	December 5.
†Ling; Thomas Ransom -	Do. - -	Do. - -	August 1.
†Longworth; Robert -	Do. - -	Do. - -	December 15.
†Lothian; Alexander James	Inland Revenue -	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes, England.	August 28.
†Lovell; William James -	Do. - -	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	December 12.
†Lowe; George - -	Do. - -	Assistant of Excise - -	September 29.
Lumley; John Savile -	Diplomatic Service	Attaché - -	November 11.
Lush; Edward - -	Post Office - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	August 21.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
†Lymbery; Kathleen -	Post Office -	Female Returner -	1872.
†Lynch; James William -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	October 13.
†Lynch; John Joseph -	Do. -	Do. -	September 30.
			September 23.
<b>M.</b>			
McAuliffe; Philip -	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	September 10.
vii. McCallum; Hugh -	Admiralty -	Dispenser -	December 24.
†McCarthy; John -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	September 24.
†McCarthy; John William -	Stationery Office -	Clerk -	December 4.
†McCarthy; Joseph -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	September 26.
†McConnell; Henry -	Do. -	Do. -	September 25.
†McDonald; James Luther -	Post Office -	Boy Clerk (Money Order Office). -	August 1.
†McFadden; William -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	October 27.
†McGurk; Edward -	Do. -	Do. -	September 31.
†McInerney; Patrick -	Do. -	Do. -	September 25.
†Mack; Alfred Isaac -	War Office -	Supplementary Clerk -	August 28.
†Macken; Patrick John -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	September 30.
†McKensie; Robert Scrimgeour -	Do. -	Do. -	October 7.
†McMahon; Peter -	Do. -	Do. -	September 24.
McQueen; John -	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	August 31.
†Madin; Charles Henry -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	September 24.
†Magee; John Herbert -	Do. -	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes, England. -	August 29.
vii. Maginty; Edward -	Convict Service -	Second-class Schoolmaster, Millbank Prison. -	December 18.
†Marshall; Lamley Arnold -	Post Office -	Third-class Clerk in Secretary's Office. -	August 7.
†Maton; Stephen -	Do. -	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank) -	December 30.
†Maunder; Edward Walter -	Admiralty -	Junior Assistant for Photographic and Spectroscopic Observations, Greenwich. -	November 4.
†Medcalf; Maria -	Post Office -	Counterwoman -	October 20.
†Meehan; John -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	September 25.
Miles; Thomas Edmund -	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	October 1.
†Miller; Alfred Heywood Scarr. -	Office of Comptroller in Bankruptcy. -	Clerk -	August 16.
Miller; James Inkerman -	Board of Trade -	Temporary Clerk in Mercantile Marine Office, Cardiff. -	July 1.
vii. Mills; Robert -	Admiralty -	Dispenser -	July 8.
†Mine; William Lamb Mitchell. -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	September 30.
†Mitchell; Arthur Henry -	Do. -	Do. -	September 25.
†Moloney; Michael -	Do. -	Do. -	September 26.
†Moore; Daniel James -	Post Office -	Boy Clerk (Money Order Office). -	August 5.
†Morris; George Joseph -	Record Office (England). -	Clerk -	August 1.
vii. Mudge; Charles -	Inland Revenue -	Clerk in Office of Special Commissioners of Income Tax (Assessment Branch). -	July 15.
†Mulholland; Richard -	Do. -	Assistant of Excise -	September 30.
Munce; William Henry -	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	September 10.
Munro; Alexander -	Do. -	Provincial Clerk -	July 19.
Murray; Abijah -	Board of Supervision (Scotland). -	Clerk -	November 6.
†Murray; George Herbert -	Foreign Office -	Do. -	July 21.
†Murray; Michael -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	September 24.
†Mussen; John Charles -	Do. -	Do. -	September 24.
<b>N.</b>			
†Nash; Henry Havelock Ashley. -	Post Office -	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank) -	December 2.
Neate; Reginald Crichton -	Board of Trade -	Temporary Clerk to Surveyor, Mercantile Marine Office, Cardiff. -	July 4.
†Neeves; Arthur -	Do. -	Supplementary Clerk -	August 22.
vii. Newth; George Samuel -	Science and Art Department. -	Provisional Lecture Assistant. -	October 15.
Noar; Walter Edward -	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	July 31.
†Nolan; Joseph -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise -	September 29.
†Norman; George Edwin -	Board of Trade -	Supplementary Clerk -	August 19.
Norwood; Alfred James Walsh. -	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	September 10.
†Nugent; James Arthur -	Civil Service Commission. -	Clerk -	August 5.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
O.			
†Oakeshott; Horace Nuttman.	Office of Comptroller in Bankruptcy.	Clerk - - - -	1873. August 16.
†O'Carroll; Jeremiah -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	September 25.
†O'Donoghue; John Joseph -	Do. - -	Do. - - - -	September 24.
†O'Keefe; Peter -	Do. - -	Do. - - - -	September 29.
†O'Keefe; Thomas -	Do. - -	Do. - - - -	September 29.
†O'Kelly; Mortimer -	Do. - -	Do. - - - -	September 24.
Oldrieve; William Thomas -	War Office -	Temporary Draftsman (Second Class).	December 4.
†O'Mahony; Jeremiah John	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise - -	September 26.
†Orchard; Jonathan -	Do. - -	Do. - - - -	September 25.
†O'Sullivan; Patrick -	Do. - -	Do. - - - -	October 28.
†Otter; Evelyn Charles	Public Works Loan Office.	Clerk - - - -	July 2.
†Owens; John -	India Office -	Book - keeper, Accounts Branch.	August 22.
P.			
Page; Charles Edward -	Post Office - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	August 13.
†Page; Edwin Finch	Do. - -	Clerk, North-western District Office, London.	September 24.
Parkinson; Thomas Bourne	Do. - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	December 20.
†Patterson; Thomas -	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise - -	September 29.
†Pattle; Thomas Reach	India Office -	Book - keeper, Accounts Branch.	August 22.
†Peake; Robert Harding	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise - -	September 30.
Peebles; John -	Education Board (Scotland).	Clerk - - - -	August 7.
Pennell; Arthur Francis	Metropolitan Police -	Registrar of Habitual Criminals.	September 25.
Perkins; Thomas -	Post Office - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	August 21.
Pettit; Arthur -	Do. - -	Do. - - - -	October 27.
Pettit; Robert George	Do. - -	Do. - - - -	December 16.
vil. Phillips; Richard	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk	July 18.
†Poole; Sarah Anne -	Post Office	Female Returner - -	November 4.
†Poulton; Henry Dunbar	India Audit Office	Junior Examiner - -	December 27.
†Power; David James	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise - -	September 24.
Pratt; Howard John	War Office -	Temporary Draftsman (Second Class).	October 23.
Q.			
†Quinn; William Henry -	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise - -	September 25.
R.			
†Ramsay; John -	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise - -	November 21.
†Randall; John Russell	Do. - -	Do. - - - -	September 24.
†Rea; William Edward	Do. - -	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes	December 12.
Reese; Charles Henry	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	August 4.
Reld; George -	Do. - -	Do. - - - -	August 18.
Richardson; John Robert	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	September 19.
†Ridges; John Bull -	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk	August 22.
†Ripley; Frederick Edwin	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise - -	September 25.
Ritchie; Arthur Wellington	War Office -	Temporary Draftsman (Second Class).	November 14.
†Ritchie; Francis William	Inland Revenue	Clerk in Solicitor and Comptroller - General's Office, Edinburgh.	August 29.
†Rivers; Edward George	Office of Works	Assistant to Assistant Surveyor.	November 10.
Rivett; Richard Gregory	Post Office. -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	December 20.
†Roberts; John William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise - -	September 25.
†Roberts; Robert Price	India Office -	Book - keeper, Accounts Branch.	August 22.
vil. Roberts; Samuel Usher	Public Works Office (Ireland).	Assistant Commissioner -	December 31.
Robinson; Henry -	Post Office - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	September 8.
Rounthwaite; John William	War Office -	Temporary Draftsman (First Class).	November 5.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Rounthwaite; Richard Septimus.	War Office -	Temporary Draftsman (Second Class).	1873. November 13.
vii. Rushton; Sarah Louisa.	Post Office -	Counterwoman -	November 14.
S.			
Sansom; Georgiana -	Post Office -	Provincial Clerk -	October 27.
†Santo; Alfred	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise -	September 24.
†Scarcliff; George William	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	August 13.
†Searry; Thomas Capel	War Office -	Temporary Draftsman (Second Class).	November 14.
†Sheahan; Timothy -	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise -	September 29.
†Sheehy; John -	Do.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes, England.	August 29.
†Shreeve; Sarah -	Post Office -	Counterwoman -	October 30.
†Shurben; Edward William	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise -	September 30.
†Sleyes; Michael	Do.	Do.	October 1.
†Simmonds; Burnham Wilson.	Do.	Do.	September 30.
†Simmons; George Henry -	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	September 12.
†Simpson; John -	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise -	September 24.
†Skelton; Jeremiah -	Do.	Do.	December 1.
vii. Skinner; Kenneth George Walrond.	Admiralty -	Dispenser -	December 13.
†Smaile; Henry Charles Waddon.	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise -	September 26.
†Smith; George -	Do.	Do.	October 31.
†Smith; John D'Irsell	Do.	Do.	September 24.
†Smith; John Robson	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	November 11.
†Smith; Joseph Ralph	Do.	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank) -	December 3.
†Somers; Miriam Harber	Do.	Female Returner -	December 15.
†Spence; Robert -	Board of Trade	Clerk in Mercantile Marine Office, North Shields.	October 22.
†Spencer; George -	Patent Office -	Clerk -	October 31.
†Spencer; Henry William	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	September 10.
†Spencer; James Faithfull	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise -	September 29.
†Stacpole; Frederick George	Do.	Do.	September 29.
†Stanley; Josiah Walter	Do.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes, England.	August 22.
†Stephens; James Henry	Do.	Assistant of Excise -	September 29.
†Stevens; James -	Do.	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes, England.	August 22.
†Stewart; Charles -	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	November 24.
†Stewart; Richard -	Do.	Do.	September 16.
†Stockham; James Augustus	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise -	September 26.
†Stockwell; Arthur -	War Office -	Temporary Clerk and Draftsman (Second Class).	November 17.
Stone; John William	Do.	Temporary Draftsman (Second Class).	November 25.
†Stoyle; William -	Post Office -	Postmaster, Crediton	August 13.
†Stubbs; Christopher -	Board of Trade	Clerk in Mercantile Marine Office, Newcastle.	November 22.
†Such; Joseph -	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise -	September 29.
†Sullivan; James Alexander	Do.	Do.	September 30.
†Sutton; Henry Charles -	Do.	Do.	September 30.
†Swanson; George -	Do.	Do.	September 25.
T.			
†Taplin; William -	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise -	September 30.
†Taylor; Georg -	Do.	Do.	September 29.
†Taylor; Henry Strutt	Do.	Do.	September 29.
†Taylor; William Campbell	Office of Comptroller in Bankruptcy.	Clerk -	August 19.
†Teare; John Wesley	Post Office -	Provincial Clerk -	October 2.
†Teggart; Moses -	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise -	September 26.
†Tennent; Andrew Wingate	Do.	Do.	September 26.
†Thomas; Cecil Henry	Probate Court (England).	Clerk -	December 16.
†Titterton; Harry -	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk -	December 12.
†Tompkins; Tom Edward	Post Office -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	August 18.
†Townsend; Thomas William	Do.	Boy Clerk (Money Order Office).	August 2.
†Travers; Robert -	Probate Court (Ireland).	Clerk -	July 11.
†Treacy; Cornelius -	Inland Revenue	Assistant of Excise -	September 29.
†Treble; Edmund John	Board of Trade	Supplementary Clerk -	September 1.
†Tucker; Robert -	Post Office -	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank) -	December 11.
†Turpin; William Gibbs	National Debt Office -	Clerk -	December 8.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
U.			
†Udny; Ernest - -	Post Office - -	Third-class Clerk in Secretary's Office.	1873. August 2.
V.			
Van Straalen; Samuel -	British Museum -	Assistant - -	October 17.
Ventom; Harry Turner -	Post Office - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	July 11.
†Vey; Alice - -	Do. - -	Female Returner - -	October 16.
Vickers; Jacob - -	Do. - -	Provincial Clerk - -	July 19.
Vickers; John Grimoldby -	Do. - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	September 12.
W.			
†Wace; Herbert - -	Colonial Office -	Ceylon Writer - -	September 22.
†Wagenrieder; Henry Charles	Public Works Loan Office.	Clerk - -	October 7.
†Wakeman; Alfred Peacock	Post Office - -	Boy Clerk (Money Order Office).	August 4.
†Walker; Robert John Hamilton.	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	October 20.
†Walks; William Robert -	Post Office - -	Clerk, Receiver and Accountant General's Office.	December 12.
†Ward; William - -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	September 26.
Watson; Hugh - -	Post Office - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	July 24.
†Watts; George Edward May	Do. - -	Boy Clerk (Money Order Office).	August 2.
Webb; John George Cecil -	Valuation Office (Ireland).	Temporary Assistant for preparation of Return of Owners of Land in Dublin.	August 5.
Welford; William - -	War Office - -	Temporary Draftsman (Second Class).	December 5.
Wells; Victor Thaddeus -	Post Office - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	November 24.
vii. West; Augusta Kadwell	Do. - -	Counterwoman - -	July 10.
†West; James Samuel -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	September 25.
†Wethered; Charles Frederick.	War Office - -	Temporary Draftsman (Second Class).	December 10.
Whalley; Thomas - -	Post Office - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	November 24.
Whitehead; John - -	Do. - -	Do. - -	December 18.
Whittall; Thomas - -	Railway Commission -	Clerk - -	October 6.
Whyte; David - -	Post Office - -	Provincial Clerk - -	December 18.
†Wilkie; John - -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	October 7.
Wilkins; Harry Josiah -	Post Office - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	July 15.
†Williams; Henry - -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	September 24.
Williams; John - -	Post Office - -	Postmaster, Oswestry -	November 17.
Wingate; Isabella - -	Do. - -	Provincial Clerk - -	July 19.
†Winter; William - -	Inland Revenue -	Clerk, Legacy Duty Office -	August 18.
†Wood; Robert William Deverell.	Post Office - -	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank) -	December 8.
Wood; William Henry -	War Office - -	Temporary Draftsman (Second Class).	December 4.
†Woodward; George - -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	September 30.
Worfolk; Isaac - -	Post Office - -	Provincial (Sorting) Clerk -	July 26.
†Wright; Charles - -	Board of Trade -	Supplementary Clerk -	August 22.
†Wright; Frederick Augustus.	Post Office - -	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank) -	December 8.
Wright; John - -	Board of Trade -	Clerk in Mercantile Marine Office, South Shields.	July 16.
†Wright; Samuel - -	Inland Revenue -	Assistant of Excise - -	September 24.
†Wright; William Henry -	Do. - -	Assistant Surveyor of Taxes, Scotland.	August 29.
†Wycherley; George -	Do. - -	Assistant of Excise - -	September 26.
Y.			
Yeomans; Norman Roger -	War Office - -	Temporary Draftsman (Second Class).	December 4.
†Young; Alfred Joseph -	Post Office - -	Boy Clerk (Savings Bank) -	August 1.



LIST of all PERSONS for whom CERTIFICATES of QUALIFICATION have been issued by the CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS under Clause VII. of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870, between 1st July 1870 and 31st December 1873.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
A.			
Agar; Joseph - -	Board of Trade -	Supplementary Clerk -	1873, March 6.
Aldridge; Edward George -	Office of Works -	Clerk - - -	1871, Jan. 7.
Anderson; Thomas -	Board of Trade -	Supplementary Clerk -	1873, March 21.
Anthony; Philip - -	Bankruptcy Court (England).	Clerk (Comptroller's Office)	— June 13.
Appell; (Dr.) Johann Wilhelm.	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Keeper - -	1872, Nov. 5.
B.			
Bagge; Matthew Lawson -	Mint (Melbourne Branch).	Junior Clerk - - -	1873, Feb. 8.
Bain; Alexander - -	Census Office (Scotland).	Superintendent - -	1871, April 14.
Bain; Peter - -	Inland Revenue -	Preventive Man - -	1871, Oct. 28.
Baldock; James Thomas	Admiralty - -	Dispenser - - -	1873, April 17.
Barrett; James - -	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Keeper - -	1872, Nov. 5.
Barry; James - -	War Office - - -	Supplementary Clerk -	— July 17.
Barton; Elizabeth -	Post Office - - -	Counterwoman - -	1873, June 2.
Bayly; Francis William	Mint - - - -	Assistant Assayer -	1870, Dec. 31.
Bennett; Charles - -	Office of Works -	Assistant to Itinerant Surveyor of Works.	1873, Aug. 4.
Bennie; James - -	Science and Art Department.	Fossil Collector - -	1872, Nov. 2.
Benson; James Bourne -	Office of Works -	Temporary Assistant to Solicitor.	1873, March 25.
Berry; William - -	Public Works Office (Ireland).	Superintendent of Works, Kingstown Harbour.	1872, Sept. 5.
Blackburn; Henry - -	Civil Service Commission.	Senior Clerk - - -	1871, March 31.
Blakely; Edward Theobald -	Board of Trade -	Supplementary Clerk -	1873, March 6.
Blanch; Ann Somerset -	Post Office - - -	Counterwoman - -	— June 3.
Bower; Henry - -	War Office - - -	Supplementary Clerk -	1872, July 17.
Brand; James - -	Exchequer and Audit Department.	Clerk - - - -	— July 26.
Branscombe; Maria -	Post Office - - -	Counterwoman - -	1873, June 2.
Broom; Russell - -	Seamen's Registry Office.	Clerk - - - -	1872, Oct. 1.
Browne; William - -	Office of Works.	Superintendent of Hampton Court Pleasure Gardens.	1873, May 2.
Bullock; Samuel - -	Board of Trade -	Supplementary Clerk -	— March 21
Burgess; (Commander) John	Emigration Office -	Junior Assistant Emigration Officer.	— April 23.
Burrows; Susannah - -	Post Office - - -	Counterwoman - -	— June 3.
Bury; Peter - - -	Board of Trade -	Supplementary Clerk -	— March 6.
C.			
Callan; John - - -	Public Works Office (Ireland).	Overseer of Vice-Regal Buildings.	1871, April 17.
Cattermole; Frederick Hamilton.	Education Office -	Assistant Clerk - -	1872, Dec. 30.
Chandler; Emily Rachel -	Post Office - - -	Counterwoman - -	1873, June 2.
Chave; Susan - -	Do. - - - -	Do. - - - -	— June 3.
Clark; Thomas - -	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Keeper - -	1872, Nov. 5.
Clatworthy; Abraham -	Seamen's Registry Office.	Clerk - - - -	— Oct. 1.
Clay; Sam - - -	War Office - - -	Assistant Inspector of Cloth, Army Clothing Department.	1873, April 14.
Cockerell; James Edward -	Seamen's Registry Office.	Clerk - - - -	1872, Oct. 1.
Coles; George - -	Admiralty - - -	Clerk, Hospital Ship "Melville," Hong Kong.	1873, Feb. 7.
Coles; Mary Bland - -	Post Office - - -	Counterwoman - -	— June 3.
Collins; William - -	Education Office -	Assistant Clerk - -	1872, Dec. 30.
Compton; Henry William	Office of Works -	Clerk - - - -	1871, Jan. 20.
Cox; Henry John William	Exchequer and Audit Department.	Do. - - - -	1872, July 26.
Craik; James - - -	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist - -	1873, Jan. 31.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Croker; John James Tripp - Croll; James -	Board of Trade - Science and Art Department.	Supplementary Clerk - Geologist -	1873, March 31. 1871, Sept. 4.
Curry; Joseph - Curtis; John Mayne -	Board of Trade - Seamen's Registry Office.	Supplementary Clerk - Clerk -	1873, May 13. 1872, Oct. 21.
Cutfield; Alfred Kennett -	Exchequer and Audit Department.	Do. -	— July 36.
<b>D.</b>			
Daly; Ellen -	Post Office -	Counterwoman -	1873, June 3.
Daly; James Frederick -	Treasury -	Clerk -	— Dec. 10.
Derby; Charles Henry -	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Keeper -	1872, Nov. 5.
Devlin; James -	War Office -	Clerk, Deputy Quartermaster-General's Office, Dublin.	— Aug. 2.
Dille; Joseph John -	Board of Trade -	Supplementary Clerk -	1873, March 6.
Dillon; Edward -	Mint -	Assistant Assayer -	1870, Dec. 31.
Dillon; Edward Emmet -	Mint (Melbourne Branch).	Junior Clerk -	1873, Feb. 8.
Douglas; James -	Inland Revenue -	Preventive Man -	1871, Oct. 28.
Drake; George Barnard -	Education Office -	Assistant Clerk -	1872, Dec. 5.
Duffin; William Edmund L'Estrange.	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist -	— Aug. 9.
Dunn; Richard -	War Office -	Temporary Schoolmaster -	1871, Nov. 6.
<b>E.</b>			
Elliot; (Commander) Robert -	Board of Trade -	Assistant Emigration Officer -	1873, June 4.
Ellis; Henry -	War Office -	Inspector of Cloth, Army Clothing Department.	1872, July 25.
Etheridge; Robert -	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist -	— Nov. 2.
Evans; Gilmore -	Railway Commission -	Registrar -	1873, Oct. 2.
<b>F.</b>			
Fellows; Frank Perks -	Admiralty -	Inspector of Yard Accounts -	1873, Dec. 30.
Ferguson; Donald -	Do. -	Foreman of Works, Portsmouth Dockyard.	— Jan. 20.
Flander; Amelia Jane -	Post Office -	Counterwoman -	— June 26.
Fowler; Murdo -	Inland Revenue -	Preventive Man -	1871, Oct. 23.
Francis; James Schreiber -	Exchequer and Audit Department.	Clerk -	1872, July 26.
Freestone; Alice -	Post Office -	Counterwoman -	1873, July 7.
Freestone; Marion Elizabeth -	Do. -	Do. -	— July 7.
French; Arthur Forster -	Mint (Sydney Branch) -	Clerk -	— Dec. 12.
Fricke; Julia Matilda -	Post Office -	Counterwoman -	— June 3.
<b>G.</b>			
Gardner; Francis William -	Seamen's Registry Office.	First-class Clerk -	1872, Oct. 21.
Gardner; James Richard -	Admiralty -	Assistant Dispenser -	— Oct. 24.
Gaunt; Joseph Butler -	Seamen's Registry Office.	Clerk -	— Oct. 1.
Gifford; George Henry -	Convict Service -	Schoolmaster -	1871, Nov. 24.
Ground; Thomas -	Education Office -	Assistant Clerk -	1873, Jan. 3.
<b>H.</b>			
Haine; Frederick William -	Board of Trade -	Supplementary Clerk -	1873, March 6.
Handcock; Charles Henry -	Exchequer and Audit Department.	Clerk -	1872, July 26.
Herdinge; Woolfield Henry Fitzhardinge.	Board of Trade -	Supplementary Clerk -	1873, March 6.
Hardman; Edward Townley -	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Geologist -	1872, Nov. 2.
Hardy; Frank -	Board of Trade -	Supplementary Clerk -	1873, April 1.
Hare; Sarah Anne -	Post Office -	Counterwoman -	— June 2.
Hawkins; Elizabeth -	Do. -	Do. -	— June 3.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Hayward; Charles -	Bankruptcy Court (England).	Clerk (Comptroller's Office)	1873, June 13.
Hayward; Charles (junior) -	Do. -	Do. -	— June 13.
Hayward; Robert -	Do. -	Do. -	— June 13.
Healey; Thomas -	Science and Art Department.	Supplementary Assistant Examiner for Science.	— Jan. 2.
Heath; Christopher Henry Edmund.	Endowed Schools Commission.	Clerk -	1871, Nov. 30.
Hervey; (Lord) Alfred	Inland Revenue	Receiver-General -	— July 7.
Holdway; George Reuben -	War Office -	Supplementary Clerk -	1872, July 17.
Hooper; Miller -	Office of Works -	Clerk -	1871, Jan. 7.
Hough; Edwin -	Board of Trade -	Supplementary Clerk -	1873, March 6.
Houghton; Robert William	Admiralty -	Dispenser -	— Jan. 8.
Howell; George -	Convict Service -	Schoolmaster -	— April 34.
Huggins; Clara Hewlett -	Post Office -	Counterwoman -	— Nov. 10.
Hughes; Richard -	Seamen's Registry Office.	Clerk -	1873, Oct. 1.
Hunt; Edward Jacobson -	War Office -	Temporary Assistant in the Chemical Department.	1871, May 25.
I.			
Innocent; Sarah Anne	Post Office -	Counterwoman -	1873, June 3.
Inwood; Hester Joyce -	Do. -	Do. -	— June 3.
J.			
Jackson; John Pim -	Convict Service -	Compounder -	1873, Oct. 11.
Jackson; Percy Edward	Seamen's Registry Office.	Clerk -	1873, April 19.
James; William Turner	Board of Trade -	Supplementary Clerk -	— April 15
Jay; Peel Cockburn Hamilton.	Seamen's Registry Office.	Clerk -	1873, Oct. 1.
Jayne; Charles -	Office of Works -	Second Assistant to the Assistant Surveyor of Works.	1873, Aug. 4.
Jennings; Alfred John	Education Office -	Assistant Clerk -	— Feb. 17.
Johnstone; Kate -	Post Office -	Counterwoman -	— June 3.
Jolliffe; Henry -	Board of Trade -	Supplementary Clerk -	— April 1.
K.			
Keeble; Charles -	Bankruptcy Court (England).	Clerk (Comptroller's Office)	1873, June 13.
Kelly; Henry Kennedy	Mint (Sydney Branch)	Clerk -	— Dec. 12.
Kelly; Lavinia Jane -	Post Office -	Counterwoman -	— June 3.
King; Alfred Charles	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Keeper -	1872, Nov. 5.
Klyne; Richard Charles	Bankruptcy Court (England).	Clerk (Comptroller's Office)	1873, June 13.
Knight; William George	Do. -	Do. -	— June 13.
Knowles; William -	Education Office -	Assistant Clerk -	1873, Dec. 5.
L.			
Larcombe; Thomas -	War Office -	Supplementary Clerk -	1872, July 17.
Laurie; Henry Alfred	Inland Revenue -	Clerk (Office of Special Commissioners of Income Tax).	1873, June 6.
Leathes; John Alfred Stanger.	Mint (Sydney Branch)	Clerk -	— Dec. 12.
Leeson; Edward -	Science and Art Department.	Fossil Collector -	1872, Nov. 2.
Lightfoot; Rebecca Harriet	Post Office -	Counterwoman -	1873, June 3.
Luff; Sarah Eliza -	Do. -	Do. -	— June 3.
Luff; William Weakford	National Debt Office -	Clerk -	1870, Sept. 6.
M.			
McCallum; Hugh -	Admiralty -	Dispenser -	1873, Dec. 24.
McIntyre; Archibald	Office of Works -	Superintendent of Victoria and Greenwich Parks.	1871, March 10.
McKenzie; Donald -	Inland Revenue -	Preventive Man -	— Oct. 23.
McKenzie; John -	Do. -	Do. -	— Oct. 23.
McLeod; Alexander -	Do. -	Do. -	— Oct. 23.
McRae; Duncan -	Do. -	Do. -	— Oct. 23.
Macconochie; Arthur	Science and Art Department.	Fossil Collector -	1872, Nov. 2.
Mackrow; Alfred Isaac	Mint -	Balance Mechanician -	— May 27.
Maginty; Edward -	Convict Service -	Second-class Schoolmaster, Millbank Prison.	1873, Dec. 18.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Mainprize; William Turley -	Exchequer and Audit Department.	Clerk - - - -	1872, July 26.
Mann; John Arthur Fletcher	War Office -	Temporary Schoolmaster, Woolwich Arsenal.	1871, Nov. 6.
Markes; Alfred Edward -	Mint - - - -	Clerk - - - -	1872, Aug. 19.
Messenger; James -	Charity Commission -	Do. - - - -	1873, June 5.
Mills; James Joseph -	Board of Trade -	Supplementary Clerk -	March 21.
Mills; Robert -	Admiralty -	Dispenser - - - -	July 8.
Milne; John -	Education Board (Scotland).	Chief Clerk - - - -	March 10.
Moffitt; John -	Seamen's Registry Office.	Clerk - - - -	1872, Oct. 1.
Morton; Ellen Jane -	Post Office - -	Counterwoman - -	1873, June 2.
Mountjoy; Richard Allin -	Seamen's Registry Office.	Clerk - - - -	1872, Oct. 1.
Mudge; Charles -	Inland Revenue -	Clerk (Office of Special Commissioners of Income Tax).	1873, July 15.
<b>H.</b>			
Neave; Mary Ann -	Post Office - -	Counterwoman - -	1873, June 3.
Newth; George Samuel	Science and Art Department.	Provisional Lecture Assistant	Oct. 15.
Newton; Richard Bullen	Do. - - - -	Assistant Naturalist -	Feb. 18.
Nicholson; Arthur Cecil	Board of Trade -	Supplementary Clerk -	March 6.
Nicolle; Joshua Mauger	Do. - - - -	Do. - - - -	March 6.
Ninnis; Howard -	Exchequer and Audit Department.	Clerk - - - -	1872, July 26.
Norrish; Samuel -	Seamen's Registry Office.	Do. - - - -	1873, April 19.
<b>P.</b>			
Payne; Albert -	Board of Trade -	Supplementary Clerk -	1873, March 21.
Peel; Charles Lennox -	Do. - - - -	First-class Clerk - -	April 9.
Perkins; Mary Ann -	Post Office - -	Counterwoman - -	June 3.
Phillips; Richard -	Board of Trade -	Supplementary Clerk -	July 18.
Pike; Francis Crawford	Do. - - - -	Do. - - - -	March 6.
Pollard; Henry Benjamin	Treasury - -	Supplementary Clerk, Solicitor's Office.	June 14.
Pope; Arthur James -	Mint - - - -	Clerk - - - -	1872, Aug. 19.
Pope; Ellen Maria -	Post Office - -	Counterwoman - -	1873, June 2.
Portch; Edwin -	Board of Trade -	Supplementary Clerk -	March 21.
Preston; Thomas -	Customs - - -	Clerk, Manchester -	1870, Oct. 7.
Pridgeon; Eliza Jane	Post Office - -	Counterwoman - -	1873, June 3.
Pullin; Joseph Shurley	Mint - - - -	Clerk - - - -	1872, Aug. 19.
<b>Q.</b>			
Quiggin; William -	Emigration Office -	Government Surveyor of Shipping.	1870, Dec. 14.
<b>R.</b>			
Ray; William Samuel -	Office of Works -	Clerk - - - -	1871, Jan. 7.
Reade; Oswald Alan -	Admiralty - -	Dispenser - - - -	1872, Nov. 30.
Redford; Edward Adolphus	Convict Service -	Compounder - - -	1871, Dec. 8.
Rhodes; Edward Hawksley	Land Revenue Record Office.	Deputy Keeper - -	1872, March 19.
Rigg; Edward -	Mint - - - -	Assistant Assayer -	1873, June 25.
Roberts; Samuel Usher	Public Works Office (Ireland).	Assistant Commissioner	Dec. 31.
Robinson; Charles -	Parliamentary Counsel, Office of.	Senior Clerk - - -	1871, June 15.
Roger; Alexander -	Office of Works -	Superintendent of Battersea and Kennington Parks.	1871, March 16.
Rositer; John -	Admiralty - -	Dispenser - - - -	1873, April 5.
Rushon; Sarah Louisa	Post Office - -	Counterwoman - -	Nov. 14.
Ryle; Mary Ann -	Do. - - - -	Do. - - - -	June 3.
<b>S.</b>			
Sandham; Henry -	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Keeper - -	1872, Nov. 5.
Sang; Edward -	Census Office (Scotland).	Superintendent - -	1871, April 14.

Name.	Department and Situation.		Date of Certificate.
	Department.	Situation.	
Saunders; Daniel -	Board of Trade -	Supplementary Clerk -	1872, March 6.
Schischkar; Caroline -	Post Office -	Counterwoman -	— June 2.
Sharland; Richard May -	Seamen's Registry Office.	Clerk -	1872, Oct. 1.
Simmons; Charles -	Bankruptcy Court (England).	Clerk (Comptroller's Office)	1872, June 12.
Sketchley; Richard Forster -	Science and Art Department.	Assistant Keeper -	1872, Nov. 5.
Skinner; Kenneth George Walrond.	Admiralty -	Dispenser -	1872, Dec. 12.
Smith; John -	Convict Service -	Schoolmaster -	1871, Nov. 24.
Spencer; John Milsted -	Board of Trade -	Supplementary Clerk -	1872, March 6.
Stanland; Mary Jane -	Post Office -	Counterwoman -	— June 2.
Stansby; Charles John -	Admiralty -	Dispenser -	— May 17.
Stevens; Helen -	Post Office -	Counterwoman -	— June 2.
Street; George -	Office of Woods -	Clerk of the Works, Windsor Great Park.	1871, June 15.
Strong; Alfred Henry -	Board of Trade -	Attorney's Clerk -	1872, Aug. 2.
Sutt; R. F. -	Royal Mint -	Temporary Chief Clerk -	1871, June 20.
T.			
Tapp; William Handyside -	Foreign Office -	Shipping Clerk, Shanghai -	1871, March 7.
Tattershall; Frederick George	Census Office (England)	Temporary Clerk -	— Aug. 25.
Thomson; John -	Office of Works -	Clerk -	— Jan. 7.
Thorpe; Tom -	Board of Trade -	Supplementary Clerk -	1872, March 6.
Tipper; Elisabeth -	Post Office -	Counterwoman -	— June 3.
Tomkinson; Samuel William	Board of Trade -	Supplementary Clerk -	— March 6.
Tovey; George Stephen -	Do. -	Do. -	— March 6.
Trollope; Charles William Annealey.	Exchequer and Audit Department.	Clerk -	1872, July 26.
Truman; Thomas -	War Office -	Inspector of Hosiery, &c., Army Clothing Department.	— Aug. 2.
U.			
Urquhart; Robert -	Inland Revenue -	Preventive Man -	1871, Oct. 28.
V.			
Van Baerle; William Hialop	Privy Seal Office -	Assistant Clerk -	1872, March 21.
Vaughan; William -	Board of Trade -	Supplementary Clerk -	— March 24.
W.			
Wallace; Robert -	Convict Prisons Department, Ireland.	Warder; Lusk Prison -	1871, Feb. 17.
Walters; Hugh -	Science and Art Department.	Fossil Collector -	1872, Nov. 2.
Waters; Arthur -	Seamen's Registry Office.	Clerk -	— Oct. 1.
Watson; Alexander Hook -	Board of Trade -	Supplementary Clerk -	1872, April 1.
Watson; James -	Inland Revenue -	Preventive Man -	1871, Oct. 28.
Watts; Philip -	Admiralty -	Draughtsman, Department of the Comptroller of the Navy.	1872, Dec. 5.
West; Augusta Kadwell -	Post Office -	Counterwoman -	1872, July 10.
Whittaker; William Henry -	Board of Trade -	Supplementary Clerk -	— March 21.
Williams; Agnes Ellen -	Post Office -	Counterwoman -	— June 2.
Williams; Edward -	Education Office -	Assistant Clerk -	1872, Dec. 30.
Wilson; Charles Wallace -	Convict Service -	Compounder -	1872, Feb. 7.
Winstanley; Henry Dyer Payne.	Board of Trade -	Supplementary Clerk -	— March 6.
Woods; Catherine -	Post Office -	Counterwoman -	— June 2.
Woods; Robert -	Registry of Deeds (Ireland).	Clerk -	— March 29.
Wreford; Francis -	Bankruptcy Court -	Clerk (Comptroller's Office)	— June 12.
Wreford; George -	Do. -	Do. -	— June 12.
Wright; James John -	Mint -	Balance Mechanician -	1871, Oct. 18.



## APPENDIX V.

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### SPECIMENS OF EXAMINATION PAPERS

#### HOME CIVIL SERVICE.

1872-73.

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[\*.\* For papers set at the Military Entrance Examinations, see Appendix VI., p. 365, and for those set at the examinations for the India Civil Service, see Appendix VII., p. 467.]

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COMPETITION, PAPERS SET AT AN OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR CLERKSHIPS IN THE HOME CIVIL SERVICE (HELD IN JUNE 1873 UNDER THE REGULATIONS NO. I. OF DECEMBER 6th, 1870.†)

TIME TABLE.

Days and Hours of Examination.	Subjects of Examination.
Tuesday, June 10th -	{ 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. English Composition. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Précis.
Wednesday, June 11th -	{ 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Mathematics. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. }
Thursday, June 12th -	{ 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Mathematics. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. }
Friday, June 13th -	{ 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. English History. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Political Economy.
Saturday, June 14th -	{ 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. *Language, Literature, and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. History of France.
Monday, June 16th -	{ 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Translation from Latin. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Translation into Latin.
Tuesday, June 17th -	{ 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. *English Language and Literature.
Wednesday, June 18th -	{ 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Political Economy. 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Translation from and into 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Greek.
Thursday, June 19th -	{ 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Language, Literature, and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. History of Greece.
Friday, June 20th -	{ 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Language, Literature, and History of Rome.
Saturday, June 21st -	{ 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. *Electricity and Magnetism. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. }
Monday, June 23rd -	{ 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. *Geology and Mineralogy. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. }
Tuesday, June 24th -	{ 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Moral Sciences. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. }
Wednesday, June 25th -	{ 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. *German Language, &c. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. }
Thursday, June 26th -	{ 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. *Chemistry. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. }
Friday, June 27th -	{ 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. *Zoology. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. }
Saturday, June 28th -	{ 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. *Practical Chemistry. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. }
Monday, June 30th -	{ 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Jurisprudence. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. }
Tuesday, July 1st -	{ 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. *Botany. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. }
	{ 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. *Italian Language, &c. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. }

\* In these subjects there will be an oral examination, the time and place of which will be notified to the candidates who take them up.

† See regulations printed at p. 21.



## NOTICES.

COMPETITION,  
SCHEME I.  
June 1873.

1. Every Candidate is required to present himself punctually at the times specified in the Time Table.
2. No Candidate can be allowed to quit the Examination Room until he has given up the Paper on which he is engaged.
3. Candidates are required to write their Names at the top of every sheet of paper which they use.
4. Any Candidate who is dissatisfied with the pens, ink, or paper supplied to him is requested to apply to one of the Examiners; but those who are accustomed to use any particular kind of pen are recommended to bring it with them.
5. Cases having occurred in which Candidates under examination have been detected in attempting to use books and manuscripts which they had brought with them for their assistance, the Civil Service Commissioners think it right to give notice that they will regard any offence of this description, committed either in the Examination Room or elsewhere during the hours of examination, as affecting the moral character of the Candidate, and as rendering it necessary that his certificate should be refused.  
Any Candidate copying from the papers of another, or permitting his own papers to be copied, or receiving or giving assistance of any description, will expose himself to the same penalty.
6. The result of the Examination will be communicated to each Candidate by letter from this Office.

Civil Service Commission.  
June 1873.

## SUBJECTS FOR ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Tuesday, 10th June 1873.. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

*In this exercise attention should be paid to handwriting, spelling, punctuation, grammar, and style.*

- I. The use and abuse of Fiction as an Instrument of Education ;  
or
- II. Illustrate from History the advantages or disadvantages of Government by Party ;  
or
- III. Selecting any one of the following countries, viz., Russia, Egypt, Brazil, Scotland, show how its history has been influenced by its geographical position and physical features.

*One subject only to be attempted.*

COMPETITION,  
SCHEME I.  
June 1873.

# PRÉCIS.

10th June 1873. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

*Having read the accompanying Correspondence—*

1. *Make a short Abstract, Schedule, or Docket of the several letters and other papers.*
2. *Draw up a Memorandum or Précis, i.e., a brief and clear statement of what passed, not letter by letter, but in the form of a narrative.*

## DIRECTIONS.

- (1) The object of the Abstract, Schedule, or Docket is to serve as an Index. It should contain the date of each letter; the names of the persons by whom and to whom it is written; and, *in as few words as possible*, the subject of it. The merits of such an Abstract are (1) to give the really important point or points of each letter, omitting everything else; (2) to do this briefly; (3) distinctly; and (4) in such a form as readily to catch the eye.
- (2) The object of the Memorandum or Précis, *which should be, not letter by letter, but in the form of a narrative*, is that any one who had not time to read the original letters might, by reading the Précis, be put in possession of all the leading features of what passed. The merits of such a Précis are—(1) to contain all that is important in the Correspondence, and nothing that is unimportant; (2) to present this in a consecutive and readable shape, expressed as distinctly as possible; (3) to be as brief as is compatible with completeness and distinctness.

*Brevity should be particularly studied.*

*The Abstract should occupy 1 or 2 pages only, or 3 at the most.*

*The Précis about 2 pages, or 3 at the most, of ordinary handwriting.*

## CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING CENTRAL ASIA.

### No. 1.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Sir A. Buchanan.*

SIR,

Foreign Office, March 27, 1869.

I HAVE lately, and on more than one occasion, spoken to Baron Brunnow respecting Central Asia, and the rapid advance of the Russian troops towards the frontier. I have done so in a friendly tone, stating that I had no complaint to make on the part of her Majesty's Government, who felt neither suspicion nor alarm, as they had often received satisfactory assurances concerning the policy of Russia in those regions, and were strong enough in India to repel all aggression; but that these feelings, as his Excellency must be well aware, were not generally shared either by the British or the Indian public; and it was highly desirable, with reference to the friendly relations with Russia, which we were so desirous to maintain, that this uneasiness should be allayed.

The language of Baron Brunnow on such occasions has always been positive as to the desire of his Government to restrict rather than to

extend the possessions of Russia southwards in Central Asia; and speaking, as he said, with full knowledge of the policy of his Government, he has affirmed that no onward movement disquieting to India need be apprehended.

I have expressed my opinion that abstinence from aggression would on every account promote the true interests of Russia, whose territorial possessions needed no aggrandizement; and if the giving effect to this policy depended upon the Russian Government alone, I should not doubt its being maintained; but I was sure, judging from our own Indian experience, that such would not be the case, and that Russia would find the same difficulty that England had experienced in controlling its own power when exercised at so great a distance from the seat of Government, as to make reference home almost a matter of impossibility; there was always some frontier to be improved, some broken engagement to be repaired, some faithless ally to be punished; and plausible reasons were seldom wanting for the acquisition of territory, which the Home Government never thought it expedient to reject, and could not therefore condemn the motives or the means by which it had been acquired. Such, in the main, had caused the extension of our Indian Empire: and there was reason to apprehend that such was the course into which Russia, however unwillingly, was about to be drawn.

Unless stringent precautions were adopted, we should find before long that some aspiring Russian General had entered into communication with some restless or malcontent Indian Prince, and that intrigues were rife, and disturbing the Indian population on the frontiers, against which Her Majesty's Government would have a right to remonstrate with Russia; and it was in order to prevent such a state of things, which might endanger the good understanding which now existed not only on this, but on all other questions between England and Russia, that I earnestly recommended the recognition of some territory as neutral between the possessions of England and Russia, which should be the limit of those possessions, and be scrupulously respected by both Powers.

Baron Brunnow appeared to think that this would be a desirable arrangement, and promised to make a report of my suggestion to his Government.

His Excellency called upon me this morning, and had the goodness to leave in my hands the copy, herewith enclosed, of a letter from Prince Gortchakow, giving a positive assurance that Afghanistan would be considered as entirely beyond the sphere in which Russia might be called upon to exercise her influence.

In thanking Baron Brunnow for this communication, I assured him that the views of Her Majesty's Government were in unison with those of Prince Gortchakow; but that I was not sufficiently informed on the subject at once to express an opinion as to whether Afghanistan would fulfil the conditions and circumstances of a neutral territory between the two Powers, such as it seemed desirable to establish.

It is right I should mention, that a few days ago Baron Brunnow informed me that an Afghan, of some mark and standing, had applied for protection to the Russian Minister at Tehran, who had been ordered by the Emperor to refuse it, as Afghanistan was beyond the limits of Russian influence.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

P.S.—Your Excellency will read this despatch to Prince Gortchakow.

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Enclosure in No. 1.

*Prince Gortchakow to Baron Brunnow.*

(Translation.)

MY DEAR BARON,

St. Petersburg, February 24,  
March 7, 1869.

IT was with real pleasure that I read the report of your conversation with Lord Clarendon upon the subject of our common interests in Central Asia. It bore the stamp of the same elevation of thought, the same straightforward dealing, as characterized the confidential interview which we had during our holidays last year. It was most satisfactory to the Emperor.

The idea expressed by Lord Clarendon of keeping a zone between the possessions of the two Empires in Asia, to preserve them from any contact, has always been shared by our august Master. You may assure Lord Clarendon that nothing could better suit the views of the Emperor.

We are convinced that English statesmen have no longer any doubt on this point, but at the same time we are aware that the mass of the public, influenced rather by instinct and prejudice, are as yet far from being freed from their apprehensions.

I am not now speaking of the old prejudices respecting the British possessions in India. It is evident that there is now not a single civilized State in the whole world which would not prefer seeing those countries under the enlightened rule which extends to them well-being and progress to seeing them fall back into a state of anarchy and barbarism. Enough, then, of those phantoms of another age which should vanish before our modern lights.

As to the zone which separates the Asiatic possessions of the two countries, and in which their respective influences might eventually clash, it is plain enough that both Powers are in identically the same position. For both Governments the possible advantages of an extension of territory diminish in proportion to the distance, and in all annexation there is a limit imposed by nature, beyond which any advance will lead to difficulties, and even to danger.

We have done full justice to the profound wisdom of the arguments brought forward by Sir J. Lawrence in favour of a policy of abstention with regard to Afghanistan. For our part, we feel no apprehension as to the ambitious projects of England in Central Asia, and we have a right to expect the same confidence to be shown in our good sense.

But mutual distrust may have power to cloud the judgment.

It is in this alone that lies the danger of any future collision between the two countries; and, accordingly, we cannot but congratulate Lord Clarendon on his idea of avoiding the danger by the exchange of friendly explanations.

You may then, my dear Baron, repeat to Her Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State the positive assurance that His Imperial Majesty looks upon Afghanistan as completely outside the sphere within which Russia may be called upon to exercise her influence. No intervention or interference whatever, opposed to the independence of that State, enters into his intentions.

If the Cabinet of London is, as we hope, animated by the same convictions, the wishes of Lord Clarendon would be realized: our respective possessions in Asia would be separated by an independent zone which would preserve them from any immediate contact, and the two countries could, in all security, devote themselves to the accomplishment of their mission of civilization, each in her natural sphere, even lending, it may be, one to the other that assistance which is the

natural consequence in our days of the universal diffusion of intelligence and progress.

Believe, &c.  
(Signed) GORTCHAKOW.

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No. 2.

*Mr. Rumbold to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 12.)*

MY LORD,

St. Petersburg, April 6, 1869.

I YESTERDAY read your Lordship's despatch of the 27th ultimo to Prince Gortchakow. The Chancellor listened to it very attentively, and with evident satisfaction. He said that Baron Brunnow had correctly described the Imperial Government as desirous to restrict rather than to extend the possessions of Russia southwards in Central Asia. He admitted the possibility of Russia being drawn into a course similar to that which had caused the extension of our Indian Empire, but, as regarded the danger of some aspiring Russian general entering into communication with any Indian malcontents, I was to tell your Lordship that Russian generals were well disciplined. But he quite agreed with your Lordship as to the policy of placing some territory between the possessions of the two empires which should be considered as neutral, and your Lordship having first suggested Afghanistan as that territory, he had adopted that suggestion. Besides, the geographical position of Afghanistan pointed it out for that purpose. I told Prince Gortchakow that your Lordship was not yet sufficiently informed as to whether that country would fulfil all the conditions required, but that you were very much gratified by the way in which he had treated the question and would shortly communicate to him your further views upon it. Prince Gortchakow seemed to derive great satisfaction from your Lordship's recognition of the good understanding between England and Russia.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HORACE RUMBOLD.

No. 3.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Rumbold.*

SIR,

Foreign Office, April 17, 1869.

At my request Baron Brunnow had the goodness to call at this office yesterday, in order that we might discuss together the proposal made by Prince Gortchakow that Afghanistan should be considered as a neutral territory between the British and Russian territories.

In the name of my colleagues and myself, I requested his Excellency to convey to his Government our thanks for the friendly feelings on the part of Russia that had dictated the communication; and I said we could give no better proof of our confidence in the sincerity of those feelings, and of the desire that no cause for misunderstanding should exist between the two Governments in Asia than by suggesting a somewhat different arrangement to that which had been proposed by Prince Gortchakow.

I then stated that the Secretary of State for India, having consulted those members of his council who were well acquainted with the countries in question, had arrived at a decided opinion that Afghanistan

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would not fulfil those conditions of a neutral territory that it was the object of the two Governments to establish, as the frontiers were ill defined ; and if the Russian forces advanced to those frontiers, disputes with the chiefs on the border would sooner or later but infallibly ensue, and Russia might be compelled, however unwillingly, to disregard the arrangement she had entered into, and it was therefore thought advisable to propose that the Upper Oxus, which was south of Bokhara, should be the boundary line which neither power should permit their forces to cross. This I said would leave a large tract of country, apparently desert and marked on the map\* before us as belonging to the Khan of Khiva, between Afghanistan and the territory already acquired by Russia, and, if agreed to, would, it might be hoped, remove all fear of future dissension.

Baron Brunnow, whose tone was very friendly and who seemed most desirous to promote an amicable arrangement, said he had no powers to assent to what I had proposed, and could only undertake to make it known to his Government with the reasons I had urged in recommendation of its adoption. His Excellency observed, however, that Khiva was south of the Oxus, and if the Khan came to understand that his country, being regarded as neutral, had nothing to fear from Russian invasion, he might become extremely troublesome, and the Russian Government could hardly be expected to enter into any engagement that would preclude them from chastising the Khan for the offences he might commit.

I assured his Excellency that Her Majesty's Government had no wish that Russia should enter into any engagement that might be injurious to her interests, and should the necessity arrive for punishing the Khan on his own territory, we should rely upon the honour of Russia, as soon as she had obtained reparation, again to revert to the arrangement, should she have assented to it, and consider the Upper Oxus as the boundary which was not to be passed.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) CLARENDON.

#### No. 4.

*Mr. Rumbold to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received, May 17.)*

(Extract.)

St. Petersburg, May 10, 1869.

I LOST no time after the arrival of the messenger Hare on the 2nd instant in seeking to obtain an interview with Prince Gortchakov, with the view of pointing out to his Excellency that, in your Lordship's opinion, it seemed very important the two Governments should come to an understanding about Central Asia, and should decide something as soon as possible, since it appeared that some bitter feeling might be excited upon the subject in both countries, which would render negotiation more difficult.

When I called at the Foreign Office the Chancellor was unwell and unable to transact any business, and I therefore asked to see the Assistant Minister, M. de Westmann. I had just begun to unfold to his Excellency the object of my visit, when he stopped me short, saying this was a very important matter, and he would prefer my discussing it with the Prince. I then inquired of his Excellency when he thought

\* Weller's Map of Persia, Afghanistan, and Beloochistan, published by Phillips and Son, 32, Fleet Street.

the Prince would be able to see me. M. de Westmann thought his Excellency might receive me on Wednesday the 5th, and he undertook meanwhile to announce the object of my visit.

On calling at the Foreign Office on Wednesday, I was informed the Prince was still suffering from indisposition, and his physician came down to tell me it was impossible for his Excellency to see anybody.

On Friday the 7th, I paid M. de Westmann another visit, and after expressing my regret at having to trouble him again, explained to him your Lordship's views respecting the policy of soon coming to some understanding in the affairs of Central Asia. I added the arguments contained in your Lordship's despatch respecting the line of the Upper Oxus, and I took care to dwell on the great satisfaction Her Majesty's Government had all along derived from the loyal and friendly attitude of the Imperial Government in this question, and from the conciliatory language held by the Russian ambassador in London. M. de Westmann took rough notes of what I said to him, and promised to report the substance of my communication (which, he said, in all points agreed with the reports received from Baron Brunnow) to the Chancellor of the Empire, who would probably soon be able to receive me. He made only one remark, to the effect that the fears shown in this question had been raised by the Government of India. I begged to be allowed to differ from him as regarded the heads of that Government, for Lord Lawrence had certainly never expressed any exaggerated fears on the subject. It seemed to me, I added, that the two Governments were mutually convinced that no hostile designs were harboured on either side, and, as far as we were concerned, we had so strong a position in India that we could entertain no fears. Besides, the Imperial Government had shown such friendly feelings that any danger apprehended in that quarter by the timid could be nothing but a phantom. "A phantom, indeed," said M. de Westmann, "even if man were wicked enough to entertain such designs, nature is there to stop him."

The same evening I received a note from M. de Westmann, requesting me to call on him at the Foreign Office the following day. On my obeying the summons, his Excellency told me he was desired by Prince Gortchakow to say that instructions had been sent to Baron Brunnow several days ago, the receipt of which had already been acknowledged by telegraph, and that the question would therefore be treated in London.

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#### No. 5.

*Sir A. Buchanan to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received, August 2.)*

(Extract.)

St. Petersburg, July 26, 1869.

ON my arrival here I intimated to M. de Westmann that, although I felt it would be indiscreet to request an audience of the Emperor during the few days which would elapse before his departure for the Crimea, I should gladly avail myself of an opportunity should one occur, to present the compliments of the Queen to His Majesty, and to give him such information as I had obtained in conversations with your Lordship, as to the opinions of Her Majesty's Government upon the affairs of Central Asia.

The Emperor having consequently been pleased to suggest that I should attend the cavalry manœuvres to take place at Krasnoe Selo on the 22d instant, I proceeded there on that day, and joined his Majesty's staff. After the troops had been formed and ordered to advance, the

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Emperor sent for me, and I had the honour of riding beside him for some time; but as His Majesty was occupied in directing the movements of a large body of cavalry and artillery who were advancing behind us, our conversation was not carried on under the most favourable circumstances.

After I had delivered to His Majesty a complimentary message from the Queen, he expressed a hope that I had also brought him good news on the question of Central Asia. I answered that His Majesty must be already acquainted with the language held on that subject in the House of Commons by Her Majesty's Government; and from what your Lordship had stated to me in a recent conversation, I could also assure him, that Her Majesty's Government and the Government of India looked upon the events which had recently taken place in Central Asia without any feelings of distrust or apprehension, and that they would neither take measures themselves, nor sanction intrigues on the part of others, of a nature to disturb the tranquillity of the provinces now occupied by Russia. His Majesty said he was convinced of the friendly feelings of the Government of the Queen, but he had less confidence in the policy of the Government of India, where he feared there was a disposition to encourage the ambitious views of the Emir of Cabul, who is said to contemplate the conquest of Bokhara. I answered that Her Majesty's Government could not reasonably deny to Shere Ali a right to re-establish his authority over the provinces which had acknowledged the sovereignty of his father, but that I did not believe the Emir had aggressive intentions against Bokhara, and I was at all events certain that no enterprise of the kind on his part would be encouraged by the Government of India; and I begged His Majesty to believe that the Government of India was now under the immediate control of the Government of the Queen, without whose sanction the Viceroy could take no important resolution affecting the policy of Great Britain towards other States. The Emperor said such an assurance on my part tranquillised him (*"ce que vous me dites me tranquillise"*), as very unsatisfactory rumours had reached him as to the views of the Government of India, and the intentions of Shere Ali. I then went on to say, that as long as things remain as they are, the good understanding which happily exists between the two Governments cannot be disturbed; but His Majesty should remember that the number of persons in England is very great who are directly and personally interested in the prosperity and tranquillity of India, and that, in the event of a conflict between Russia and Afghanistan, or of the entrance of Russian troops into provinces bordering on India, the fears of these persons might be worked upon by the party of action in India, and public opinion become so excited that Her Majesty's Government might be obliged to take measures to satisfy it entirely inconsistent with the views they at present entertain. I said that His Majesty was doubtless aware of the extreme sensitiveness of persons whose interests are affected by political eventualities, and he could appreciate the influence which the apprehensions of such persons might have on public opinion in England.

The Emperor answered that he quite understood this, and that it was only natural, but there was no probability of any event occurring to create such a state of feeling as that to which I had alluded, for I must know that he had no ambitious views, and that he had been drawn by circumstances (*"que nous avons été entraînés"*) further than he had wished into Central Asia, and as I said that Her Majesty's Government were perfectly satisfied as to how past events had occurred, and that the future alone could cause them anxiety, he trusted no new complications would arise, though an irruption of Khivans into the Government of



Orenburg had recently taken place, and such incidents could not be permitted.

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As the movements of the troops appeared to call more and more for His Majesty's attention, I did not attempt to continue the conversation, and fell back among the officers of his staff.

## No. 6.

*Sir A. Buchanan to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received, August 2.)*

(Extract.)

St. Petersburg, July 28, 1869.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 26th instant, reporting a conversation with the Emperor on the affairs of Central Asia, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I had previously an interview with M. de Westmann, in which I held similar language to his Excellency on that subject. I found him, equally with the Emperor, under a strong impression that the Government of India might not act towards Russia in the friendly spirit with which the Russian Government believe that of Her Majesty to be animated, and he said that, while he had expressed to the Emperor at his last interview with His Majesty entire confidence in the desire of Her Majesty's Government to follow out the policy enunciated in the late debate in the House of Commons, he feared that the Government of India could not divest itself of mistrust of Russia, and of a disposition to create embarrassments to her in her recently acquired provinces. I answered that I quite agreed with him that, if any circumstances should occur to disturb the present good understanding of the two Governments, it could only come from the unauthorized action of officers on the frontiers, but he might rest assured that the officers of the Government of India would not be the offending parties. It might be true that, when a despatch from England to India was three months in reaching its destination, the local authorities had frequently acted on their own responsibility, and committed the Government at home to measures of which they did not entirely approve, but these times had passed away, and, through steam-packets and the electric telegraph, India was now practically governed from England; and even in distant China no officer would be permitted to commit the Queen's Government to any serious course of action without instructions from home. Russia had therefore, nothing to fear from the initiative of British authorities; but I said the events of the last two years did not inspire me with great confidence in the moderation of the Russian officers employed in Central Asia, and imprudent proceedings on their part, notwithstanding the most friendly intentions of Her Majesty's Government, might occasion the most serious evils, for if Russian troops were to enter Afghanistan or the provinces contiguous to India, a cry for defensive measures, which would find an echo in every town in England, might excite public opinion to a degree which would force the Government into a policy of antagonism to Russia, which it is their anxious desire to avoid. I said that Prince Gortchakow once said to me that he had observed to your Lordship, when he met you last summer in Germany, that, though a Constitutional Government must act in conformity with public opinion, a constitutional statesman should be able to direct that opinion, and I hoped, therefore, his Excellency would now appreciate how much had been done by Her Majesty's Government to promote moderate views in England with respect to the progress of Russia in Central Asia; but there might nevertheless, be a point beyond which exaggerated and unreasonable apprehensions,

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among persons interested in the tranquillity of India, as to the possible consequences of a further advance of Russian troops towards the East, would oblige the Government to modify the policy under which they are at present acting.

M. de Westmann did not deny that there might be Russian officers in Central Asia on whose prudence no reliance was to be placed, but he said the difficulty of organizing the administration and of maintaining tranquillity in the countries already acquired by Russia would give sufficient occupation to the officers entrusted with that duty for many years to come. Indeed, he said, at the present moment, the whole country is so unsettled from the recent revolt of the Kirghize, instigated, it is said, by the Khans of Khiva and Bokhara, that it had been doubtful whether General Kaufmann might not have been obliged to endeavour to reach Tashkend by way of Siberia, and though he had finally decided on proceeding by the direct route, no information had been received from him since he left Orenburg.

With respect to Shere Ali, his Excellency said, if he were cautioned to abstain from engaging in hostile measures or intrigues against Russia, and made clearly to understand that his doing so would meet with the disapproval of Her Majesty's Government, there could be no risk of collisions arising between him and the Russian authorities.

I answered that Her Majesty's Government, of course, could not deny a right to Shere Ali to re-establish his authority in all the districts which had acknowledged the sovereignty of his father, but he must know that it would be folly on his part to provoke the hostility of Russia by interfering in the affairs of Bokhara; and I also felt assured that, if he were disposed to adopt such an imprudent course, he would be dissuaded from doing so by the Government of India.

Our conversation ended by M. de Westmann reminding me of the satisfactory results which had been obtained by a good understanding between England and Russia with respect to the affairs of Persia, and by his expressing a hope that a cordial understanding between the two Governments as to those of Central Asia might be attended with the same advantages; but your Lordship may not perhaps see any analogy in the two cases.

#### No. 7.

#### *The Earl of Clarendon to Sir A. Buchanan.*

(Extract.)

Wiesbaden, September 3, 1869.

PRINCE GORTCHAKOW, who is at Baden, having expressed a desire to see me, I went yesterday to Heidelberg for the purpose of meeting his Excellency, and I now propose to place on record such matters of importance as were discussed between us.

The conversation began by Prince Gortchakow, saying, that we might congratulate ourselves upon England and Russia having now no interests that were antagonistic to each other, and that there was no question in any part of the world upon which the two Powers might not cordially act together.

I said it gave me great pleasure to concur with his Excellency, but there was one part of the world, viz., Central Asia, where a difference between the two Governments might arise, and upon which it was important to arrive at a clear understanding.

Prince Gortchakow agreed, and said he was glad I had at once alluded to the subject, because he could assure me that we had no cause for apprehension, as the Emperor considered, and he entirely shared

His Majesty's opinion, that extension of territory was extension of weakness, and that Russia had no intention of going further south.

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It was satisfactory, I replied, to learn that the Emperor had arrived at such a sound conclusion respecting the interests of Russia, but that when I considered the rapid advances of Russia and her great organization of territory within the last five years, it was impossible to doubt that her army had been impelled forward either by direct orders from St. Petersburg, or by the ambition of generals in disregard of the pacific intentions of the Emperor.

I pointed out the various acquisitions of Russia, and the dates at which they were made, adding that, Russia being now in possession of Samarkand, Bokhara was completely in her power, to which his Excellency assented; and that the next step onwards would probably be to Balkh, which could be of no use to Russia except for purposes of aggression; and that on the Hindoo Koosh the British possessions might be viewed as a traveller on the summit of the Simplon might survey the plains of Italy, and that measures for our own protection might then become necessary. As regarded apprehensions of invasion, however, we had none, as it was impossible for a Russian army of 50,000 men to cross that mountainous country at a vast distance from its basis of operations in order to meet, not the semi-barbarian hordes that had been easily conquered in Central Asia, but a regular army as numerous and well organized as the Russian with all its recourses at hand—the only apprehension we had was, I continued, that the nearer approach of the Russians, and intrigues with native chiefs, might keep the Indian mind in a ferment and entail upon us much trouble and expense, all of which would be avoided by a clear understanding with the Russian Government, by which a neutral ground between the possessions of the two countries might be established. We well knew, I added, from our own experience, how difficult it was from a great distance to control the ambition of military commanders, but it seemed to me that, if the Emperor's favours were bestowed on the generals who laboured to civilize the territory already acquired, and that His Majesty's displeasure was clearly manifested to those who sought to extend that territory, the desired object might with ease be attained.

Prince Gortchakow replied that he could take no exception to anything I had said, and particularly with regard to the military commanders, who had all exceeded their instructions in the hope of gaining distinction, and who consequently one after the other had been recalled; and he made special allusion to General Chernaieff, whose talents and bravery were remarkable; but his Excellency said that nothing need be feared on the part of General Kaufmann, who now commanded in Turkestan, and who had already gained every honour that a Russian General could aspire to, and who had been sent to Turkestan with instructions almost identical with those which I had indicated.

Prince Gortchakow then proceeded to say that I was right in thinking that Bokhara might at any moment be taken, because it depended for its supply of water upon Samarkand, which was in the possession of Russia, but that it was the intention of the Emperor not to retain Samarkand, and he could give no better proof of His Majesty's determination not to proceed further southwards; certain arrangements had to be made and were not yet completed with the Emir of Bokhara. It was the intention, however, of the Russian Government to demand 1,000,000 roubles for the expenses of the war, and to allow ample time for payment, about which no difficulty was anticipated, as the revenue of Samarkand was 300,000 roubles per annum.

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I then alluded to a misapprehension which I believed to exist in his Excellency's mind respecting the assistance given to Shere Ali by England with intentions hostile to Russia, and I explained that the policy was not of recent date and had originated with Lord Lawrence, that it had no reference to the advances of Russia in Central Asia, and had solely for its object to enable Shere Ali to maintain that order in Afghanistan which was of importance to the neighbouring possessions of Great Britain.

I then told Prince Gortchakow that, since I left England, I had received the copy of a letter from the Governor-General in Council, stating that nothing had occurred which could justify a belief that the Ameer entertained any aggressive intentions on neighbouring states, or for a military advance beyond his own frontier in any direction whatever; and that, should he ever display such intentions, it would be the duty of the Indian Government strongly to remonstrate against a course so dangerous to himself and so contrary to the course of policy which was inculcated at Umballa, and which he assured the Governor-General he was anxious to pursue.

Prince Gortchakow declared that this was quite sufficient and most satisfactory, and that he should have great pleasure in forthwith reporting it to the Emperor.

I next alluded to the Oxus as forming the most desirable line of demarcation for a neutral ground between the Russian and British possessions, but Prince Gortchakow expressed a hope that I should not press it as a portion of country south of the Oxus was claimed by the Emir of Bokhara; and, as it might lead to differences between the Russian and English Governments, he preferred that Afghanistan should be looked upon as constituting the neutral ground which it was expedient to establish.

I remarked upon this that the frontier of Afghanistan was ill defined, and that the Emir might attempt to bring under subjection the different Khanates which had formerly belonged to Afghanistan, and which I believe were now considered by Russia to be quite independent.

To this Prince Gortchakow replied that the Emir was at perfect liberty to do so, and that no complaint would be made provided he did not attack the Emir of Bokhara or pursue a course of policy that might reasonably be considered aggressive against Russia.

I then adverted to the prohibitory policy in commercial matters that Russia was said to have adopted, and upon that point I said his Excellency must be aware that the British public would be very sensitive. Prince Gortchakow replied that Russian trade, and particularly the trade in tea from Kiakta, must be protected; but he agreed with me that a prohibitory tariff was untenable, and that the differential duty upon the teas of Assam ought not to exceed that which would cover the additional cost of transport for a distance which I believe is at least 1,500 versts.

Prince Gortchakow said that he should be glad to have the whole subject discussed with the Minister of Commerce by Mr. Forsyth, of whom he spoke highly, and whom he had invited to come to St. Petersburg in October. He said he should endeavour to procure an audience for Mr. Forsyth with the Emperor, in order that he should be the bearer to the Indian Government of His Majesty's friendly and pacific assurances.

In conclusion, I asked leave to correct an error which appeared to exist at St. Petersburg respecting Mr. Gladstone's speech in a recent debate in the House of Commons on Central Asia. Mr. Gladstone was supposed to have said that Russia was unwilling to define what should

be considered as a neutral ground, whereas Mr. Gladstone had stated that, although the question was not without difficulties, and had therefore, not been definitively settled, yet there was on both sides an amicable willingness and desire to attain the end. Prince Gortchakow assured me that he did not share the impression which had been conveyed to your Excellency, and that to the best of his recollection, my report of Mr. Gladstone's speech was perfectly correct.

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No. 8.

*Sir A. Buchanan to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received, November 8.)*

(Extract.)

St. Petersburg, November 2, 1869.

PRINCE GORTCHAKOW read to me yesterday that part of his report to the Emperor of his conversation with your Lordship at Heidelberg, which relates to Central Asia, and nothing could be more satisfactory than the spirit in which it was written, and the manner in which his Excellency has reported to his Sovereign the language he had held to your Lordship respecting the policy of Russia in Central Asia, and your observations to him on that subject.

The Emperor appears to have been gratified by what you said of the subordination of the Government of India to Her Majesty's Government at home.

With respect to Samarkand, Prince Gortchakow states in this report that he had assured your Lordship of the desire of the Emperor to restore it to Bokhara, but that there was some difficulty in ascertaining how this could be done without a loss of dignity and without obtaining guarantees for the welfare of the populations which had accepted the sovereignty of Russia, and this object ("tâche") General Kaufmann is instructed to accomplish.

His Excellency then spoke to me of a conversation which he had a few days previously with Mr. Douglas Forsyth respecting the influence that might be exercised by the Governments of India and Russia on the Asiatic States on their frontiers, and in which he had observed to Mr. Forsyth that as the Government of India paid money to the ruler of Afghanistan, while that of Russia was exacting a war indemnity from the Khan of Bokhara, the influence of the former should be greater at Cabul and more should be expected from it than from that of the latter at Bokhara. The case was different, however, he said, at Kokand, and there, he felt assured, the advice of Russia, to live in peace with their neighbours, would be followed.

He then said that Mr. Forsyth had also spoken to him of the expediency of establishing friendly relations with Kashgaria and the Government of the Atilagh Ghazee, but he said though that ruler might have established a Government *de facto*, Russia had treaties with China and could not enter into diplomatic relations with a successful insurgent against the authority of the Chinese Emperor.

I answered that the Government of India were, of course, aware that the territories of the Atilagh Ghazee had formed a part of the Empire of China, but that, finding a new state on their immediate frontier, they could not ignore its existence or deter their subjects from trading with it, and that the only difficulty apparently which its ruler made to opening his territories to Russian as well as to the English trade, arose from a doubt of the feelings entertained towards him.

His Excellency replied that the Atilagh Ghazee had nothing to fear from Russia, but as the Government have no relations with him, and the

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Government of India appear to have dealings with him, "you can assure him on my authority that Russia has no hostile intentions towards him or any desire to make conquests in his territories."

### No. 9.

*Sir A. Buchanan to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received, December 6.)*

MY LORD,

St. Petersburg, December 1, 1869.

I SPOKE to Prince Gortchakow yesterday of the alleged intention of the Russian Government to dispatch a military expedition to Khiva, and he denied positively the existence of any such intention, repeating what he had formerly stated as to the proposed establishment of a factory protected by a small garrison at Krasnovodsk, for the purpose of at once opening a shorter commercial route to Central Asia, and of acting as a warning to the Khan of Khiva, that he is within reach of punishment if he renews his intrigues among the Kirghize; but unless such provocation is given there is no idea, his Excellency said, of going to war with him and much less of occupying his country, the possession of which would only be an embarrassment to the Government. In support of this statement also, he read a dispatch to the same effect which he had written to Baron Brunnow. I said that I was glad to receive such a declaration, as an attack on Khiva had been spoken of by the Russian newspapers as a certain eventuality, and reports in confirmation of such a belief had been received by Her Majesty's Government from Persia and other sources.

His Excellency then observed that I might feel assured he would never consent to an extension of the territory of the Empire, and that the Emperor even wished to withdraw from the advanced position already occupied in Bokhara. I answered, that I hoped he would maintain his present opinion on this subject with more firmness than when some years ago he considered Chemkend a good frontier, and he repeated, in reply, what he formerly said of the force of circumstances having at that time obliged the Government to annex territory beyond the limit they desired. I expressed a hope also that the Emperor's intention, to which he had referred, of retiring from Samarkand would be carried out, as such a measure would have a powerful influence in promoting tranquillity in Central Asia, but when I pressed him for an answer on this point, he spoke of the necessity of first obtaining guarantees against aggression in future from Bokhara, adding that he hoped, as the Bokhara Envoy now here had convinced himself of the power of Russia, and of her desire to live on friendly terms with the Ameer, that a satisfactory arrangement might be made on his return. I then intimated that accounts still reached Her Majesty's Government of the restless activity of Russian officers at Tashkend, and of the extraordinary proceedings of a certain M. Pervushine, a merchant there, who appeared to have unlimited influence with the local authorities; and, in answer to this, his Excellency read an extract from a despatch he had lately sent to Baron Brunnow instructing him to mention to your Lordship that recent reports had been received from Persia of the aggressive views of Shere Ali and of Afghan intrigues in Bokhara; but that he felt convinced that, even if there were some foundation for them, the facts had gained importance in the eyes of the writers from being seen through the mirage of distance.

In reporting this conversation to your Lordship I ought to add that Prince Gortchakow's language was so apparently sincere, that notwithstanding the strong grounds which exist for believing that an expedition

is preparing against Khiva, I shall endeavour to hope that preparatory arrangements have only been made for the possible eventuality of resistance being offered by the Ameer to the proposed establishment at Krasnovodsk.

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I have, &c.

(Signed) ANDREW BUCHANAN.

### PURE MATHEMATICS.

Wednesday, 11th June 1873. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. The exterior angle of a triangle is equal to the two interior and opposite angles.

Any exterior angle of a polygon differs from the sum of the interior non-adjacent angles by an even number of right angles.

2. Divide a straight line into two parts, so that the squares on the whole line and one of the parts may be together equal to three times the square on the other part.
3. The angle in a semicircle is a right angle.  
If D, E, and F be the feet of the perpendiculars from the angles of the triangle ABC upon the opposite sides respectively, prove that AD bisects the angle EDF.
4. If PN be the perpendicular from the point P in the circumference of a circle upon the diameter AB, and if the tangent at P meet AB produced in T, prove that  $TA : TB :: AN : NB$ .
5. Draw a perpendicular to a given plane from a given point without it, and prove that this perpendicular is the shortest line from the given point to the given plane.
6. Find the greatest common measure of  $6x^3 + x^2 - 5x - 2$  and  $6x^3 + 5x^2 - 3x - 2$ .
7. Prove that  $a^{\frac{p}{q}} = \sqrt[q]{a^p}$ .

What is the value of  $\sqrt{a\sqrt{a\sqrt{a}}}$ , &c. ad infinitum?

8. Solve the equations—

(1.)  $x^3 = 8$ ;

(2.)  $\begin{cases} x^3 + xy = 16; \\ y^3 + xy = 20; \end{cases}$

(3.)  $\begin{cases} x^3 + 3xy + 2y^3 = 3; \\ xy + y^2 = 2. \end{cases}$

9. Calculate to six places of decimals—

(1.)  $\frac{\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{5}}$ .

(2.)  $\sqrt{14 + 6\sqrt{5}}$

10. Write down the general term in the expansion of  $(1+x)^n$ , and prove that the terms involving  $x$  in  $(1-4x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$  and  $(1+x)^{2x}$  are equal to one another.
11. In what time will £1 become £100 at 10 per cent. per annum?  
 $\log 11 = 1.0413927$ .
12. Write down the formula for all angles having the same sine, and find the general solution of the simultaneous equations—

$$\sin(2x + 3y) = \cos \alpha;$$

$$3x + 2y = \pi.$$

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13. Given  $A = 55^\circ$ ,  $B = 65^\circ$ , and  $c = 270$  yards, find  $a$ , having given  
 $\log \sin 55^\circ = 9.9133645$ ,  
 $\log 3 = .4771213$ ,  $\log 2 = .3010300$ ,  
 $\log 2.5553 = .4070508$ ,  
 $\log 2.5554 = .4072209$ .
14. Find the radius of the circle inscribed in a given triangle, and prove that it cannot be greater than half that of the circumscribing circle.
15. Write down the series for  $\cos \theta$  in ascending powers of  $\theta$ , and deduce the exponential expression for  $\cos \theta$ .

*Candidates are at liberty to substitute any of the following questions for an equal number of the foregoing.*

- A. If  $x = \frac{2ab + b^2}{a^2 + ab + b^2}$  and  $y = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + ab + b^2}$ ,  
 prove that  $x^3 + x = y^3 + y$ .

Also prove that if—

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} = 0,$$

$$\text{and } (b - c)^2 x + (c - a)^2 y + (a - b)^2 z = 0,$$

$$\text{then } (b - c)x = (c - a)y = (a - b)z.$$

- B. If  $\frac{p}{q}$  and  $\frac{p'}{q'}$  be successive consequents to any continued fraction,  
 then  $pq' - p'q = \pm 1$ .

Prove that  $\frac{pp'}{qq'}$  is greater or less than the square of the true

value of the fraction, according as  $\frac{p}{q}$  is greater or less than  $\frac{p'}{q'}$ .

- C. Show how to determine the distance from a rectangular building of known dimensions by observing the angles subtended at the eye by the length and breadth of the building.
- D. Find the sum of the infinite series whose  $r^{\text{th}}$  term is—

$$\frac{x^r \sin ra}{r}$$

### MIXED MATHEMATICS.

Wednesday, 11th June 1873. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. Show how to find the resultant of any number of forces acting, in one plane, at a point.

A, B, and C are three fixed points, and three forces acting at a point O, are represented in magnitude and direction by the lines OA, OB, and OC: prove that their resultant is represented by 3OG, G being the centre of gravity of the triangle ABC.



2. Investigate the conditions of equilibrium of a system of forces acting on a rigid body in one plane.

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- Three rods, of equal lengths, are jointed together so as to form an equilateral triangle ABC, and the system is suspended from the point A. Find the actions at the joints B and C; 1st, when the three rods are heavy, 2nd, when the two rods AB, AC are heavy and the rod BC is without weight.
3. Two isosceles triangles have the same base, and their vertices in the same direction; find the centre of gravity of the area between them, and its ultimate position when the vertices approach to coalescence.
4. Enunciate the Second Law of Motion, and explain the meaning of the equation  $P = Mf$ .

A weight of 20 lbs. rests on a horizontal plate, which is made to ascend; 1st, with a constant velocity of one foot per second, 2nd, with a velocity constantly increasing at the rate of one foot per second in every second; find in each case the pressure on the plate.

5. Two weights, of 5 lbs. and 7 lbs., are connected by a string passing a fixed smooth pulley; the system having no initial motion, find the velocity after three seconds.

If at the end of the three seconds the larger weight impinge on a fixed inelastic horizontal plane, show that the system will come to instantaneous rest after  $2\frac{1}{4}$  seconds more.

6. Prove that the path of a projectile is a parabola.

Bodies are projected in different directions from the same point, and with the same velocity; find the locus of the foci, and also the locus of the vertices, of their paths.

7. Explain how fluid pressure is measured, and prove that in a heavy liquid the pressure is the same at all points of the same horizontal plane.

Why is it that in supplying a town with water the reservoir must be above the level of the houses?

8. Water is flowing with a given velocity along a tube of uniform section; at a certain point the tube divides itself into two tubes, each of which is of half the diameter of the original tube; find the velocity of the water along each of the smaller tubes.
9. Find the conditions of equilibrium of a heavy body floating in a liquid.

Determine the positions of equilibrium of a square lamina floating in water with its plane vertical, and one angular point immersed.

10. Describe the construction and action of any air-pump.

Find the density of the air in the receiver after  $n$  strokes of the piston.

11. A luminous circular disc is held in a horizontal position above a table in which there is a square aperture; find the shape and size of the illuminated patch on the floor beneath the table.
12. Define the term Geometrical Focus; and if  $p$  and  $q$  be the distances, from the centre of a spherical refracting surface, of the foci of a pencil before and after direct refraction at the surface, prove the formula,

$$\frac{1}{q} - \frac{\mu}{p} = -\frac{\mu - 1}{r},$$

$r$  being the radius of the surface.

Find the geometrical focus of a pencil of parallel rays refracted directly through a solid sphere of glass.

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13. Describe the Astronomical Telescope; and draw a figure tracing the course through it of a pencil of light from a distant point. Define the field of view, and find an expression for the angular breadth of the uniformly bright field of view.

*Candidates are at liberty to substitute, for any of the preceding, any of the following questions, for which higher marks will be given.*

- A. Define the central axis of a system of forces acting on a rigid body, and find its equations.

Find the central axis when the forces consist of a couple  $Pa$  in the plane  $xy$ , and a force  $P$  acting along the line  $x = y = z$ .

- B. Prove that the differential equation of a central orbit is

$$\frac{d^2u}{d\theta^2} + u = \frac{P}{h^2u^2}.$$

If  $P = \frac{\mu}{r^2}$ , and if the initial distance be  $a$ , and the initial

velocity  $\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a}}$  determine the orbit, it being given that the direction of projection is inclined at an angle  $45^\circ$  to the initial distance.

- C. A circular area has its plane vertical, and its centre in the surface of a liquid; find the centre of pressure of the quadrant between two radii, beneath the surface, and at right angles to each other.
- D. Explain what is meant by an achromatic combination of lenses; and state the facts which render a partial achromatism possible, but a complete achromatism, in general, impossible.

### PURE MATHEMATICS.

Thursday, 12th June 1873. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Prove that the opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.  
Prove also that if a circle can be inscribed in a quadrilateral figure, the sums of the opposite sides of the quadrilateral are equal.
2. If the sides of two triangles, about each of their angles, be proportional, the triangles shall be equiangular to one another, and shall have those angles equal which are opposite to the homologous sides.
3. Define a conic section with reference to a focus and a directrix, and define the latus-rectum of the conic.  
Prove that half the latus-rectum is an harmonic mean between the two segments of any focal chord of a conic.
4. Find the locus of the centre of a circle touching two given circles, taking only into consideration the case in which the two given circles are external to each other.
5. Explain what are meant by the polar co-ordinates of a point, and find the polar equation to a straight line in the form—

$$p = r \cos (\theta - \alpha).$$

If a triangle ABC remain similar to a given triangle, and if the point A be fixed, and the point B move along a given straight line, find the locus of the point C.

6. Trace the points, or curves, represented by the several equations—

$$(1.) y^3 = 4ax, \quad (2.) (y^3 - 4ax)^2 + (x^2 + y^3 - a^2)^2 = 0, \\ (3.) (x - a)^2 = 4a(y - a), \quad (4.) y^4 - 4a^2x^2 = 0.$$

7. Investigate the condition that the line—

$$x \cos \theta + y \sin \theta = p,$$

may be a tangent to the ellipse  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ .

Find the locus of the point of intersection of tangents to two confocal ellipses at right angles to each other.

8. Prove that if  $a + \sqrt{b}$  be a root of a rational algebraic equation,  $a - \sqrt{b}$  is also a root of the same equation.

9. Form the equation of the sixth degree, having for three of its roots—

$$2, 3, \text{ and } \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}.$$

10. State the relations between the roots of the equations  $f(x) = 0$ , and  $f'(x) = 0$ , and, having given the real roots of  $f'(x) = 0$ , show how to find the number and position of the real roots of  $f(x) = 0$ .

Apply this method to find the number and position of the real roots of the equation—

$$x^3 - 9x^2 + 24x + 11 = 0.$$

11. Define the differential coefficient of a function with regard to a variable, and show that it is a measure of the rate of increase of the function, as compared with that of the variable.

Show hence how to determine and to distinguish between the maxima and minima values of a function of one variable. Find the maximum and minimum values of the expression—

$$x^3 - 9x^2 + 24x + 11.$$

Illustrate geometrically the theorems, and the example, of question (10).

12. Explain what is meant by a point of inflection in a plane curve, and prove that, at such a point,  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$  is either zero or infinite, and changes sign.

Find the points of inflection of the curve—

$$\frac{y}{c} = \frac{x^3}{a^3} + \left(\frac{x - a}{a}\right)^{\frac{5}{3}}$$

13. Explain the method of Integration by Parts, and integrate the expressions—

$$x^2 \log x, e^x \cdot \sin x, \text{ and } \frac{x}{(1 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \cdot e^{\tan^{-1} x}.$$

14. Define the evolute of a curve, and find the equation to the evolute of the ellipse  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ .

Determine also the whole length of the arc of the evolute of the ellipse, and the area it encloses.

15. The curve,  $r = a(1 - \cos \theta)$ , revolves about the initial line; find the volume, and the surface, of the solid generated.

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*Candidates are at liberty to substitute for any of the preceding questions any of the following, for which higher marks will be given.*

- A. Prove that the chords of a conic section which subtend a right angle at a given point of the curve, all pass through a fixed point.

Prove that the co-ordinates of the fixed point, corresponding to the given point  $(x, y)$  of the curve  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ , are—

$$\frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}x, \text{ and } -\frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}y.$$

- B. Enunciate and prove Sturm's Theorem.

- C. Describe the surface represented by the equation—

$$\frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = \frac{2x}{a},$$

and find the locus of the points on this surface at which two generating lines intersect each other at right angles.

- D. Solve the differential equations—

$$(1.) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - \tan x \frac{dy}{dx} - y = \cos^2 x.$$

$$(2.) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = x^4.$$

### MIXED MATHEMATICS.

Thursday, 12th June 1873. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. Prove that a system of forces acting on a rigid body may always be reduced to a force and a couple of which the axis is parallel to the force.
2. Find the centre of gravity of a solid of variable density.  
If the mean density of the earth be double that of the surface, and if the density increase uniformly with the depth, find the centre of gravity of a terrestrial hemisphere.
3. Find the equations of the common catenary.
4. Find the attraction of the earth at any interior point on the hypothesis of question 2. Prove from your result that if  $x, y$ , and  $z$  be the co-ordinates of the point referred to any three rectangular axes, and  $X, Y$ , and  $Z$  the corresponding resolved parts of the attraction, and  $\rho$  the density at the attracted point

$$\frac{dX}{dx} + \frac{dY}{dy} + \frac{dZ}{dz} = 4\pi\rho.$$

5. In elliptical motion about a centre of force in the focus ; prove that

$$v^2 = \mu \left( \frac{2}{r} - \frac{1}{a} \right)$$

$v$  being the velocity,  $r$  the focal distance, and  $a$  the semi-axis major.

Hence prove that the integral  $\int v ds$  through any arc is equal to the area subtended by that arc at the other focus.

6. Find the time of oscillation of a particle in a smooth cycloidal groove axis vertical and vertex downwards.
7. A smooth plane is movable about a vertical axis in itself. A heavy particle is held in contact with the plane at a given distance from the axis, and the plane is set in rotation with a uniform angular velocity. Find the equation of the path of the particle upon the plane.
8. Find the height of a mountain by barometrical observation, considering the variation of gravity and neglecting that of temperature.
9. Find the equation of the free surface of an incompressible fluid acted upon by given forces.  
A vertical cylinder is partially filled with water, upon the surface of which there rests a piston of known weight and radius equal to that of the cylinder. Find what angular velocity must be given to the water round the vertical axis of the cylinder in order that the piston may be very slightly raised.
10. Find the moment of inertia of a cone about a slant side.
11. Compare the times of rolling down the same distance upon a given inclined plane, of two spheres of equal radii, the one being solid and the other containing a hollow spherical space of radius equal to half that of the sphere.
12. A body movable about a given point is struck by a given blow. Find the equations of the axis about which it will begin to rotate.
13. Explain the phenomenon of the rainbow.
14. Find the condition of achromatism in an eye-piece composed of two separated coaxial lenses of the same substance, the pencils being excentrical, and their axes nearly parallel to the common axis of the lenses.
15. Explain the phenomenon of the harvest moon.

*Candidates are at liberty to substitute any of the following questions for an equal number of the foregoing.*

- A. Three forces act along three sides of a cube so taken that no two are parallel and no two intersect. Find the condition that they may be replaced by a single resultant.
- B. A smooth circular pulley (radius  $r$ ) rests upon its supporting string in such a position that a portion of the string below the pulley subtending a right angle at its centre is free from contact with the pulley, the upper portions of the string being parallel; prove that the length of the free portion of the string below the pulley is  $\frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot r}{\log_e (1 + \sqrt{2})}$ , and find the weight of the pulley, that of a unit of length of the string being unity.
- C. If the particle, in question 6, be attached to another of smaller mass by a string passing along the groove and hanging vertically over the highest point, prove that the oscillations will be isochronous and that the time of oscillation will be altered in the ratio of  $\sqrt{m + m'} : \sqrt{m}$ , where  $m$  is the mass of the particle in the groove and  $m'$  that of the attached particle.

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D. A small cone whose vertical angle is a right angle is suspended by its vertex from the roof of a railway carriage moving at a known rate along a circular curve with given radius.

Find the time of a small oscillation.

E. Prove that the "equation of time" vanishes four times in the year.

The day of earliest sunset in winter precedes and that of latest sunrise follows the shortest day. Explain this.

F. Find the equation between the pressure and density of air contained in a vessel impervious to heat.

If a piston be supported by steam in contact with water in a cylinder, and the weight of the piston be increased, what takes place—

(1.) When the cylinder is a conductor and kept at a uniform temperature?

(2.) When the cylinder is impervious to heat?

G. Find the equation of continuity in an incompressible fluid, and prove that in certain cases it assumes the form

$$\frac{d^2\phi}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2\phi}{dy^2} + \frac{d^2\phi}{dz^2} = 0.$$

### ENGLISH HISTORY.

Friday, 13th June 1873. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

*In all cases dates should be given.*

[The Maximum for this Paper is attainable by answering 8 questions.]

1. To what extent was English society affected by the remains of Roman civilization, and by the tribal institutions of the first German settlers in England?
2. What were the legal and social effects of the Norman Conquest?
3. Write a short life of Wycliffe. How far did the Lollard doctrines affect the course of English politics?
4. What is the meaning of Tenistry, Gavelkind, Borough-English, Ancient Demesne? How far have local customs retained the force of laws in the British Islands?
5. Characterize the Parliamentary legislation of the reigns of Henry the Fourth, Henry the Eighth, and Charles the Second.
6. Describe the battles of Barnet and Navarino.
7. What were the effects upon English society of the Wars of the Roses?
8. Describe the condition of Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.
9. Describe the Conquest of Jamaica. What is the rule as to the laws governing colonies acquired by conquest?
10. State fully the proceedings of the *Third* Parliament in the reign of Charles the First. Give the principal clauses of the important Statute in which they culminated.
11. How did we acquire our present possessions in Africa?
12. Give the character of William the Third, illustrated by facts.
13. How is England interested in the independence of Persia and Afghanistan?

14. What led to the imposition of the land-tax, the income-tax, and the excise duties? What is meant by prisage, poundage, tallage, aid, and danegeld?
15. Give some account of the present state of the National Debt.

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N.B.—*In all your exercises attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression.*

### POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Friday, 13th June 1873. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. Why is one nation interested in the prosperity of another? Trace the process by which this fact has been accepted in lieu of that which conceived that the gain of one community is the loss of another.
2. Why has England been seldom visited by famine? Why has this calamity often happened in Ireland?
3. Mr. Mill has argued that there are occasions under which "protection" is permissible. Criticise this concession.
4. Under what circumstances can a government impose an export duty without contracting its own market, and without injuring those who are situated most unfavourably for importing their commodities?
5. Under what circumstances are taxes on wages transferred to the employer of labour?
6. The Dutch sought to maintain profits by limiting supply. What is the fallacy of this practice?
7. Discuss the advantages of primary education to (1) the person who obtains it, (2) the community which affords it.
8. What causes checked mechanical invention under the circumstances of ancient civilization?
9. What are the difficulties in the way of co-operation for the *production* of saleable objects?
10. Adam Smith contrasts the "balance of trade" and the "balance of production and consumption." Comment on this distinction, and illustrate it.
11. If the wages of agricultural labourers increase so much that the labour becomes dear, on whom does the loss tend to fall? Does the same rule hold (say) in the "building trades"?
12. When should the cost of justice be borne by the community? When should it be borne by the parties interested in the decision? Give general principles for your answer.

N.B.—*In all your exercises attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression.*

### POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Tuesday, 17th June 1873. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. It has been the custom with writers on Political Economy to commence their method with an inquiry into the laws which govern the *production* of wealth. Are there any advantages which might arise from such writers discussing the phenomena of distribution in the first place?

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2. Is there any economical defence for a commercial treaty?
3. What are the effects of war on labour and capital? What of the restoration of peace?
4. It is said that in the home market the value of commodities depends on the cost of production, in the foreign market on the cost of acquisition. Comment on this distinction.
5. Treated from a purely economical point of view, what is the value of the colonial empire to the British nation, and what is the value of "dependence" to the colony?
6. What is the part which instruments of credit, other than bank notes, play in the exchange of commodities?
7. It is asserted that "profits tend to an equality." What conditions must be satisfied before this position can be maintained?
8. What are the difficulties in the way of an inference from facts, stated statistically, that there is a real rise in the price of commodities?
9. What will justify the interference of government with the ordinary business of a banker, (1) in issuing notes, (2) in making advances on bills?
10. Was there any economical justification for the trade privileges bestowed on the East India Company?
11. It has been argued that the remission of taxation on objects of general expenditure justifies the imposition of an income tax on industrial incomes. Examine this reasoning.
12. France has paid a vast indemnity to Germany. How must this have been paid, and what is the effect of the payment on France, and of the receipt on Germany?

N.B.—*In all your exercises attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression.*

### FRENCH LANGUAGE, &c.

Saturday, 14th June 1873. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

*Translate into English :*

La maîtrise de l'esprit français, au moins depuis Louis XIV, est bien plus dans la forme que dans le fond des choses. Nulle part on n'écrit si bien qu'en France ; nulle part on n'hérite d'un si précieux trésor de bon langage, de si excellentes règles de style ; formé par des générations d'incomparables artisans de la parole, notre idiome est comme un guide excellent de la pensée, la contenant, la mesurant, parfois la limitant, mais toujours lui donnant un relief, une clarté qu'aucune langue n'égale. Les Italiens ont un privilège analogue, et sont après les Français la nation qui écrit le mieux. Certes je suis loin de dire que ce don de lucide exposition exclue la solidité des recherches : la perfection serait de réunir les deux qualités ; mais la perfection est rare, et les dons des nations sont presque toujours exclusifs. Avec sa langue puriste à l'excès, l'Italie devait aboutir aux sonnets et à l'élégant radotage des académies du 18<sup>e</sup> siècle. Le danger de la France dans l'ordre intellectuel est de devenir une nation de parleurs et de rédacteurs, sans souci du fond des choses et du progrès réel des connaissances. L'institution à laquelle la France a confié le recrutement de son corps enseignant dans l'ordre secondaire et supérieur, a été, pour la division des lettres, une école de style, non une école où l'on apprend des choses. Elle a produit des publicistes exquis, des romanciers attachants, des esprits



raffinés en des genres fort divers, tout enfin, excepté des hommes possédant une solide connaissance des langues et des littératures . . .  
 . . . Sous prétexte de s'en tenir à des vérités générales de morale et de goût, on a enfermé les esprits dans le lieu commun.

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RENAN.

Un loup disait que l'on l'avait volé :  
 Un renard, son voisin, d'assez mauvaise vie,  
 Pour ce prétendu vol par lui fut appelé.  
 Devant le singe il fut plaidé,  
 Non point par avocats, mais par chaque partie.  
 Thémis n'avait point travaillé,  
 De mémoire de singe, à fait plus embrouillé.  
 Le magistrat suait en son lit de justice.  
 Après qu'on eut bien contesté,  
 Répliqué, crié, tempêté,  
 Le juge, instruit de leur malice,  
 Leur dit : " Je vous connais de longtemps, mes amis ;  
 Et tous deux vous paierez l'amende :  
 Car toi, loup, tu te plains, quoiqu'on ne t'ait rien pris ;  
 Et toi, renard, as pris ce que l'on te demande."  
 Le juge prétendait qu' à tort et à travers  
 On ne saurait manquer, condamnant un pervers.

LA FONTAINE.

*Translate into French :*

In the brilliant crowd which surrounded the French Augustus appeared the French Virgil, the graceful, the tender, the melodious Racine. He had, in conformity with the prevailing fashion, become devout, had given up writing for the theatre ; and having determined to apply himself vigorously to the discharge of the duties which belonged to him as historiographer of France, he now came to see the great events which it was his office to record. In the neighbourhood of Mons, Louis entertained the ladies with the most magnificent review that had ever been seen in modern Europe. A hundred and twenty thousand of the finest troops in the world were drawn up in a line eight miles long. It may be doubted whether such an army had ever been brought together under the Roman eagles. The show began early in the morning, and was not over when the long summer day closed. Racine left the ground, astonished, deafened, dazzled, and tired to death. In a private letter he ventured to give utterance to an amiable wish which he probably took good care not to whisper in the courtly circle : " Would to heaven that all these poor fellows were in their cottages again with their wives and their little ones !"

MACAULAY.

COMPETITION,  
SCHEME I.  
June 1873.

## FRENCH LANGUAGE, &c.

Saturday, 14th June 1873. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

### Grammar.

1. Give the feminine forms (if any), corresponding to:—*chanteur, amateur, auteur, peintre, poète, écrivain, tigre, lion, bœuf*.
2. Explain any difference of meaning introduced by the use of the subjunctive in the following sentences :—  
     Montrez-moi le chemin qui conduit à Paris.  
     Montrez-moi un chemin qui conduise à Paris.  
     Je cherche quelqu'un qui me rendra service.  
     Je cherche quelqu'un qui me rende service.
3. Correct the following (wherever necessary), and account philologically for the rule of the French participle :  
     Ils se sont élevés par leurs exploits un monument impérissable. Ils se sont élevé par leurs talents.  
     Ils se sont exprimé leurs sentiments. Ils se sont exprimé en termes choisis.  
     Ils se sont jetés des pierres. Ils se sont jeté à l'eau.
4. "Sous prétexte de s'en tenir à des vérités générales, on enfermait les esprits dans le lieu commun." Mention any similar expressions exemplifying this idiomatic use of *en*.
5. Distinguish, by means of examples, between :—  
     *Plaindre* and *se plaindre*.  
     *Disputer* and *se disputer*.  
     *Battre* and *se battre*.
6. Give the principal tenses of *falloir* and *faillir*.

### History.

(Answer any three of the following questions.)

1. What position did the French Protestants hold under the Edict of Nantes and subsequently to its revocation?
2. Give a sketch of the Waterloo campaign, showing—(1) its place in Napoleon's general scheme for the prosecution of the war against allied Europe, (2) the peculiar strategic considerations which suggested it to his mind, (3) the extent to which his conception succeeded, and the principal causes of its ultimate failure.
3. Sketch briefly the history of the rise and fall of French colonial power.
4. Give some account of Talleyrand's public life.
5. In what legal instrument were embodied the constitutional principles on which the Government of the Restoration was founded? What was the immediate cause of the overthrow of this government in 1830?

### Literature.

(Answer any three of the following questions.)

1. What was meant by a *Précieuse Ridicule*? To what social or literary class did she belong, and what share had this class in influencing the development of the French language?
2. Give some account of the *Caractères de La Bruyère*. To what peculiarly French literary *genus* do they belong, and what form did this literary *genus* take in the 17th century?

3. Who were La Fontaine's "literary ancestors" in France?
4. Has France at any time possessed an original epos, and if so, what class of poems would you refer to as constituting such epos?
5. State what you know about *Villehardouin*, *Froissart*, and *Commines*; the age in which they lived, and the subject of their respective writings.

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*Essay.*

(Write an Essay in French on one of the following subjects.)

1. Les lois ne se font pas ; elles se développent.
2. "Vérité en deçà des Pyrénées : mensonge au-delà."
3. De l'intervention de l'état dans l'éducation de la jeunesse.
4. Racontez une visite à la Tour de Londres.

DICTION.

Tandis que la France, foulée par l'invasion jusqu'à la Loire, se redresse dans une convulsion suprême pour soutenir avec des forces improvisées une lutte désormais inégale, Paris, retranché tout-à-coup du monde, livré à lui-même, Paris reste, à partir de Septembre 1870, le théâtre du plus dramatique et je peux dire du plus mémorable épisode de cette funeste guerre. Là, pendant cinq mois, est le point central de la défense, le nœud de toutes ces opérations poursuivies ou tentées au sud et au nord, à l'ouest comme à l'est. Pour l'ennemi, c'est le gage de la victoire définitive à saisir sur les remparts de la cité souveraine. Pour les armées, levées à la hâte en province, c'est la grande ville, tête et cœur de la France, à délivrer. Pour tous, pour l'Europe elle-même, spectatrice étonnée et troublée de se puissant conflit, c'est un événement unique par la durée et le caractère de la lutte, par la nouveauté de ce spectacle d'une population de deux millions d'âmes réduite à vivre en armes au milieu de ses monuments, de ses musées, et de ses bibliothèques.

TRANSLATION FROM LATIN.

Monday, 16th June 1873. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

*Translate into English :*

Igitur Sulla gentis patriciæ, familiâ prope jam extinctâ majorum ignaviâ, literis Græcis atque Latinis juxta atque doctissime eruditus, animo ingenti, cupidus voluptatum, sed gloriæ cupidior : otio luxurioso ; tamen ab negotiis nunquam voluptas remorata, nisi quod de uxore potuit honestius consuli : facundus, callidus, et amicitia facilis : ad simulanda negotia altitudo ingenii incredibilis : multarum rerum, ac maxime pecuniæ, largitor. Atque felicissimo omnium ante civilem victoriam nunquam super industriam fortuna fuit ; multique dubitavere fortior an felicior esset ; nam postea quæ fecerit incertum habeo, pudeat magis an pigeat disserere. Igitur Sulla, postquam in Africam atque in castra Marii cum equitatu venit, rudis antea et ignarus belli, sollertissimus omnium in paucis tempestatibus factus est. Ad hoc milites benigne appellare : multis rogantibus, aliis per se ipse, dare beneficia,

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invitus accipere; sed ea properantius quam æs mutuum reddere: ipse ab nullo repetere: magis id laborare, ut illi quam plurimi deberent: joca atque seria cum humillimis agere: in operibus, in agmine, atque ad vigilias, multus adesse: neque interim (quod prava ambitio solet) consulis aut cujusquam boni famam lædere: tantummodo neque consilio neque manu priorem alium pati; plerosque antevenire.

SALLUST.

Atque ego ne utilem quidem arbitror esse nobis futurarum rerum scientiam. Quæ enim vita fuisset Priamo, si ab adolescentia scisset, quos eventus senectutis esset habiturus? Abeamus a fabulis; propiora videamus. Clarissimorum hominum nostræ civitatis gravissimos exitus in "Consolatione" collegimus. Quid igitur? Ut omittamus superiores, Marcone Crasso putas utile fuisse, tum, quum maximis opibus fortunisque florebat, scire, sibi interfecto Publio filio exercituque deleto trans Euphratem cum ignominia et dedecore esse pereundum? An Cn. Pompeium censeres tribus suis consulatibus, tribus triumphis, maximarum rerum gloria, lætaturum fuisse, si sciret, se in solitudine Ægyptiorum trucidatum iri, amisso exercitu: post mortem vero ea consecutura quæ sine lacrymis non possumus dicere? Quid vero Cæsarem putamus? Si divinasset fore, ut in eo senatu quem majore ex parte ipse cooptasset, in curia Pompeia ante ipsius Pompeii simulacrum, tot centurionibus suis inspectantibus, a nobilissimis civibus, partim etiam a se omnibus rebus ornatis, trucidatus ita jaceret, ut ad ejus corpus non modo amicorum, sed ne servorum quidem, quisquam accederet: quo cruciatus animi vitam acturum fuisse? Certe igitur ignoratio futurorum malorum utilior est quam scientia.

CICERO.

Nil ergo optabunt homines? Si consilium vis, Permites ipsis expendere numinibus, quid Conveniat nobis, rebusque sit utile nostris. Nam pro jucundis aptissima quæque dabunt Di: Carior est illis homo quam sibi. Nos animorum Impulsu, et cæca magnaque cupidine, ducti Conjugium petimus partumque uxoris: at illis Notum, qui pueri, qualisque futura sit uxor. Ut tamen et poscas aliquid, voveasque sacellis Extæ, et candiduli divina tomacula porci; Orandum est, ut sit mens sana in corpore sano. Fortem posce animum, mortis terrore carentem, Qui spatium vitæ extremum inter munera ponat Naturæ, qui ferre queat quoscunque labores, Nesciat irasci, cupiat nihil, et potiores Herculis ærumnas credat, sævosque labores, Et Venere et cœnis et pluma Sardanapali. Monstro quod ipse tibi possis dare: semita certe Tranquillæ per virtutem patet unica vitæ. Nullum numen habes, si sit prudentia: nos te, Nos facimus, Fortuna, Deam, cœloque locamus.

JUVENAL.

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Talibus Ilionei dictis defixa Latinus  
Obtutu tenet ora, soloque immobilis hæret,  
Intentos volvens oculos. Nec purpura regem  
Picta movet, nec sceptrā movent Priameia tantum,  
Quantum in connubio natæ thalamoque moratur,  
Et veteris Fauni volvit sub pectore sortem :  
Hunc illum fatis externa ab sede profectum  
Portendi generum, paribusque in regna vocari  
Auspiciis, huic progeniem virtute futuram  
Egregiam, et totum quæ viribus occupet orbem.  
Tandem lætus ait : " Di nostra incepta secudent  
Auguriumque suum : dabitur, Trojane, quod optas :  
Munera nec sperno. Non vobis, rege Latino,  
Divitis uber agri Trojæve opulentia deerit.  
Ipse modo Æneas, nostri si tanta cupido est,  
Si jungi hospitio properat sociusque vocari,  
Adveniat, vultus neve exhorrescat amicos :  
Pars mihi pacis erit dextram tetigisse tyranni :  
Vos contra regi mea nunc mandata referte.  
Est mihi nata, viro gentis quam jungere nostræ,  
Non patrio ex adyto sortes, non plurima cælo  
Monstra, sinunt : generos externis affore ab oris,  
Hoc Latio restare canunt, qui sanguine nostrum  
Nomen in astra ferant. Hunc illum poscere fata  
Et reor, et, si quid veri mens augurat, opto."

VIRGIL.

### TRANSLATION INTO LATIN.

Monday, 16th June 1873. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

*Translate into Latin Prose one of the two following passages :*

#### I.

Take architecture,—you may look, unfortunately, in every English town or county at some building, public or private, of vast pretensions, lavishly adorned, to raise which estates have been sold or ratepayers heavily taxed; and yet an elevation of some comparatively humble dwelling, raised at not one hundredth part of the cost, will at once strike the eye as conforming to those rules of beauty from which the more sumptuous edifice departs. What is the result of all this? Why, that art ought not to be, cannot be, the mere plaything of luxury or the slave of wealth. If it were so, I for one should care very little about it. I hardly understand a man of sense and feeling setting great store on pleasures which cannot be shared by the great bulk—at least, of educated men. We value art, we honour it, we seek to promote it, because it is in its nature universal—popular in the true sense,—because, like all sources of enjoyment which are intellectual, not material, it belongs to all those, and to those only, who have within themselves the power to appreciate it,—who are students and scholars, not merely purchasers and patrons.

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## II.

The marks of that glorious bloody day were yet recent, the field being yet strewn with the skulls and carcases of unburied men, horses, and camels. I could not look without horror on such numbers of mangled human bodies, nor without reflecting on the injustice of war, that makes murder not merely necessary, but meritorious. Nothing seems to be a plainer proof of the irrationality of mankind (whatever fine claims we pretend to reason) than the rage with which they contest for a small portion of ground, when such vast parts of the fruitful earth lie uninhabited. 'Tis true, custom has now made it unavoidable ; but can there be a greater demonstration of want of reason than a custom being firmly established so plainly contrary to the interest of man in general ? I am a good deal inclined to believe Mr. Hobbes, that the state of nature is a state of war ; but thence I conclude human nature is not rational, if the word *reason* means common sense, as I suppose it does. I have a great many admirable arguments to support this reflection ; I won't, however, trouble you with them now, but return in a plain style to the history of my travels.

*Translate into Latin Verse one of the two following passages :*

I. *For Hexameters.*

Nature, enchanting Nature, in whose form  
And lineaments divine I trace a hand  
That errs not, and find raptures still renewed,  
Is free to all men, universal prize.  
Strange, that so fair a creature should yet want  
Admirers, and be destined to divide  
With meaner objects e'en the few she finds !  
Stripped of her ornaments, her leaves and flowers,  
She loses all her influence. Cities then  
Attract us, and neglected Nature pines  
Abandoned, as unworthy of our love.  
But are not wholesome airs, though unperfumed  
By roses, and clear suns, though scarcely felt,  
And groves, if unharmonious, yet secure  
From clamour, and whose very silence charms,  
To be preferred to smoke, to the eclipse  
That metropolitan volcanos make,  
And to the stir of commerce driving slow  
And thundering loud with his ten thousand wheels ?

COWPER.

II. *For Elegiacs.*

Hail to thee, blythe spirit !  
Bird thou never wert,  
That from heaven or near it  
Pourest thy full heart  
In profuse strains of unpremeditated art.  
Higher still and higher  
From the earth thou springest,  
Like a cloud of fire  
The blue deep thou wingest,  
And singing still dost soar and soaring ever singest.

Sound of vernal showers  
 On the twinkling grass,  
 Rain-awakened flowers,  
 All that ever was  
 Joyous and clear and fresh thy music doth surpass.

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## LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND HISTORY OF ROME.

Thursday, 19th June 1873. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

[N.B.—Not more than *eight* questions are to be answered. It is desirable that 1 and 2 should be attempted by all.]

### SECTION I.

1. Write down the perfect tense active (1st person) and the supine of *meto, lino, pango, repello, reperio, necto, desino, tendo, percello*.
2. Translate into Latin the following sentences :—
  - (a.) They said they would not have come if they had known what would happen.
  - (b.) They dared not leave the camp, for they would have had to walk over the body of their own general.
  - (c.) He was unwilling to do anything to disturb the peace.
  - (d.) I value my life at too high a price to run so great a risk.
  - (e.) No man is asked to do anything that he does not feel sure he can accomplish.
  - (f.) You ought to have foreseen what your friends would say before you returned home.
3. Show how the following derivatives have passed into their present meanings from Latin components :—*excellent, exercise, persevere, dissertation, manifest, vehement, deliberate, arbitrate, occupy, prodigious*.
4. Translate and explain the following passages :—
  - (a.) Volutatis inter se rationibus placitum ut epistolæ nomine principis scriberentur, missionem dari vicena stipendia meritis ; exauctorari qui sena dena fecissent, ac retineri sub vexillo ceterorum immunes nisi propulsandi hostis.
  - (b.) Populo et plebi quadringenties tricies quinquies, prætoriarum cohortium militibus singula nummum milia, legionariis aut cohortibus civium Romanorum trecenos nummos viritim dedit.
  - (c.) Opem tulit Cæsar disposito per mensas milies sestertio, factaque mutuandi copia sine usura per triennium, si debitor populo in duplum prædiis cavisset.
  - (d.) Lege lata sævitiam creditorum coërcuit, ne in mortem parentum pecunias filiis familiarum fenori darent.
  - (e.) Quum magistratus indicassit frrogassitve, per populum multæ pœnæ certatio esto, militiæ ab eo, qui imperabit, provocatio ne esto ; quodque is, qui bellum gerat, imperassit, jus ratumque esto.
  - (f.) Nec cælestes modo cærimonias, sed justa quoque funebria placandosque Manes, ut idem Pontifex edoceret ; quæque prodigia, fulminibus aliove quo visu missa, susciperentur atque procurarentur.

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5. Translate, with brief comments :—
  - (a.) Nec fratris radiis obnoxia surgere luna.
  - (b.) Ut Baccho Cererique, tibi sic vota quotannis  
Agricolæ facient ; damnabis tu quoque votis.
  - (c.) Quisque suos patimur Manes.
  - (d.) Uter ædilis fueritve  
Vestrum prætor, is intestabilis et sacer esto.
  - (e.) Vel qui prætextas, vel qui docuere togatas.
  - (f.) Ille (dies) nefastus erit, per quem tria verba silentur :  
Fastus erit, per quem lege licebit agi.
6. Explain *heres ex semisse, centesima usura, unciarum fenus*. How was the Roman interest of money calculated ?
7. Discuss the formation of the adverbs *alicubi, interea* (accounting for the long *ā*), *quia, interim, coram, nempe*.
8. Derive *vecors, socors, securus, pejor, major, deterior, magister, minister, sermo, contumelia, interpres*.
9. Show the compound formation of *obedio, pergo, possideo, pono, surgo, porrigo, debeo*; and point out the transition from the primary meaning in each.

## SECTION II.

10. Give the approximate dates of—
  - (a.) The earliest Roman literature,
  - (b.) The earliest Roman inscriptions,  
that are still extant.

What period is comprehended under the term “Silver Age” of Latinity ; and what principal writers of that era, in prose and verse, do we possess ?
11. Give some brief account of the subjects treated by the following poets, (1) Lucretius, (2) Propertius, (3) Catullus, (4) Persius, (5) Martial, naming the kind or kinds of *metre* employed by each. What periods are comprised in the *Annals* and the *History* of Tacitus ? In what state have they descended to us, and what difference in the mode of treatment is indicated by the titles ? Give also the approximate date of their composition.
12. State in brief any leading facts that you know as to the names, site, occupation, and buildings of the Palatine and Capitoline hills in the early history of Rome. Explain the terms “*pomœrium*” and “*Roma Quadrata*.”
13. Explain the theory of government which Augustus attempted or professed to institute under the title of “Prince” (*princeps*), showing how the word politically differs from *imperator*. What feelings does Tacitus manifest towards the Empire, and by what terms is he wont to describe it ?
14. Explain the geographical and political import of the following passage (Ann. i., 9.), “*mari, oceano, aut amnibus longinquis sæptum imperium ; legiones, provincias, classes, cuncta inter se connexa.*”
15. Describe the relations of *patronus* to *cliens* and *libertus*.



16. What was the cause of, and who were the parties mainly engaged in, the Mithridatic War? COMPETITION,  
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17. Describe the principal objects held in view by Sulla in reforming the state, and name his chief political opponents.

### ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Tuesday, 17th June 1873. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

[Answer, if you can, from six to eight questions in *Language*, and the same number in *Literature*. Not more than eight in each subject should be attempted.]

#### I. ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

1. Give a sketch of the events in the *history*, which directly or indirectly have, from the earliest times, and in various degrees, affected the *language* of this country. Distinguish the effects so produced according as they relate (1) to the vocabulary, or (2) to the grammatical forms of the language.
2. Should you assign at different periods different names to the language spoken by the inhabitants of this island? If so, specify the periods and the names, and give your reasons for adopting them, or the reverse.
3. What are the great dialectic varieties of English during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. State as fully as you can the peculiarities of each, and give a series of *test-words*. Where were they respectively spoken, and which was the most widely spread? Assign the following passages to their proper dialects, respectively, and give your reasons. Turn them into modern English, and add philological notes.
  - (1.) Men says, al pir takens sere  
Er of a man þat þe dede es nere.
  - (2.) Vader oure þet art ine heueneſ y-halzed by þi name.  
cominde þi riche. y-worþe þi wil as in heuene, and ine erpe. bread oure echedayes.
  - (3.) Naked we come hider, and bare,  
And pure, swa sal we hethen fare.
  - (4.) And as hit is corsed of kynde and hit coostez als  
þe clay þat clenges þer-by arn corsyes strong.
  - (5.) Hy lonyeth god wyþ-oute enye comparisoun. nor þet hy  
wyteþ huerto god his heþ y-brozȝ uorþ. hy lonyeþ ech  
opren, ase ham zelue.
4. "There are many reasons for believing that grammatical gender " was originally wholly independent of sex." Discuss this statement, and trace, historically, the changes which have taken place from the earliest times in this country in the mode of indicating gender. What obsolete forms still survive?
5. "We may lay it down as a rule that all *formal* elements of language " were originally *substantial*." Illustrate this as fully as you can from the flexional forms and suffixes, &c. of the English Language.

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6. Trace the history, and discuss at each stage, the forms, meaning, and uses of the infinitive mood from the twelfth century to the present time.
7. What distinction, now obsolete, was made by Chaucer in the use of the affirmative particles of the English Language?
8. Give the etymology of the following words : *Rigmarole. Admiral. Rebuke. Huguenot. Sobriquet. Twelve. Forfeit. Gun. Hearce. Wig. Isinglass. Chess. Bachelor. Tawdry. Sterling. Andirons. Umpire. Harbinger. Cattle.*
9. Discuss fully the following statement made by an English Grammarian of the 17th century—can it be said to exhaust the difficulties or to explain the principles in the use of “shall” and “will”? “In primis personis ‘shall’ simpliciter prædicentis ‘est,’ ‘will’ quasi promittentis aut minantis: in secundis et ‘tertiis personis, ‘shall’ promittentis est aut minantis, ‘will’ simpliciter prædicentis.”
10. Discuss the origin, meaning, and uses of the following words, respectively :—*But. Such. Else. Since. Without. Anon. Withal.*
11. Give the roots of the verb which in English expresses *being*. Write out its conjugation in the Southern dialect and add philological notes to illustrate the various forms introduced.
12. Explain the following constructions and phrases :
  - (1.) Let us once more assail your ears,  
That are so fortified against our story,  
What we two nights have seen.
  - (2.) The ship is bound for Cherbourg.
  - (3.) A few horses.
  - (4.) Much people.
  - (5.) “His owen hand then made he ladders thrie.”
  - (6.) Seeing is believing.
  - (7.) *To*-night. Early *to* bed. Well *to* do. Go *to* now. And all *to*-brake his head. This wine is good *to* drink. *To* wit. What went ye out for *to* see.
13. What are the present tendencies of the English Language as regards (1) Orthoepey, (2) Orthography, (3) Vocabulary?

## II. ENGLISH LITERATURE.

1. What do you know about the following works, their dates, authors, and contents? “The Traveller’s Song.” “Havelok the Dane.” “Layamon’s Brut.” “The Ormulum.” “The Prick of Conscience.” “Philobiblion.” “Confessio Amantis.”
2. Compare generally the progress of English Prose with that of English Poetry, and account for the difference.
3. What works are erroneously attributed to Chaucer? Give your reasons. With what justice has he been called “the earliest dramatic genius of modern Europe?” State what you know of the source from which he derived the *Canterbury Tales*, and give an analysis of the “Squyeres Tale.” How do we know that Chaucer visited Italy? What were the date and occasion of his visit?

4. Sketch the history of printing in this country.
5. Estimate the influences exercised at various periods by the literatures of France and Italy on the literature of England. Contrast, in this respect, the influence of Germany.
6. Coleridge has called attention to the art with which Shakespeare contrives in his opening scenes to put the mind of the spectator into the proper attitude for rightly appreciating and understanding the play. Illustrate this from as many plays as occur to you.
7. What do you know of the theatres and theatrical companies in London in Shakespeare's time? What is known of Shakespeare himself as an actor?
8. What contemporary writers can you name as materials for the history of England from 1600-1700? Give some account of their works, and show the nature of their connection with the events they record, so as to estimate alike their qualifications and their prejudices.
9. Compare Pope and Dryden as translators of the classics. What do you consider to have been Pope's influence on English poetry? Compare it with that of Wordsworth.
10. Name Milton's prose writings, and give your opinion as to their merits.
11. Sketch the history of the Sonnet literature of England. Name its earliest authors, and illustrate the various schemes of versification which have prevailed.
12. Discuss some of the most important critical canons laid down by Addison and Dr. Johnson respectively.
13. Name the authors and state the nature of the following works respectively: *Virgideumiarum*. *Arte of Rhetorike*. *Ship of Fools*. *Why come ye not to the Court?* *Rejected Addresses*. *Oceana*. *Hermes*. *Hydriotaphia*. *Anatomy of Melancholy*. *Beggar's Opera*. *Cato*. *The Purple Island*. *Athenæ Oxonienses*. *Mother Hubbard's Tale*. *Golden Grove*. *The Excursion*. *Castle of Indolence*. *An Apology for Smectymnus*. *Splendid Shilling*.
14. Assign the following passages to their respective authors—
  - (1.) What will Mrs. Grundy say?
  - (2.) The froward retention of customs is as turbulent a thing as innovation.
  - (3.) With just enough of learning to misquote.
  - (4.) Mordre wil out, that see we day by day.
  - (5.) Done to death by slanderous tongues.
  - (6.) In a great wit deformity is an advantage to rising.
  - (7.) The vision and the faculty divine.
  - (8.) Letting "I dare not" wait upon "I would"  
Like the poor cat i' the adage.
  - (9.) Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting.
  - (10.) May still this island be called fortunate,  
And rugged treason tremble at the sound  
When time shall speak it with an emphasis.
  - (11.) I am the very pink of courtesy.
  - (12.) Order is Heaven's first law.

COMPETITION,  
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- (13.) There is a pleasure in poetic pains  
Which only poets know.
- (14.) But the tender grace of a day that is dead  
Will never come back to me.
- (15.) "They order," said I, "this matter better in France."
- (16.) Awake! arise! or be for ever fallen.
- (17.) Unless above himself he can  
Erect himself how poor a thing is man!

N.B.—In all your exercises attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression.

### TRANSLATION FROM GREEK.

Wednesday, 18th June 1873. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

*Translate into English:*

Πρῶτον μὲν Ἄργος καὶ θεοὺς ἐγχωρίους  
 Δίκη προσειπεῖν, τοὺς ἐμοὶ μεταίτιους  
 Νόστου, δικαίων θ', ὧν ἐπραξάμην πολὺν  
 Πριάμου· δίκας γὰρ οὐκ ἀπὸ γλώσσης θεοὶ  
 Κλύοντες, ἀνδροθήτας Ἰλίου φθορὰς  
 Ἐς αἵματηρὸν τεῦχος οὐ διχορρόπως  
 Ψήφους ἔθεντο· τῷ δ' ἐναντίῳ κύτει  
 Ἑλπίς προσήει χεῖρὸς οὐ πληρουμένῃ.  
 Καπνῷ δ' ἀλοῦσα νῦν ἔτ' ἔυσημος πόλις.  
 Ἄτης θύελλαι ζῶσι· συνθηήσκουσα δὲ  
 Σποδὸς προπέμπει πίονας πλούτου πνοάς.  
 Τούτων θεοῖσι χρὴ πολύμνηστον χάριν  
 Τίней· ἐπέπερ καὶ πάγας ὑπερκότους  
 Ἐπραξάμεσθα, καὶ γυναικὸς οὐνεκα  
 Πόλιν διημάθουνεν Ἀργεῖον δάκος,  
 Ἴππου νεοσσὸς, ἀσπιδηφόρος λεῶς,  
 Πήδημ' ὀρούσας ἀμφὶ Πλειάδων δύσιν.  
 Ὑπερβορῶν δὲ πύργον ἀμηστῆς λέων  
 Ἀθὴν ἔλειξεν αἵματος τυραννικοῦ.

ÆSCHYLUS.

Ὡς ἔφατ' εὐχόμενος· τοῦ δ' ἔκλυε μητίετα Ζεὺς,  
 Αὐτίκα δ' ἐβρόντησεν ἀπ' αἰγλήεντος Ὀλύμπου,  
 Ὑψόθεν ἐκ νεφέων· γήθησε δὲ διὸς Ὀδυσσεύς.  
 Φήμην δ' ἐξ οἴκοιο γυνὴ προέηκεν ἀλετρὶς  
 Πλησίον, ἔνθ' ἄρα αἱ μύλαι εἶατο ποιμένι λαῶν,  
 Τῇσιν δώδεκα πᾶσαι ἐπερρώοντο γυναῖκες  
 \* Ἀλφίτα τεύχουσαι καὶ ἀλείατα, μυελὸν ἀνδρῶν.  
 Αἱ μὲν ἄρ' ἄλλαι εὖδον ἐπεὶ κατὰ πυρὸν ἄλεσσαν,  
 Ἡ δὲ μὴ οὐ πω παύετ', ἀφαιροτάτῃ δ' ἐτέτυκτο·  
 Ἡ ῥα μύλην στήσασα ἔπος φάτο, σῆμα ἄνακτι  
 Ζεῦ πάτερ, ὅς τε θεοῖσι καὶ ἀνθρώποισιν ἀνάσσεις,  
 Ἡ μεγάλ' ἐβρόντησας ἀπ' οὐρανοῦ ἀστερόεντος,  
 Οὐδέ ποθι νέφος ἐστί· τέρας νύ τω τόδε φαίνεις.  
 Κρῆνον νῦν καὶ ἐμολ δειλῇ ἔπος ὃ ττί κεν εἴπω·  
 Μνηστῆρες πύματόν τε καὶ ὕστατον ἡματι τῷδε  
 Ἐν μεγάροις Ὀδυσῆος ἐλοίατο δαῖτ' ἐρατεινὴν,  
 Οἱ δὴ μοι καμάτῳ θυμαλγείῃ γούνατ' ἔλυσαν  
 \* Ἀλφίτα τευχούσῃ· νῦν ὕστατα δειπνήσειαν.

HOMER.

Ἐγὼ οὖν δεινὰ ἂν εἶην εἰργασμένος, εἰ, ὅτε μὲν με οἱ ἄρχοντες  
 ἔταττον, οὓς ὑμεῖς εἴλεσθε ἄρχειν μου, τότε μὲν οὐ ἐκείνοι ἔταττον  
 ἔμενον, ὥσπερ καὶ ἄλλος τις, καὶ ἐκινδύνουν ἀποθανεῖν, τοῦ δὲ  
 θεοῦ τάττοντος, ὡς ἐγὼ ᾤσθην τε καὶ ὑπέλαβον, φιλοσοφοῦντα με  
 δεῖν ζῆν καὶ ἐξετάζοντα ἑμαυτὸν καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους, ἐνταῦθα δὲ  
 φοβηθεὶς ἢ θάνατον ἢ ἄλλο ὅτιοῦν πρᾶγμα λίποιμι τὴν τάξιν. δεινὸν  
 μέντ' ἂν εἶη, καὶ ὡς ἀληθῶς τότε ἂν με δικαίως εἰσάγοι τις εἰς  
 δικαστήριον, ὅτι οὐ νομίζω θεοὺς εἶναι ἀπειθῶν τῇ μαντείᾳ καὶ  
 δεδιώς θάνατον καὶ οἰόμενος σοφὸς εἶναι οὐκ ᾔδων. τὸ γὰρ τοι θάνατον  
 δεδιέναι οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἐστὶν ἢ δοκεῖν σοφὸν εἶναι μὴ ὄντα· δοκεῖν γὰρ  
 εἶδέναι ἐστὶν ἃ οὐκ οἶδεν. οἶδε μὲν γὰρ οὐδεὶς τὸν θάνατον οὐδ' εἰ  
 τυγχάνει τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ πάντων μέγιστον ὃν τῶν ἀγαθῶν, δεδίασι δ'  
 ὡς εὖ εἰδότες ὅτι μέγιστον τῶν κακῶν ἐστί. καὶ τοῦτο πῶς οὐκ  
 ἀμαθία ἐστὶν αὕτη ἢ ἐπονείδιστος ἢ τοῦ οἶσθαι εἶδέναι ἃ οὐκ οἶδεν;  
 ἐγὼ δὲ τούτῳ καὶ ἐνταῦθα ἴσως διαφέρω τῶν πολλῶν ἀνθρώπων,  
 καὶ εἰ δὴ τῷ σοφώτερός του φαίην εἶναι, τούτῳ ἂν, ὅτι οὐκ εἶδως  
 ἱκανῶς περὶ τῶν ἐν Αἰδοῦ ὅσῳ καὶ οἶμαι οὐκ εἰδέναι· τὸ δὲ  
 ἀδικεῖν καὶ ἀπειθεῖν τῷ βελτίονι, καὶ θεῷ καὶ ἀνθρώπῳ, ὅτι κακὸν  
 καὶ αἰσχρὸν ἐστὶν οἶδα.

PLATO.

T 2

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Ὀλύμπια δ' ἐγένετο τοῦ θέρους τούτου, οἷς Ἀνδροσθένης Ἀρκὰς παγκράτιον τὸ πρῶτον ἐνίκα· καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τοῦ ἱεροῦ ὑπὸ Ἡλείων εἰρχθῆσαν ὥστε μὴ θύειν μηδ' ἀγωνίζεσθαι, οὐκ ἐκτίνοντες τὴν δίκην αὐτοῖς ἣν ἐν τῷ Ὀλυμπιακῷ νόμῳ Ἡλεῖοι κατεδικάσαντο αὐτῶν, φάσκοντες σφᾶς ἐπὶ Φύρκον τε τείχος ὅπλα ἐπενεγκεῖν καὶ ἐς Λέπρεον αὐτῶν ὀπλίτας ἐν ταῖς Ὀλυμπιακαῖς σπονδαῖς ἐσπέμψαι. ἡ δὲ καταδίκη δισχιλῖαι μναῖ ἦσαν, κατὰ τὸν ὀπλίτην ἕκαστον δύο μναῖ, ὥσπερ ὁ νόμος ἔχει. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ πρέσβεις πέμψαντες ἀντέλεγον μὴ δικαίως σφῶν καταδεδικάσθαι, λέγοντες μὴ ἐπηγγέλθαι πῶ ἐς Λακεδαίμονα τὰς σπονδὰς, ὅτ' ἐσπέμψαν τοὺς ὀπλίτας. Ἡλεῖοι δὲ τὴν παρ' αὐτοῖς ἐκεχειρίαν ἥδη ἔφασαν εἶναι (πρώτοις γὰρ σφίσι αὐτοῖς ἐπαγγέλλουσι), καὶ ἡσυχάζόντων σφῶν καὶ οὐ προσδεχομένων, ὡς ἐν σπονδαῖς, αὐτοὺς λαβεῖν ἀδικήσαντας. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ὑπελάμβανον οὐ χρεῶν εἶναι αὐτοὺς ἐπαγγεῖλαι ἔτι ἐς Λακεδαίμονα, εἰ ἀδικεῖν γε ἥδη ἐνόμιζον αὐτοὺς, ἀλλ' οὐχ αἰς νομίζοντας τοῦτο δρᾶσαι, καὶ ὅπλα οὐδαμῶς ἐτι αὐτοῖς ἐπενεγκεῖν. Ἡλεῖοι δὲ τοῦ αὐτοῦ λόγου εἶχοντο, ὡς μὲν οὐκ ἀδικοῦσι μὴ ἂν πεισθῆναι· εἰ δὲ βούλονται σφίσι Λέπρεον ἀποδοῦναι, τό τε αὐτῶν μέρος ἄφιδέναι τοῦ ἀργυρίου, καὶ ὁ τῷ θεῷ γίγνεται αὐτοὶ ὑπὲρ ἐκείνων ἐκτίσειν.

THUCYDIDES.

*You are at liberty to comment very briefly upon any grammatical peculiarity in this passage from Thucydides.*

### TRANSLATION INTO GREEK.

Wednesday, 18th June 1873. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

#### I. *Translate into Greek Prose (with accents) :*

If, then, as I said, you were to acquit me on these conditions, I should say to you, "I, indeed, O Athenians respect and love you, but I shall obey the god rather than you; and so long as I live, and am able, I will never cease philosophising, and exhorting and admonishing whomsoever of you I may meet, in my usual words; O my good friend, are not you, an Athenian, and a member of a state which is most powerful and most renowned for wisdom and strength,—are not *you* ashamed of minding wealth, and caring only how you may get the greatest amount of it, and glory and honour; while about good sense, and truth, and your own soul, and the way to make it as perfect as possible, you care nothing and think nothing?"

At last an Athenian came forward and called Nicias to him. He told him that he ought not to go on making excuses, nor to delay, but to declare before the whole people what supplies the Athenians should vote for him. Nicias replied, though with some reluctance, that he would take further counsel about the matter with his fellow generals, and consider the question more leisurely ; but that, as far as he could see now, they ought to sail with not less than a hundred triremes, or even with more, if they should be able ; and the rest of the supplies in proportion.

COMPETITION,  
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II. *Translate into Greek Verse one of the two following passages :*

FOR TRAGIC IAMBICS.

*Mess.* Occasions drew me early to this city :  
And as the gates I enter'd with sun-rise,  
The morning trumpets festival proclaim'd  
Through each high street: little had I dispatch'd,  
When all abroad was rumour'd that this day  
Samson should be brought forth, to show the people  
Proof of his mighty strength in feats and games ;  
I sorrow'd at his captive state, but minded  
Not to be absent at that spectacle.  
The building was a spacious theatre  
Half-round, on two main pillars vaulted high,  
With seats where all the lords, and each degree  
Of sort, might sit in order to behold ;  
The other side was open, where the throng  
On banks and scaffolds under sky might stand ;  
I among these aloof obscurely stood.

FOR TRAGIC TROCHAICS.

Break not, O woman's heart, but still endure :  
Break not, for thou art royal, but endure,  
Remembering all the beauty of that star  
Which shone so close beside thee that ye made  
One light together, but has passed and left  
The crown a lonely splendour. May all love,  
His love, unseen but felt, o'ershadow thee,  
The love of all thy sons encompass thee,  
The love of all thy daughters cherish thee,  
Till God's love set thee at his side again.

LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND HISTORY OF GREECE.

Thursday, 19th June 1873. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Explain the formation, and illustrate your explanation by derivatives, of *σχέσις*, *ῥέζω*, *ἐσπόμην*, *πνεῦμα*, word, vestry, smell, bovine, anodyne, flame, dragon, phlegm.

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2. "Some tenses of some verbs have a specific or peculiar meaning differing from that of their present."  
Give eight such tenses, with their meanings.
3. "Ἰνα, ὥς, ὅπως, vel Subjunctivum vel Optativum postulant."  
Quote and translate passages at variance with this rule, naming the authors, and explaining the construction thus varied.
4. What moods may or must follow πρίν, εἰ, ὥστε, εἰ γάρ, ἤν.
5. Translate, and comment upon any grammatical peculiarity—
  - (1.) οὐδενὶ ὄτῳ οὐκ ἀποκρίνεται.
  - (2.) ἔστιν οἷς οὐχ οὕτως ἔδοξε.
  - (3.) πιστεύομεν ᾧ ἂν Κῦρος δῶ.
  - (4.) τὴν οὐσίαν ἣν κατέλιπε οὐ πλείονος ἀξία ἐστι.
  - (5.) ἐκὼν εἶναι.
  - (6.) ὀλίγου δεῖν.
  - (7.) οἶω γε ἐμοὶ ἄπορον τοῦτο.
  - (8.) ἀνὰ τέτταρας.
  - (9.) τὸν βουλούμενον εὐδαίμονα εἶναι σωφροσύνην διακτέον καὶ ἀσκητέον.
6. a. "The Greek (language) of Homer differs much from that of the three tragedians."  
b. "The Greece (social, political, &c.) of Homer differs much from that of Thucydides."  
Discuss one of the above two assertions.
7. Give an outline—
  - a. Of some one of the dialogues of Plato, the subjects therein treated of, and the general scope of the argument ;

or,

b. Of some one character as portrayed in the Iliad.

8. Give a very short account of the poets between Homer and Æschylus with any striking passage from any of them ;

or,

Write any two or three characteristic or striking passages from any of the tragic poets with any remarks of your own thereon.

9. Sketch the characters and aims of the successive leaders of Athenian policy from Peisistratus to the end of the Peloponnesian War.
10. The kings of Sparta. Explain their position in the state : The checks to their power : Their privileges : Give instances of their being thwarted, bribed, or set aside.
11. Describe any *one* of these three :
  - (1.) The rise and growth for its first 30 years of the Achæan League.
  - (2.) The early Messenian wars, and any later events affecting that race.
  - (3.) The growth and policy of Macedonia during the life of Demosthenes.



## 12. Explain—

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1.) ξενηλασία.          | (9.) σύγκλητος ἐκκλησία. |
| (2.) σεισάχθεια.         | (10.) δίκην λαχεῖν.      |
| (3.) φειδίτια.           | (11.) δίκην ὀφλεῖν.      |
| (4.) σκυτάλη.            | (12.) τὰ τέλη.           |
| (5.) ἀτιμία.             | (13.) εἰσφορά.           |
| (6.) νεοδαμῶδεις.        | (14.) θεωρός.            |
| (7.) πεντακοσιομέδιμνοι. | (15.) τριηραρχία.        |
| (8.) οἱ πεντακόσιοι.     | (16.) δήμαρχος.          |

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**ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.**

Friday, 20th June 1873. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

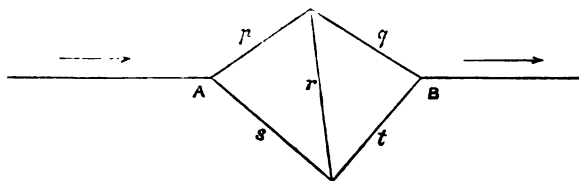
1. A piece of glass and a piece of resin are rubbed together and placed within two insulated tin cases, one in each, without touching the cases, the cases are then joined by a metal wire which is again removed, and the glass and resin are removed from the cases: describe any changes which take place in the electric state of the cases or of surrounding objects.
  2. Describe a method of determining the potential at any point not in electrical connexion with the earth's surface.
  3. Describe the method of determining in absolute electrostatic measure by means of Coulomb's Torsion Electrometer the potential of a charged and insulated conducting sphere.
  4. Define the magnetic moment of a magnet. Show how the magnetic moments of two magnets can be compared experimentally.
  5. Explain the construction and action of the Bifilar Magnetometer, showing how to reduce its indications to absolute measure.
  6. A long insulated copper wire is coiled on a short hollow wooden cylinder: show what electrical effects would be produced in the wire by passing a long bar magnet through the cylinder, putting it in at one end and drawing it out at the other.
  7. Explain Faraday's method of comparing the specific inductive capacities of insulators.
  8. Describe experiments which show that wires conducting electric currents attract each other when the currents flow in the same direction, and repel each other, when the currents flow in opposite directions. Discuss the bearing of these facts on Ampère's theory of magnetism.
  9. Describe a method of determining the internal resistance of a galvanic battery.
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## ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

Friday, 20th June 1873. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. State the laws of magneto-electric and volta-electric induction, and discuss fully the experimental evidences on which they rest.
2. Describe and explain the action of Grove's gas battery, and point out the explanation which it gives of the polarization in batteries.
3. Describe a compensation method of comparing the electro-motive forces of two batteries, and explain the principle of the method.
4. Explain how the chemical effects of electric currents are related to the principle of conservation of energy, and give an account of the experimental investigations by which these relations have been established.
5. Explain the principle of "The Replenisher" for adjusting the charge in a Thomson's Quadrant Electrometer.
6. Compare the strengths of the currents in the several branches of a system of conductive wires of given resistance  $p, q, r, s, t$  connected as in fig., when the points A and B are connected with the poles of a galvanic battery.



How has this arrangement been employed to compare the resistances of two wires when the resistances of two other wires are known?

7. State the laws of the production and distribution of heat in a galvanic circuit. Show that the quantity of heat which a given battery can produce per unit of time in a wire is greatest when the resistance of the wire is equal to half the total resistance of the circuit.
8. Describe the construction and the nature of the chemical action in a Daniell's cell. What are its special advantages, and how may they be increased?

## GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Saturday, 21st June 1873. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

### GEOLOGY.

1. (1.) What is Stratification? (2.) What is its origin? (3.) Why is it of use to the Geologist?
2. Define the terms (1.) Dip, and (2.) Strike. Draw a diagram in illustration.
3. Describe and show by diagram the structure of Hills and Mountains.
4. (1.) What are Ammonites? (2.) Where are they found? (3.) What other fossils usually accompany them?

5. Describe the action of the different geological forces concerned in the wasting away of a coast-line.
6. (1.) What is coal? (2.) Of what was it made? (3.) With what strata is it associated? (4.) Where is it found?

COMPETITION,  
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#### MINERALOGY.

1. Give the chemical composition of (1.) Common Salt, (2.) Dolomite, and (3.) Gypsum. (4.) Mention the strata in which they largely occur in this country.
2. Enumerate and describe succinctly the characters and properties by which Minerals are recognised and discriminated; mentioning one or more examples specially illustrative of each character and property.
3. (1.) Describe Diamond, its characters and properties. (2.) State where and how it is obtained.
4. Enumerate the chief Silicates in some classified arrangement.
5. What Minerals enter into the composition of Sedimentary Rocks?
6. Explain the mode of occurrence and formation of Agates in Amygdaloidal Rocks.

N.B.—*In all your exercises attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression.*

### GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Saturday, 21st June 1873. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

#### GEOLOGY.

1. Make a Geological Section of any portion of the British Isles.
2. (1.) Describe the origin and progress of a Glacier; and (2.) Give an account of the geological action of other natural forms of Ice.
3. (1.) Of what is the English Chalk composed? (2.) What other strata are comprised with it in the Cretaceous System? (3.) Mention what you know of the kind of country formed anywhere of these Cretaceous Rocks.
4. (1.) Give some account of Fossil Plants. (2.) In what strata are they found?
5. (1.) Enumerate some kinds of Fossil Shells; and (2.) the several geological formations they belong to.
6. Explain and figure (1.) Anticlinal, (2.) Synclinal, (3.) Periclinal, (4.) Centrocinal, and (5.) Monoclinical Strata, and show with what forms of ground they are associated.

#### MINERALOGY.

1. (1.) Of what Minerals are Igneous Rocks intrinsically composed? (2.) Name also their adventitious Minerals.
2. (1.) What are the essential components of Clay? (2.) Explain the changes by which Clay is formed in the decomposition of Granite. (3.) Where are large accumulations of Clay found in the British Isles?
3. Describe (1.) Fluor-spar; (2.) Heavy Spar; (3.) Iron-pyrites.
4. Under what conditions is Gold found in nature?
5. What is the behaviour of the following minerals before the Blow-pipe: (1.) Calcite; (2.) Selenite; (3.) Mica; (4.) Hornblende; (5.) Malachite?

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6. Name the chief Elementary Substances which are constituents of the Earth's crust.

N.B.—*In all your exercises attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression.*

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### LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Monday, 23rd June 1873. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. What, according to different systems of Philosophy, is the origin of our ideas
  - (a.) of Space,
  - (b.) of Time?
2. What methods are applicable to the study of the Philosophy of the Human Mind?
3. The place of Hypothesis in scientific investigation.
4. Explain the following expressions: Begging the question, Proving too much, Ignoratio Elenchi, Simple Conversion, Vera Causa, Method of Difference, Pleurality of Causes.
5. Distinguish between Artificial and Natural Classification, and show the advantages of the latter over the former.
6. Does inductive admit of equal certainty with deductive reasoning?
7. The strength and weakness of Circumstantial Evidence.
8. State precisely the sense in which Berkeley denied the "Existence of Matter," and discuss the principal arguments used on either side of this controversy.

N.B.—*In all your exercises attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression.*

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### MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Monday, 23rd June 1873. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. Why should I not tell a lie when it is to my advantage to do so? How would this question be answered by different schools of Moralists?
2. Is the Moral Faculty an original part of our nature, or may it be derived from other parts?
3. How do you account for the variety of Moral Sentiment in different ages and countries?
4. Define a Right, and propose a classification of Rights.
5. How far should (1) the Moralist, (2) the Jurist, have regard to the motives of an act?
6. Is Casuistry a legitimate branch of Moral Philosophy?
7. Self-Respect, Humility; Severity, Mercy. Estimate the moral value of these qualities.

N.B.—*In all your exercises attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression.*

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## GERMAN.

Tuesday, 24th June 1873. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

## I.

*Translate into English:*

Am 10. Juli 1750 traf Voltaire in Potsdam ein, und nun that Friedrich gleich von vorn herein Alles, was den langersehnten Gast zu dem Entschlusse bewegen konnte, sich für immer bei ihm einzurichten. Die Pariser Freunde widerriethen es, besonders seine Richte, die ihm ausführlich alle Gegengründe vor Augen stellte; er, nicht ohne Absicht, theilte ihren Brief seinem königlichen Verehrer mit, der darauf das berühmte Schreiben an Voltaire erließ, das diesem jedes weitere Bedenken benehmen mußte. „Rein, mein theurer Voltaire,“ schrieb Friedrich, „wenn ich voraussehen könnte, daß Ihre Verpflanzung im mindesten zu Ihrem Nachtheil ausschlagen möchte, so wäre ich der erste, sie Ihnen abzurathen; ich würde Ihr Glück dem hohen Vergnügen vorziehen, das Ihr Besitz mir gewährt. Aber Sie sind Philosoph, ich bin es auch. Was ist natürlicher, als daß zwei Philosophen, gemacht, mit einander zu leben, durch gleiche Studien, gleichen Geschmack und gleiche Denkart verbunden, sich diese Genugthuung geben? Ich achte Sie als meinen Lehrer in Beredsamkeit und Wissen; ich liebe Sie als einen tugendhaften Freund. Welche Sklaverei!“—dies mit Bezug auf die Pariser Warnungen—, „welcher Unfall, welcher Glückswechsel könnte zu fürchten sein in einem Lande, wo man Sie schätzt, wie in Ihrem Vaterlande, und bei einem Freunde, der ein erkenntliches Herz hat? Ich habe nicht die thörichte Anmaßung zu meinen, daß Berlin Paris aufwiegen könne. Wenn Reichthum, Größe und Pracht eine Stadt lebenswerth machen, so treten wir gegen Paris zurück. Wenn der gute Geschmack an einem Orte der Welt seinen Sitz hat, ist es in Paris. Aber bringen Sie denn diesen Geschmack nicht überall hin, wo Sie sind? Wir haben Hände, Ihnen Beifall zu klatschen, und was das Gefühl betrifft, so räumen wir keinem Orte der Welt den Vorrang ein,“

D. F. STRAUSS.

COMPETITION,  
SCHEME I.  
June 1873.

Iphigenie.

So steigst du denn, Erfüllung, schönste Tochter  
Des größten Vaters, endlich zu mir nieder!  
Wie ungeheuer steht dein Bild vor mir!  
Raum reicht mein Blick dir an die Hände, die  
Mit Frucht und Segensfränzen angefüllt  
Die Schätze des Olympus niederbringen.  
Wie man den König an dem Uebermaß  
Der Gaben kennt: denn ihm muß wenig scheinen  
Was Tausenden schon Reichthum ist; so kennt  
Man euch, ihr Götter, an gesparten, lang  
Und weise zubereiteten Geschenken.  
Denn ihr allein wißt, was uns frommen kann,  
Und schaut der Zukunft ausgedehntes Reich,  
Wenn jedes Abends Stern- und Nebelhülle  
Die Aussicht uns verdeckt. Gelassen hört  
Ihr unser Flehn, das um Beschleunigung  
Euch kindisch bittet; aber eure Hand  
Bricht unreif nie die goldnen Himmelsfrüchte;  
Und wehe dem, der ungeduldig sie  
Ertrogend saure Speise sich zum Tod  
Genießt. O laßt das lang erwartete,  
Noch kaum gedachte Glück nicht, wie den Schatten  
Des abgeschiednen Freundes, eitel mir  
Und dreifach schmerzlicher vorübergehn!

GOETHE.

II.

*Translate into German:*

After the battle of Mook Heath, 1574, the Prince of Orange wrote to his one remaining brother John: "Our people have now lost all heart, and if the enemy invade us, he will find slight resistance. Our destruction will be the destruction of religion throughout the world. The turn of the Germans will come, and the turn of the English also, who, in imagined prudence, have waited upon events. If you can think of anything, do it. I am myself so overwhelmed with business and so stupefied with sorrow that I am equal to little more. I undertook to hold these states for two years, single-handed, against all the force which Spain could bring against us. Those two years are expired, and if we are to stand longer, we must have assistance. If it cannot be, and if we must needs perish, in the name of God, be it so. They cannot take from us the honour of having done what so small a handful of men

never did before. We have held this little spot of ground unfriended, and we have kept our consciences undefiled. God is all powerful, and I trust we may yet be preserved. At worst it shall cost the Catholic King half Spain and half his subjects ere he make a final end of us."

COMPETITION,  
SCHEME I.  
June 1873.

### GERMAN LANGUAGE, &c.

Tuesday, 24th June 1873. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. (including Dictation).

[N.B.—*These Questions are to be answered in English.*]

#### *Grammatical Questions.*

1. Give the gender, the genitive singular, and the nominative plural of Auge, Fuß, Weib, Geist, Luch, Bruch, Hinderniß, Dorf, Hund, Bund.
2. State the respective genders of nouns ending in *-er, -ie, -el, -ling, -chen, -en, -schaft, -thum, -heit, -sal*.
3. Give the first and the second person singular of the present indicative, the first person of the imperfect indicative, and the past participle, of *befehlen, geben, halten, fallen, bergen, nehmen, fahren, brechen*.
4. Distinguish the meanings of the conjunctions *wenn, als, da*; and give a few examples.
5. State the cases governed respectively by the verbs *helfen, fragen, sich erinnern, gebieten, begegnen, lehren, wehren*.
6. Give the corresponding German expressions for: We should like to see it. I am fond of walking. It happened without my knowing it. He comes running. I know him to be my friend.

#### *Literary Questions.*

1. Give a brief account of the Romantic School.
2. Write a sketch of the life of Schiller.
3. Give an outline of the plot of Schiller's *Wallenstein*. Delineate the characters of Wallenstein, Octavio Piccolomini, and Max Piccolomini.
4. Sketch the action of Goethe's *Hermann und Dorothea*. Indicate the chief merits of this poem, and its relation to the history of the time in which it was written.
5. State what you know of Uhland, and give a prose sketch of one or two of his Ballads.
6. Mention some of the living German Poets and give some account of their productions.

COMPETITION,  
SCHEME I.  
June 1873.

*Historical Questions.*

1. Mention in succession the Emperors of the House of Hohenstaufen, and give a summary of the chief events during their reign.
2. What gave rise to the Thirty Years' War?
3. Give a sketch of the political condition of Germany immediately before the outbreak of the French Revolution in 1789.
4. Give an outline of the Deutsche Bund, as framed by the Congress of Vienna in 1815.
5. Name the Austrian provinces which up to the year 1866 belonged to the Germanic Confederation?
6. Enumerate, with dates, the Kings of Prussia from Frederic the Great to the present time, and state briefly what you know about them.

*German Composition.*

Write, in German, an Essay on one of the following themes, using the German character :

1. Königin Elisabeth von England.
2. Die Vorzüge einer constitutionellen Monarchie vor einer Republik.
3. Freundschaft.

Dictation.

Wilhelm von Dranien war im Jahre 1533, zu Dillenburg in der Grafschaft Nassau geboren. Sein Vater hatte die protestantische Religion angenommen worin er auch seinen Sohn erziehen ließ; Karl der Fünfte aber, der dem Knaben schon frühzeitig wohlwollte, nahm ihn schon jung an seinen Hof und ließ ihn in der römischen aufwachsen. Dieser Monarch, der in dem Kinde schon den künftigen großen Mann erkannte, behielt ihn neun Jahre um seine Person, würdigte ihn seines eigenen Unterrichts und Regierungs-geschäften, und ehrte ihn durch ein Vertrauen, welches über seine Jahre gieng. Ihm allein war es erlaubt um den Kaiser zu bleiben wann er fremden Gesandten Audienz gab. Der Kaiser erröthete sogar nicht einmal öffentlich zu gestehen daß dieser junge Mensch ihm öfters Aufschläge gebe die seiner eignen Klugheit würden entgangen sein. Welche Erwartungen konnte man nicht von dem Geiste eines Mannes hegen, der in einer solchen Schule gebildet war.



**CHEMISTRY.**

Wednesday, 25th June 1873. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. State the composition and describe the preparation and principal properties of nitrous and nitric oxides. Explain how the composition of each may be demonstrated.
  2. Gases are said to be the vapours of volatile liquids : show, by a comparison of properties, the probability of the general truth of this statement ; and mention the cases in which the experimental verification of the statement has hitherto failed.
  3. Give an account of the composition and most characteristic properties of the acids of which hydrogen, oxygen, and phosphorus are the three constituents.
  4. Explain the principle of the method of purifying chemicals by crystallization ; stating distinctly the physical laws on which it is based, and showing how it is affected by isomorphism. Illustrate your answer by examples.
  5. Describe and explain the preparation of potassium bi-chromate : what is peculiar about the constitution of this compound ? Give examples of analogous compounds.
  6. Give an account of the several steps in smelting copper from copper pyrites supposing it already dressed ; and explain the chemical changes effected at each stage of the process.
  7. Given a piece of bronze, explain how to analyse it quantitatively.
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**CHEMISTRY.**

Wednesday, 25th June 1873. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

8. Describe and explain the phenomena of ebullition.
  9. Explain the principle of spectrum analysis, taking Lithium as an example.
  10. The analysis of a mineral gave  $\text{CO}_2$ , 36.0 ;  $\text{MgO}$ , 43.96 ;  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , 19.68, and  $\text{SiO}_2$ , 0.36 : find a formula for it. ( $\text{Mg}=24$ .)
  11. Give an account of Dutch method of making white lead, and some explanation of the chemical action, with the analogies on which that explanation is based.
  12. Explain the "qualitative" method of finding the amount of nitrogen in an organic compound.
  13. Give a general formula for acids homologous with acetic acid, and point out the principal reactions by which the homology is experimentally demonstrated. Explain how acetic anhydride and acetamide are obtained. Are the methods you give applicable to the rest of the series ?
  14. Describe and explain the preparation of potassium ferrocyanide and ferricyanide. Explain the relation between these compounds, and the grounds for supposing the existence in them of radicles such as are implied in their names.
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COMPETITION,  
SCHEME I.  
June 1873.

## ZOOLOGY.

Thursday, 26th June 1873. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Explain and illustrate the high value of embryological characters as a means of classification.
2. What is meant by "a water-vascular system"? In what groups of animals is it found? Describe its arrangement in any one of these.
3. Give the zoological characters of the Polyzoa.
4. Give an account of the following organs, stating in what animals they are severally found: Thread-cells, Avicularia, Pedicellariæ, Odontophore, Hectocotylus.
5. Of what elements is the typical mouth of insects composed? How are they modified in the Hive-bee, the Housefly, the Butterfly, respectively?
6. Give an account of the reproduction and development of Barnacles.
7. What are the main zoological results of the recent deep-sea dredging expeditions?

## ZOOLOGY.

Thursday, 26th June 1873. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. Describe the Lepidosiren, and discuss the question of its proper classification.
2. To what other Vertebrate class are Reptiles most nearly allied, and in what points do they agree, in what differ, from them?
3. Give the distinctive characters of the two great orders into which all existing Birds are divided. How did the Archæopteryx differ from them both?
4. State the characters of the Cetacea, and point out the correlation of their peculiarities of structure with their mode of life.
5. In what groups of Mammalia are horns to be found? Describe the structural varieties of these organs, and the uses to which they are subservient?
6. What are the more important differential characters noticeable in different races of men?
7. What are the main facts regarding the Fauna of Oceanic Islands? By what theory can you best colligate them?

## JURISPRUDENCE.

Saturday, 28th June 1873. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. What are the chief points of resemblance and difference in the history of Roman and of English Equity?
2. What laws properly so called are not within the sphere of Jurisprudence?
3. What, in English law, are the conditions a custom must fulfil to have legal validity?
4. Give an account of the "Patria Potestas" of Roman Law, and show it affected the whole body of Roman Law relating to persons and things?

5. What are the advantages and disadvantages of widening the sphere of judicial interpretation?
6. What are the main considerations which ought to determine the measure and nature of punishments inflicted by the legislator?
7. How in English Law are corporations formed, regulated, and dissolved?
8. What are the chief objections to the theory of a Social Pact?

COMPETITION,  
SCHEME I.  
June 1873.

N.B.—*In all your exercises attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression.*

### JURISPRUDENCE.

Saturday, 28th June 1873. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. What is meant by saying that the transition from ancient to later law is a transition from Status to Contract?
2. How far are Bentham's criticisms on Blackstone well founded?
3. What are the chief points of difference and resemblance in the early history of Roman Law and the early history of the law of other nations?
4. Notice the principal modes in which the Roman theory of natural law has affected legal and social history in modern times.
5. In Contracts of Sale what are the respective rights and duties of the buyer and seller?
6. What were the provisions of Roman Law devised for the protection of the Testamentary Heir?
7. How is the Roman dislike of Intestacy to be accounted for?
8. Explain, with historical illustrations, the term "an independent political society."

N.B.—*In all your exercises attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression.*

### BOTANY.

Monday, 1st July 1873. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Enumerate the different forms of Inflorescence, giving definitions and examples of each.
2. Explain the Inflorescence of Dipsacus, and state what is the economic use of one of its species.
3. Enumerate the principal forest trees of Great Britain, stating the natural order to which each belongs, and pointing out which have opposite leaves.
4. In what Cryptogams do true or false spiral vessels occur?
5. Define the terms lomentum, accumbent, incumbent, conduplicate, oblique, as applied to Crucifers, and state any other technical terms which are used in the description of the species.
6. Enumerate the plants indigenous to Ireland which do not occur in Great Britain, and state their geographical distribution in other parts of the Northern Hemisphere.
7. State the different modifications of which cellular tissue in its simplest form is capable.

18.

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COMPETITION,  
SCHEME I.  
JUNE 1873.

8. State any facts with which you are acquainted as regards the fecundation of terrestrial orchids.
9. Describe the plants before you; assigning to each its natural order, and stating your reasons for the reference.

### BOTANY.

Monday, 1st July 1873. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. How is Peat formed? Give some account of its economic uses.
2. Write a short essay on the gradual discovery of the mode of fecundation in plants.
3. Define the term endorhizal. How far is it really applicable to Phænogams?
4. Compare the fruit of a rose and a pear.
5. Impregnation in vegetables is not always a rapid process. State any instances you know of in confirmation of this assertion.
6. Compare the characters of Umbelliferae, Araliaceae, and Caprifoliaceae, and state what British Genera belong to the two latter orders.
7. Define the following terms used in Cryptogamic Botany: ascus, sporidia, sporophores, spicules, conidia, pycnidia, stylospores, protospores, giving examples.
8. What are the distinctive characters of Insular Floras?
9. To what natural orders do the following genera belong: Statice, Clematis, Frankenia, Galanthus, Typha, Trientalis, Pyrola, Pilularia?

### ITALIAN.

Tuesday, 1st July 1873. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

#### I.

*Translate into English:*

Spirto gentil, che quelle membra reggi  
Dentro alle qua' peregrinando alberga  
Un Signor valoroso, accorto, e saggio,  
Poichè se' giunto all' onorata verga,  
Con la qual Roma e suoi erranti correggi,  
E la richiami al suo antico viaggio,  
I' parlo a te, però ch' altrove un raggio  
Non veggio di virtù ch' al mondo è spenta,  
Nè trovo chi di mal far si vergogni.  
Che s' aspetti non so, nè che s' agogni  
Italia che suoi guai non par che senta;  
Vecchia, oziosa, e lenta.  
Dormirà sempre? e non fia chi la svegli?  
Le man l' avess' io avvolte entro i capegli!  
Non spero che giammai dal pigro sonno  
Mova la testa per chiamar ch' uom faccia,  
Sì gravemente è oppressa, e di tal soma.  
Ma non senza destino alle tue braccia,  
Che scuoter forte e sollevarla ponno,  
E or commesso il nostro capo, Roma.

Pon man in quella venerabil chioma  
 Securamente, e nelle treccie sparte,  
 Sì che la neghittosa esca del fango.  
 I' che dì e notte del suo strazio piango,  
 Di mia speranza ho in te la maggior parte ;  
     Chè, se 'l popol di Marte  
 Devesse al proprio onor alzar mai gli occhi,  
 Parmi pur ch' a' tuoi dì la grazia tocchi.  
 L' antiche mura ch' ancor teme ed ama  
     E trema 'l mondo quando si rimembra  
 Del tempo andato e' ndietro si rivolge,  
 E i sassi dove fur chiuse le membra  
 Di tai che non saranno senza fama  
 Se 'l universo, pria non si dissolve,  
 E tutto quel ch' una ruina involge,  
 Per te spera saldar ogni suo vizio.  
 O grandi Scipioni, o fedel Bruto,  
 Quanto v' aggrada, s' egli è ancor venuto  
 Romor laggiù del ben locato officio !  
     Come cre' che l'abbrizio  
 Si faccia lieto udendò la novella !  
 E' dice : Roma mia sarà ancor bella.

. . . . .

PETRARCA, *al Tribuno Cola di Rienzo.*

## II.

. . . . E non vi era giorno che non si udisse la campana della giustizia ed il pubblico invito alle sacre preghiere, segni ed uffici mesti e pietosi usati tra noi quando un misero è menato a morte per condanna: erano giudizi delle corti marziali per i portatori di alcun' arme, o i ditentori di qualche segno di sètte. In quel mezzo arrivò in città ministro di Polizia il principe di Canosa, che volle al pubblico annunciarci, prima che per editti o per fama, con spettacolo atroce, ormai scordato dal popolo, ignoto ai più giovani, la *frusta*. A mezzo giorno, nella popolosa via di Toledo, fu visto, in militare ordinanza, numeroso stuolo di soldati tedeschi, poi l'assistente del carnefice, che ad intervalli dava fiato alla tromba, e poco indietro altri Tedeschi ed alcuni sgherri di Polizia, i quali accerchiavano un uomo, dalla cintura in basso coperto di ruvida tela, con piedi scalzi; dalla cintura in sopra nudo, con i polsi strettamente legati, portando in mano ed appesi al collo tutti i fregii settari, ed in capo un berretto di tre colori, collo scritto a grandi note: *Carbonaro*. Quel misero, accavalcato sopra di un asino, aveva dietro il carnefice, che ad ogni picchio di tromba con sferza di funi e chiodi gli flagellava le spalle; così che il sangue avea mutato colore alle carni, ed il volto, smorto e chino al petto, dimostrava il martirio. Seguiva plebe spietata, ma taciturna; gli onesti fuggivano, nascondendo, per prudenza, la pietà e l'orrore. Chi dimandò i particolari di quel supplicio udì che il flagellato era un settario, gentiluomo di provincia (e gentiluomo appariva al volto ed alla persona), che, dopo la frusta, penerebbe in galera quindici anni, non per giudizio di magistrato, ma per sentenza del ministro della Polizia, principe di Canosa, or ora giunto in città.

P. COLLETTA.—*Storia del reame di Napoli.*

## III.

COMPETITION,  
SCHEME I.  
June 1873.

*Translate into Italian :*

The love of variety, or curiosity of seeing new things, which is the same, or at least a sister passion to it, seems wove into the frame of every son and daughter of Adam; we usually speak of it as one of nature's levities, though planted within us for the solid purposes of carrying forward the mind to fresh inquiry and knowledge; strip us of it, the mind (I fear) would doze for ever over the present page; and we should all of us rest at ease with such objects as presented themselves in the parish or province where we first drew breath. It is to this spur which is ever in our sides, that we owe the impatience of this desire for travelling: the passion is noways bad, but as others are, in its mismanagement or excess; order it rightly, the advantages are worth the pursuit the chief of which are, to learn the languages, the laws and customs, and understand the government and interest of other nations, to acquire an urbanity and confidence of behaviour, and fit the mind more easily for conversation and discourse; to take us out of the company of our aunts and grandmothers, and from the tracks of nursery mistakes; and by showing us new objects, or old ones in new lights, to reform our judgments, by tasting perpetually the varieties of nature, to know what is good, by observing the address and arts of men, to conceive what is sincere, and by seeing the difference of so many various humours and manners, to look into ourselves, and form our own.

STERNE.

## LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND HISTORY OF ITALY.

Tuesday, 1st July 1873. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

(Including Dictation.)

## I.

## GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Show by examples the various forms by which the *superlative absolute* can be expressed in Italian.
2. What is the difference between *meglio* and *migliore*, *peggio* and *peggiore*?
3. Exemplify by a few instances the rules which determine when the *possessive pronoun* in a sentence, although required in English, should be omitted in Italian.
4. State which of the auxiliary verbs *avere* or *essere* should be used with the compound tenses (active) of *venire*, *prevenire*, *vivere*, *proteggere*, *rimanere*, *passare*. What other verbs, besides *avere* and *essere*, are frequently employed as auxiliaries? Illustrate their use by examples.
5. Write down the whole imperative mood, and the past participle of: *Dare*, *Fare*, *Piacere*, *Opporre*, *Accogliere*, *Sapere*, *Convenire*, *Ardire*, *Udire*.

## II.

## LITERARY QUESTIONS.

COMPETITION,  
SCHEME I.  
June 1873.

1. Name the three greatest authors of the fourteenth century, and briefly describe their principal works.
2. What were the causes of the partial neglect into which Italian poetry and prose fell in the fifteenth century?
3. Name the leading poets and other writers who flourished in the sixteenth century, and give some account of their writings.
4. Compare the respective merits of Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, and Tasso's *Gerusalemme Liberata*.
5. Sketch briefly the state of Italian literature in the present century.

## III.

## HISTORICAL QUESTIONS.

(N.B.—*Dates to be given in all cases.*)

1. Under what circumstances were the Byzantine Greeks finally driven out of Southern Italy?
2. Give a short account of Marino Falieri.
3. Who were the antagonists in the battle of Legnano, and what were its issue and consequences?
4. Against whom was the so styled "Congiura de' Pazzi" at Florence; who took part in it; and how did it end?
5. Describe the political and territorial constitution of Italy at the time of the French revolutionary invasion in 1792; and the alterations introduced into that constitution by the treaties of 1815.

## DICTATION.

Quando ogni cittadino in uno stato può, con un lavoro discreto di sette o otto ore per giorno, commodamente supplire ai bisogni suoi, e della famiglia, questo stato sarà il più felice della terra. Egli sarà il modello d'una società ben ordinata. In questo stato le ricchezze saranno ben distribuite, in questo stato finalmente non ci sarà l'eguaglianza delle facoltà che è una chimera, ma l'eguaglianza della felicità in tutte le classi, in tutti gli ordini, in tutte le famiglie, che lo compongono, eguaglianza che debb'essere lo scopo delle politica e delle leggi. Ho detto con un lavoro discreto di sette o otto ore per giorno poichè un' eccessiva fatica non è compatibile colla felicità. Lasciamo ai poeti e ai filosofi entusiasti, gli elogi d'una vita interamente laboriosa, e contentiamoci di piangere sulla disgrazia di coloro che son condannati a menarla. La natura, che ha dato a tutti gli esseri una forza proporzionata al mestiere che dovevano esercitare, non ha fatto l'uomo per una vita così penosa. Egli non può adattarsi che a spese della propria esistenza. Non ci lasciamo trasportare dall'errore. Non è vero che gli uomini occupati dalle penose arti della società, e che non hanno che poche ore della notte per sollievo delle loro fatiche, non è vero io dico, che questi infelici vivano tanto quanto l'uomo che gode del frutto dei suoi sudori, e che fa un uso moderato delle sue forze. Una fatica moderata fortifica, una fatica eccessiva opprime, e consuma. Un agricoltore che prende la

COMPETITION,  
SCHEME I.  
June 1873.

zappa prima che il sole esca fuori dall' orizzonte, e che non l' abbandona che all' avvicinarsi della notte, è un vecchio all' età di quaranta o di cinquant' anni. I suoi giorni si abbreviano, il suo corpo s' incurva, tutto palesa in lui la violenza fatta alla natura. Non è dunque possibile il trovar la felicità in un genere di vita così laborioso. Ma è anche impossibile il trovarla nell' ozio. La noia, compagna indivisibile d' un ricco ozioso, lo seguita in tutti i luoghi, e non lo abbandona, neppure nei piaceri stessi. Questa è come l' ombra del suo corpo, che lo accompagna dappertutto. I piaceri, quasi tutti esauriti per lui, non gli offrono più che una tetra uniformità che addormenta, e stanca.

PAPERS SET AT AN OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE SITUATIONS OF CLERKS IN THE OFFICES OF THE SOLICITOR TO THE TREASURY AND THE SOLICITOR TO THE CUSTOMS (HELD IN DECEMBER 1872 UNDER REGULATIONS OF NOVEMBER 5, 1872).†

TIME TABLE.

Place.	Time.	Subject of Examination.
Civil Service Commission, Cannon Row.	Tuesday, 3rd Dec.	
	10 a.m. to 1½ p.m.	{ Exercises in Handwriting, Orthography, and Arithmetic.
	2½ p.m. to 4 p.m.	
	Wednesday, 4th Dec.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Common Law. English Composition.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	
	Thursday, 5th Dec.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	{ Common Law Procedure and Practice. Criminal Law.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	
	Friday, 6th Dec.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Elements of Conveyancing. Law of Evidence.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	
	Saturday, 7th Dec.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Book-keeping. English History.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	
	Monday, 9th Dec.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Equity. Latin.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	
	Tuesday, 10th Dec.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Bankruptcy. *French.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	
	Wednesday, 11th Dec.	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Geography.

\* In this subject there will be an oral Examination, the time of which will be notified to the Candidates who take it up.

† Printed at page 28.



\* \* *The following are the special papers set at this Examination.*

### COMMON LAW.

Wednesday, 4th December 1872. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

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1. Give a brief outline of the various modes in which property in chattels may be transferred.
2. What are the ordinary remedies of a landlord for the recovery of overdue rent?
3. Define "choses in action," and give examples of them.  
Are there any exceptions to the rule—"the right to bring an action cannot be assigned"?
4. Describe and give one or two common forms of a Bill of Exchange.  
A bill drawn by *D* is accepted by *A*, and indorsed by *D* to *E*, by *E* to *F*, and by *F* to *H*, the holder. What legal relations subsist between *A*, *D*, *E*, *F*, and *H*?
5. Explain accurately the term "consideration," regarded as an element of a contract.  
With what limitations must the following propositions be received?  
"The consideration of a written contract must appear upon the face of it."  
"No action lies upon a contract without consideration."
6. What changes in the law relating to the personal property of married women have been made by recent Statutes?
7. Define the following terms with legal precision :  
Lien.  
Warranty.  
Guaranty.  
Contract of indemnity.  
Bailment.
8. What is the right of a client in the papers prepared by an attorney in the prosecution of the client's business, and how can he enforce that right?
9. A firm is composed of three partners, *A*, *B*, and *C*. Sketch the liability of the firm, and of *A* and *B* individually, on the contracts and for the torts of *C*.
10. In negotiations, which ultimately issue in a contract between *A* and *B*, *A* makes false representations with reference to the subject of the contract.  
Under what conditions would *B* have a right of action against *A*?
11. An infant, *I*, residing with his father *F*, orders and obtains a gold watch from *W*, and clothing from *T* :  
*W* sues *I* for the price of the watch :  
*T* sues *F* for the price of the clothing :  
What must the Plaintiff in each case prove in order to recover? Give reasons for your answer.
12. Sketch the general liability of a master for damage caused by the negligence of his servant.  
Examine the following cases :  
(1) Guard of a railway train brings action against the company for injuries received in a collision due to the carelessness of the driver.

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- (2) *P* walking in the street injures himself by falling through the trap-door of a cellar negligently left open by the servants of a merchant whom *D* had employed to fill the cellar with coals. *P* brings action against *D*.

### COMMON LAW PROCEDURE AND PRACTICE.

Thursday, 5th December 1872. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Give an outline of the jurisdiction of County Courts.  
How are litigants prevented from prosecuting in Superior Courts claims cognizable by County Courts?
2. What is meant by the "extraordinary jurisdiction" of the Superior Courts of Common Law? Give instances of its exercise.
3. What are the general rules defining the capacity of infants to sue and be sued?  
Through whom does an infant bring and defend an action?
4. What are "equitable pleas," and in what cases are they available? Give several examples of them.
5. Judgment has been obtained in a Superior Court against a defendant who has freehold estate, money in the funds, an ecclesiastical benefice, and debts due to him.  
Enumerate the various modes in which this judgment may be enforced.
6. Describe the process of "interpleader," and determine the cases to which it is applicable.
7. How may the Defendant proceed when the Plaintiff has sued him in a Court not having jurisdiction in the action?
8. Mention the principal cases in which the Plaintiff may be required to give security for costs.
9. Explain accurately the following terms:—  
Nolle prosequi.  
Plea in bar.  
Quantum meruit.  
Money counts.  
Abatement of an action.
10. Enumerate the principal defences to an action for libel, showing under what pleas they may be raised.
11. With what limitations is this proposition to be accepted?  
"The successful litigant is entitled to his costs."
12. How can a party to an action, who regards himself as aggrieved by the conduct or the result of a trial, bring it under review?

### CRIMINAL LAW.

Thursday, 5th December 1872. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. Sketch the summary Criminal jurisdiction of a Stipendiary Magistrate, showing on what authority it is founded.  
What are his powers in the following cases?  
*A* is charged with attempting to commit burglary;  
*B* with stealing ten shillings;  
*C* aged 14 with stealing a watch;  
*D* with committing malicious mischief.

2. Enumerate one by one the successive steps of the procedure before a magistrate—
  - (1) Where he convicts summarily for larceny.
  - (2) Where he commits for bigamy.
3. Give an outline of the provisions of the Vagrant Act, with examples of its operation.
4. Give accurate definitions of principals in the first and second degree, and of accessories before and after the fact.
 

In what various forms may accessories be indicted?
5. What is the general law respecting attempts to commit crimes?
 

In what class of offences would you place an attempt of *A* to commit murder; of *B* to commit suicide; and of *C* and *D* to cheat?
6. Define Assault.
 

What are the several aggravations of assault recognised by the law?
7. What are the essential legal elements of Forgery, Embezzlement, and Conspiracy?
8. Describe an indictment.
 

By whom may it be preferred? and must it in all or in any cases be necessarily preceded by a preliminary judicial inquiry into the crime alleged to have been committed?
9. State very briefly the legal defences which a person accused of crime may set up on the ground of infancy, coverture, insanity, and drunkenness.
10. Determine and contrast the respective rights of Constables and private persons to arrest supposed offenders against Criminal law.
 

What are the legal consequences incurred through making an unjustifiable arrest?
11. As a general rule different felonies may not be charged in different counts of the same indictment.
 

What are the exceptions to this rule, and how may a prisoner claim the benefit of it before or after verdict?
12. What is the plea of "autrefois acquit"? and what is the test by which its admissibility is determined?
 

Illustrate the latter part of your answer by examples.

### ELEMENTS OF CONVEYANCING.

Friday, 6th December 1872. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Explain the terms—*Messuage, Tenement, Hereditament*. What is a corporeal hereditament? what is an incorporeal hereditament?
2. Explain the different forms of conveyance called—*Feoffment, Bargain and Sale, Lease and Release, Statutory Release, and Grant*. Can they all be used now for the purpose of conveying a freehold estate? What was the reason which led to the prevalence for more than a century of the conveyance by Lease and Release?
3. What are the parts of a conveyance technically termed the *premises, parcels, and habendum*?
4. What are the words by which an estate for life, and an estate in fee simple, are limited in a conveyance.

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5. What are the ordinary covenants for title in a conveyance? How do they differ from those in a mortgage? What remedies under the covenants has a purchaser, in case the title proves defective? Why does a vendor or other person covenant in a deed "for himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators"? Does the reason apply to the present state of the law equally with the state of the law ten years since?
6. What estates and interests in land were recognised by the Common Law before the passing of the Statute of Uses? If a landowner of that time had desired to make a settlement on his marriage of his fee-simple lands, what provision could he by the common law make for his wife and children, consistently with tying up the property in his family?
7. What interests and what powers of disposition, unknown to the Common Law, could a landowner before the Statute of Uses create or reserve over his lands, whether for the benefit of an intended wife and children, or otherwise, by vesting the fee simple in trustees?
8. What are the principal provisions, and what has been the effect, of the Statute of Uses?
9. To what extent do conveyances and settlements depend at the present time on the Statute of Uses?
10. When is a widow entitled to dower out of her husband's lands, (1) if married before the year 1834, (2) if married since that year?
11. Give the customary form of conveying land to uses to bar dower.
12. What is the form of a mortgage in fee at the present day? Which portions of it might be omitted, without the deed ceasing to be a mortgage?
13. What are the formalities required for attesting the validity of a will?
14. What are the limits to be observed in tying up property, so as not to transgress the rule against Perpetuities? If a man devise land to his eldest son for life, with remainder to such of the eldest son's children as attain 25 in tail, with remainder to his second son for life, with remainder to such of the second son's children as attain 25 in tail, with remainder to his brother in fee,—will the whole or any, and if any what, part of the devise be good?
15. Within what limits does the law permit a testator to direct the accumulation of the income arising from his real or personal estate? If a testator transgress those limits, to what extent will the operation of his will be thereby affected?
16. What is the usual mode of settling a lady's money on her marriage?

### LAW OF EVIDENCE.

Friday, 6th December 1872. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. What is meant by the phrase a "compellable" witness?  
Define the legal obligation of a stranger to a civil action to give evidence in it; and point out by what penalties this obligation is enforced.

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2. Distinguish presumptions of law from presumptions of fact, and give examples of cases in which presumptions are accepted in place of positive proof.
3. Show definitely the nature and extent of the influence exercised on a person charged with crime which will render his confession inadmissible. Are confessions elicited by deceit necessarily excluded?
4. Mention cases in which statements made by persons not put into the witness box are received in evidence at the trial.  
What is the general rule on this matter, and on what principles is it based?
5. Explain the phrase "*proving* a document in evidence."  
How would you *prove* in a judicial proceeding
  - a previous conviction;
  - a deed;
  - a will;
  - an entry in a marriage register?
6. A litigant desires to avail himself before trial of documents in the hands of his adversary. To what legal procedure must he have recourse? and what are the limits of his rights over such documents?
7. What is meant by a "notice to produce"? To whom is it addressed, and with what object?  
Does it impose any obligation on the receiver?
8. *A* brings an action against *B* for four sums of money, having previously admitted payment by *B*
  - of the first sum, by a statement in the body of a deed;
  - of the second, by a receipt endorsed on a deed;
  - of the third, by a stamped receipt;
  - of the fourth, by an unstamped receipt.
 How could *B* avail himself of these several admissions? and what would be the exact legal effect of each when proved against *A*?
9. Are these statements admissible in evidence? and if so, under what conditions and on what principles?—
  - (1.) An entry made by the Plaintiff in his ledger that he sold a hat on a given day to the Defendant for £1, now sued for.
  - (2.) An entry made by a merchant's book-keeper that goods, the price of which is now sued for, were sent by the merchant on a given day to the Defendant.
10. A contract in writing bears an ambiguity on its face, and does not in fact embody the whole terms of the agreement.  
Can evidence be given, and if so in what cases, to clear up the ambiguity, and to annex the unexpressed to the expressed terms?
11. Show the bounds of the attorney's duty to refuse disclosure in judicial proceedings of confidential communications made to him by his client.
12. How is the right to begin in an action determined? Give examples of cases in which the Defendant would have that right.

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## BOOK-KEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Rule a form for a Cash Book, and enter in it as many of the following transactions as can be placed there:—

1863.		£	s.	d.
July 1.	Cash in hand -	200	1	7
"	" Cash at Bank -	243	2	9
"	2. Paid into Bank -	200	0	0
"	3. Received of R. Roche -	115	15	0
"	" Received of Seth Browne -	26	10	0
"	4. Paid J. Robinson -	100	0	0
"	5. Paid W. Brown (by cheque) -	75	2	6
"	9. Received of J. Clarke (and allowed him 3 <i>l.</i> as discount) -	57	0	0
"	15. W. Smith (paid into my account at Bank) -	287	2	5

2. Journalize the transactions given in question 1.

3. Journalize the following transactions:

	£	s.	d.
July 2. Sold R. Roche, goods -	115	15	0
" 3. Bought of J. Robinson, goods -	100	0	0

4. In the form for a Ledger supplied to you open the necessary accounts, and post from the Journal entries made in answer to questions 2 and 3.
5. Give an exact account of the processes of balancing and closing a Ledger, giving the title of each non-personal account from which a transfer should be made, and that of the a/c to which the amount should be carried, and specifying the side of each which should be operated upon.
6. A certain trader, with a business of the ordinary kind, involving the purchase and sale of goods, has not thought proper to open an a/c for Profit and Loss, or for any branch of it:
  - (a) How would his Ledger be closed and balanced?
  - (b) What disadvantages would he be under in consequence of this practice?
7. At the end of the year the sum of the entries on the Dr. side of my Ledger agrees with that of the Cr., and with the total of the Journal, but the Dr. side of my balance sheet exceeds the Cr. by £10. Where should I look for my blunder?
8. At a certain time my Ledger balances, but the total of one side (the addition for which is correct) does not agree with the total of the Journal. My blunder may be of either of two kinds. What are they?
9. It is wished to keep by Double Entry the accounts of a person who is not a trader.
  - (a) What Ledger a/cs should be opened?
  - (b) What should be the commencing entries?
  - (c) How should the Ledger be closed?

Assume that the owner of the books is a clerk in the Civil Service with no income beyond his salary, that for some reason it is necessary or convenient to commence the accounts on the 1st of August in one year, and to close the Ledger on the 31st July in the next. You may assume any figures you please.

**ENGLISH HISTORY.**

Saturday, 7th December 1872. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

*In all cases dates should be given.*CLERKSHIPS  
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1. Write a short history of the reign of Edward I.
2. What titles had Richard III. and George I. to the throne of England? Give a brief account of the reign of the latter.
3. What important events occurred in the years 1172, 1356, 1534, 1556, 1588, 1665, 1757, and 1797?
4. Write a life of *one* of the following: Strafford. Monk. Algernon Sidney. Clarendon.
5. Describe the political relations subsisting between England and Scotland under the Stuarts. In what manner and with what success did James I. endeavour to improve those relations?
6. Trace the career of Cromwell down to the Dissolution of the Long Parliament. Give your estimate of his character and of his foreign policy.
7. Describe and account for the form in which the Act for the Union of England and Scotland was drawn, and give a sketch of its contents.
8. Notice the principal occasions on which the House of Commons has come into collision with the Courts of Common Law.
9. What were the principal statutes passed in the reign of (1) Charles II., (2) William III., and what was their aim and tendency?
10. State the circumstances under which the Petition of Rights was framed.
11. Give an account of the trials of Raleigh, Strafford, Algernon Sidney, and Sir John Fenwick.
12. Compare the position of the chief ministers of the crown in the times of Queen Elizabeth, Charles II., Queen Anne, and George III.

N.B.—*In all your exercises attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression.*

**EQUITY.**

Monday, 9th December 1872. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Explain and illustrate the maxim "Where the equities are equal the law shall prevail."
2. What are the component parts of a bill in equity? State generally when a bill is open to a demurrer.
3. A testator devises land unto and to the use of *A* and his heirs upon trust for *B* for life, and after his decease upon trust for the heirs of his body: he devises other land unto and to the use of *A* and his heirs during the life of *B* upon trust for *B*, and after his decease gives the land unto and to the use of the heirs of *B*. Explain the effect of these gifts.
4. Distinguish between trusts executed and trusts executory, and mention the general rule adopted by the Court of Chancery with reference to the latter.
5. A person purchases stock, and by his direction it is transferred into the names of himself, his son, and his nephew. The purchaser dies, having bequeathed the stock to his daughter. Who is entitled to it?

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6. A testator gives the residue of his property to *A* for life, and after his decease to *B* absolutely. The residue consists of money due upon bond and a leasehold house. How should the executors proceed?
7. Explain and illustrate the maxim "Once a mortgage always a mortgage."
8. State the heads of a decree in a suit for foreclosure.
9. Two sums of stock are standing in the names of trustees upon trust as to one to pay the dividends to *A*, an unmarried woman, for her life, and as to the other upon trust for her absolutely. She marries *B*, no settlement being made upon the marriage. *A* insists that she is entitled to a settlement as regards the stock. Can she enforce this claim to any and what extent?
10. A testator gives a legacy of 1,000*l.* to *A*, certain freehold lands to *B*, and the residue of his personalty to *C*. His total personalty is worth 800*l.*; the freeholds given to *B* are worth 5,000*l.*, and the testator had a small freehold estate not disposed of by his will worth 600*l.* His debts amounted to 500*l.* How shall this property be distributed?
11. State the rule adopted by courts of equity with reference to the purchase by a solicitor from his client.
12. A person agrees virtually with the owner of a house to take a lease of the house for 21 years upon certain terms; the agreement is afterwards reduced into writing, but by mistake a material term is omitted. The owner of the house files a bill against the intending lessee to enforce performance of the written contract, the intending lessee files a bill against the owner to enforce performance of the parol agreement. What decree will be made in these suits, the evidence of the facts stated being conclusive?

[Note.—Where an opinion is asked and given, the reasons on which it is founded must also be stated.]

## LATIN.

Monday, 9th December 1872. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

*Translate into English:—*

Quæ locutus est Furnius noster de animo tuo in rempublicam, ea gratissima fuerunt senatui, populoque Romano probatissima; quæ autem recitatæ litteræ sunt in senatu, nequaquam consentire cum Furnii oratione visæ sunt. Pacis enim auctor eras, quum collega tuus, vir clarissimus, a fœdissimis latronibus obsideretur; qui aut positis armis pacem petere debent aut, si pugnantes eam postulant, victoria pax, non pactione parienda est. Sed de pace litteræ vel Lepidi vel tuæ quam in partem acceptæ sint, ex viro optimo, fratre tuo, et ex C. Furnio poteris cognoscere. Me autem impulit tui caritas, ut, quamquam nec tibi ipsi consilium deesset, et fratris Furniique benevolentia fidelisque prudentia tibi præsto esset futura, vellem tamen meæ quoque auctoritatis pro plurimis nostris necessitudinibus præceptum ad te aliquod pervenire. Sejunge te, quæso, aliquando ab iis, cum quibus te non tuum judicium, sed temporum vincla conjunxerunt. Hoc si facies, tum eris non modo consul et consularis, sed magnus etiam et consul et consularis. Sin aliter, tua in istis amplissimis nominibus honorum non modo dignitas nulla erit, sed erit summa deformitas. Hæc impulsus benevolentia scripsi paullo severius; quæ tu



experiendo ea ratione, quæ te digna est, vera esse cognosces. D. xiii. Kal. Aprilis.

CICERO.

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Cum Saguntinis bellum nondum erat: ceterum belli causa certamina cum finitimis serebantur, maxime Turdetanis. Quibus quum adesset idem, qui litis erat sator, nec certamen juris, sed vim quæri appareret; legati a Saguntinis Romam missi, auxilium ad bellum jam haud dubie imminens orantes. Consules tunc Romæ erant P. Cornelius Scipio et Ti. Sempronius Longus. Qui quum, legatis in senatum introductis, de republica retulissent, placuissetque mitti legatos in Hispaniam, ad res sociorum inspiciendas; quibus si videretur digna causa, et Hannibali denuntiarent, ut a Saguntinis, sociis populi Romani, abstineret, et Carthaginem in Africam trajicerent, ac sociorum populi Romani querimonias deferrent: hac legatione decreta, necdum missa, omnium spe celerius Saguntum oppugnari allatum est. Tunc delata ex integro res ad senatum, et alii, provincias consulibus Hispaniam atque Africam decernentes, terra marique rem gerendam censebant: alii totum in Hispaniam Hannibalemque intendebant bellum. Erant, qui non temere movendam rem tantam, expectandosque ex Hispania legatos censerent. Hæc sententia, quæ tutissima videbatur, vicit: legatique eo maturius missi, P. Valerius Flaccus et Q. Bæbius Tamphilus, Saguntum ad Hannibalem, atque inde Carthaginem, si non absisteretur bello, ad ducem ipsum in pœnam fœderis rupti descendendum.

LIVY.

*Translate into Latin:—*

Can it be supposed that the poor would be better off if all the property of the rich were taken away and divided among them, and no one allowed to become rich for the future? The poor would then be much worse off than they are now; they would still have to work for their living as they do now, for food and clothes cannot be had without somebody's labour. But they would not work near so profitably as they do now, because no one would be willing to advance wages to workmen, as is done now, for work which does not bring in any return for perhaps a year or two. No one would dare to lay by anything, because whoever was supposed to be rich, would be in danger of having his property taken away and divided. And if a bad crop, or a sickly family, brought anyone into distress, which would soon be the case with many, what would he do after he had spent his little property? He would be willing to work for hire, but no one could afford to employ him, except in something that would bring in a very speedy return; for even those few who might have saved a little money would be afraid to have it known, for fear of being forced to part with it. They would hide it somewhere in a hole in the ground, which used formerly to be a common practice in this country, and still is in some others, where property is very scarce.

### BANKRUPTCY.

Tuesday, 10th December 1872. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. At about what period were Bankrupt Laws introduced into England, and what are the main objects of such laws?
2. Distinguish between Bankruptcy and Insolvency.
3. How far is a distinction between traders and non-traders preserved by the present law of Bankruptcy?

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4. From what period does an adjudication that a man is a bankrupt take effect, and what are the consequences which it produces?
5. What property held by a bankrupt is not divisible among his creditors?
6. In what case and for what reason is property not belonging to the bankrupt liable to be treated as his property?
7. What debts are payable in bankruptcy in preference to others?
8. What effect has an adjudication in bankruptcy on the right of the bankrupt's landlord to distrain for rent?
9. What are the rights of a creditor who holds part of the property of the bankrupt as security for the debt due to the creditor?
10. A person makes a post-nuptial settlement on his wife and children, and afterwards becomes bankrupt. In what circumstances and within what period can the settlement be invalidated?
11. Two partners become bankrupt, owing joint debts and separate debts. In what manner shall the partnership property and the private property of the partners be distributed in payment of these debts?
12. In what cases is a bankrupt entitled to an order of discharge, and what is the effect of such order?

### GEOGRAPHY.

Wednesday, 11th December 1872. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. On the outline map of Europe trace lines of railways connecting Paris with St. Petersburg, Vienna, and Brindisi, and mark the principal places situated along them.
2. Draw a map of South America, inserting the principal rivers and some of the principal towns.
3. Where are the following places and what do you know of them: Sorrento, Peebles, Youghal, Odessa, Troyes, Kiel, Saragossa, Sedan, Bruges, Toronto?
4. Write an account of the productions and industry of Australia.
5. Describe the course of the following rivers: Trent, Rhone, Elbe, Oxus, Delaware.
6. State as completely as you can the regions from which the following articles are obtained: gold, pearls, ivory, silk, mahogany, bark.
7. What do you know of the following islands: the Falkland, the Maldive, the New Hebrides, the Cape Verde, the Aleutian, and the Lofoden?
8. What are the boundaries of (1) Derbyshire, (2) Perthshire, (3) King's County? What rivers run through them, and what important towns are in them?
9. Name and describe the position of the most important lakes in Ireland and Scotland.
10. Explain fully the meaning of the terms latitude, longitude, glacier, moraine, mirage, sirocco, zone, pampas. What are the causes of the tides, the trade winds, and the equatorial currents?

N.B.—*In all your exercises attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression.*

PAPERS SET AT AN OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION  
FOR THE SITUATION OF JUNIOR ASSISTANT IN  
THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY AT GREENWICH. (HELD  
IN DECEMBER 1872 UNDER SPECIAL REGULATIONS.\*)

JUNIOR  
ASSISTANT,  
GREENWICH  
OBSERVATORY.  
Dec. 1872.

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TIME TABLE.

OBLIGATORY.

Tuesday, Dec. 10	- { Euclid - - - 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. French - - - 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Wednesday, Dec. 11	- { Algebra - - - 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Trigonometry - - 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Thursday, Dec. 12	- { Astronomy as prescribed - 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Latin - - - 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

OPTIONAL.

Friday, Dec. 13	- { Pure Mathematics - 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. German Translation - 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Saturday, Dec. 14	- { Spherical Trigonometry - 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Differential and Integral Calculus - - - 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Monday, Dec. 16	- Mechanics and Optics - 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

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\* \* *The following are some of the papers set at this Examination.*

**EUCLID.** Books I.—IV.

Tuesday, 10th December 1872. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. If a side of any triangle be produced, the exterior angle is equal to the two interior and opposite angles.
2. Define parallel straight lines; and give any other definitions or tests of parallelism besides Euclid's with which you are acquainted.

If a straight line falling upon two other straight lines make the alternate angles equal to one another, those two straight lines shall be parallel.

3. If a straight line be divided into any two parts the square on the whole line is equal to the squares on the two parts together with twice the rectangle contained by the parts.
  4. If two circles touch one another internally they shall not have the same centre.
  5. A segment of a circle being given, describe the circle of which it is the segment.
  6. ABCD is a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle; AD and BC are produced to meet in E; and through E a straight line is drawn parallel to AB. Show that this straight line touches the circle described round the triangle DCE.
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7. Describe an isosceles triangle having each of the angles at the base double of the third angle.
  8. Show that the base of the triangle described in Question 7 is equal to the side of a regular pentagon inscribed in the smaller circle of the figure.
  9. Find a point within a given triangle such that lines drawn from this point to the angles of the triangle divide it into three equal parts.
  10. If two circles CEAB and DBFA intersect in A and B, and a line CBD be drawn through B meeting the circles in C and D on opposite sides of B, and another line EFB be drawn through B meeting the circles in E and F on the same side of B, then the angles CAD, EAF are equal.
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### TRIGONOMETRY.

Wednesday, 11th December 1872. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. Explain the different methods of measuring angles in Trigonometry. If D, G, and C be respectively the number of degrees, grades, and units of circular measure in an angle, show that

$$\frac{D}{90} = \frac{G}{100} = \frac{2C}{\pi}.$$

2. Prove that—

$$(1) \sin(A + B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B, \text{ and thence find } \sin 75^\circ.$$

$$(2) 2 \sec A = \tan \left( 45^\circ + \frac{A}{2} \right) + \cot \left( 45^\circ + \frac{A}{2} \right).$$

$$(3) \frac{\cos A + \sin A}{\cos A - \sin A} = \tan 2A + \sec 2A.$$

3. Find  $\sin 45^\circ$  and  $\cos 36^\circ$ . Also  $\log \sin 45^\circ$ . Also all the values of  $\theta$  which satisfy the equation  $\tan \theta + \cot \theta = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$ .

4. Having given that  $2 \sin \frac{A}{2} = \pm \sqrt{1 + \sin A} \pm \sqrt{1 - \sin A}$ , show how to determine what signs must be used before the radicals when A lies between  $450^\circ$  and  $540^\circ$ .

5. In a plane triangle of which A, B, C, are the angles, and a, b, c, the opposite sides, show that

$$(d) a \sin B = b \sin A.$$

$$(e) (a + b) \cos \frac{A + B}{2} = c \cos \frac{A - B}{2}.$$

$$(f) a \cos (B - C) = b \cos B - c \cos C.$$

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6. Given one side of a triangle one angle adjacent to it and the area of the triangle, solve the triangle. A field has one side 220 yards long and the adjacent side makes an angle of  $72^\circ$  with it, find the point in the latter side from which a straight line must be drawn to the farther extremity of the former side so as to cut off exactly one acre.
7. In a plane triangle, having given two sides and the included angle, obtain the formulæ for solving the triangle.

Ex. given—

$$a = 205, \quad b = 195, \quad C = 4^\circ,$$

$$l_{10} 2 = \cdot 30103, \quad L \cot 2^\circ = 11 \cdot 4569162,$$

$$L \cot 54^\circ 20' = 9 \cdot 8559376, \quad L \cot 54^\circ 21' = 9 \cdot 8556708,$$

find the remaining angles: and explain why in general, when  $a = b$  nearly, the usual solution is not trustworthy, and why it may be employed in the case proposed.

8. A man observes two objects in the same plane with his eye to be  $30^\circ$  apart, and on walking 50 yards in a straight line towards one of them the angle increases to  $75^\circ$ : find his distance from the other. Show whether the data are sufficient to find the distance between the objects.
9. Show that the difference of the logarithms of the sines of two angles is nearly proportional to the difference of the angles, when that difference is small.

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*Some of the following logarithms will be required.*

$$\text{Log } 1 \cdot 1 = \cdot 0413927.$$

$$\text{Log } 2 = \cdot 3010300.$$

$$\text{Log } 3 = \cdot 4771213.$$

$$\text{Log } 3 \cdot 14159 = \cdot 4971495.$$

$$\text{Log } 3 \cdot 4377 = \cdot 5362680 \text{ diff. } 126.$$

$$\text{Log } 3 \cdot 5355 = \cdot 5484508 \quad ,, \quad 123.$$

$$\text{Log } 4 \cdot 6263 = \cdot 6652338 \quad ,, \quad 94.$$

$$L \cos 18^\circ = 9 \cdot 9782132.$$


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## ASTRONOMY.

Thursday, 12th December 1872. 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

1. Describe the changes which are observable, during a single night, in the aspect of the Heavens, and state the inference suggested by the observations.

Show how this inference is confirmed by observations on the Easterly Deviation of a stone let fall from a height, and on the change which takes place in the position of the plane of motion of a Pendulum.

2. What is the Pole Star? Describe its position, as seen by yourself, and define a circumpolar star.

Describe the apparent motions of the stars to an observer in Australia, looking South.

What is the Southern Cross?

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3. Define the terms Latitude and Longitude, measured, 1st, on a Terrestrial Globe, 2nd, on a Celestial Globe.

Also define the Right Ascension and Declination of a star, and state the positions of those Stars which have their Longitudes equal to their Right Ascensions.

4. Describe the constellations Ursa Major and Orion, and state the position of the Pole Star with regard to the former.

Describe the position and the general shape of the Great Nebula in Orion.

5. Describe the apparent motion of the Sun amongst the stars during a year, and define the terms Equinox and Solstice.

Explain the allusions in the following lines:—

“Now, when the cheerless empire of the sky  
To Capricorn the Centaur Archer yields,  
And fierce Aquarius stains the inverted year;  
Hung o’er the farthest verge of Heaven, the Sun  
Scarce spreads o’er ether the dejected day.”

6. One of the Stars in Orion is nearly in the Equator, and its R. A. is about  $80^\circ$ ; explain the use of the Celestial Globe in finding during what portions of the night this star will be visible, 1st, at the Vernal Equinox; 2nd, at the Autumnal Equinox.

State whether your conclusion depends on the latitude of the place of observation.

Another star in Orion has a north declination of about  $20^\circ$ ; will this be visible, at the two Equinoxes, before or after the star first mentioned?

7. State the positions in the Heavens of the following stars:—

Sirius,  $\alpha$  Centauri,  $\alpha$  Lyræ, Argus, Canopus,  $\alpha$  Cygni, and  $\alpha$  Andromedæ.

What is the rank in the order of magnitude of these stars, and what is the especial peculiarity of the star Argus?

Describe the position of Sirius with regard to the constellation Orion, as seen by a spectator in the Southern Hemisphere.

8. Describe, and account for, the Phases of the Moon.

What would be the appearance of the Earth to a spectator on the Moon, supposed to be placed on that part of the Moon which is nearest the Earth?

Do any of the Planets exhibit phases?

Explain, in the cases of Venus and Uranus.

9. Account for the long moonlight nights which were observable between the 16th and 21st of November, and state when you expect a recurrence of such moonlight. What is the Moon’s age when she is seen in the South, at Sunset, at the time of an equinox?

10. Explain why the motion of the Planets is sometimes progressive and sometimes retrogressive amongst the stars. What is the geometrical condition that a planet should appear to be stationary?

11. Describe the system of Jupiter and his satellites; and explain, with illustrative figures, the eclipses and occultations of the satellites, as seen by a spectator on the earth.

What is the periodic time of the revolution of Jupiter about the Sun, and what is the period of the rotation of this planet about its own axis?

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12. The mass of Jupiter being about 338 times the mass of the Earth, and the volume of Jupiter 1,400 times that of the Earth, compare roughly the forces of gravity at the surfaces of the Earth and of Jupiter.

Explain why it is that the variation of gravity between the equator and the pole of Jupiter is relatively greater than the corresponding variation in the case of the Earth.

13. State what you know of Encke's Comet and of Biela's Comet, describing their orbits, and their general appearance, and giving an approximate statement of their masses.

14. Define the annual parallax of a Star.

The parallax of  $\alpha$  Centauri being about  $1''$ , calculate approximately its distance from the Sun, taking the Earth's distance from the Sun as the unit of length.

Mention any other stars which have been found to have a sensible parallax.

15. State approximately the distances from the Sun, of the Earth, and of Jupiter.

Apply Kepler's Law to compare the periodic times of these two planets.

16. Explain how it appears that the Solar system is in motion with regard to the stars; give the name of the Constellation in direction of which it is now moving, and state approximately what is supposed to be the velocity of the Sun.

### PURE MATHEMATICS.

Friday, 13th December 1872. 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

1. If  $a, b, c, d$ , be positive integers, and if  $a > b$ , and  $c > d$ , prove that—

$$(1.) ab = ba.$$

$$(2.) c(a - b) = ca - cb.$$

$$(3.) (a - b)(c - d) = ac - ad - bc + bd.$$

2. State the principle of "The Permanence of Equivalent Forms," and hence deduce the rule of signs in multiplication.

Also, by help of this principle, establish the Theory of Indices in Symbolical Algebra.

3. Prove the rule for Synthetic Division, and employ the method to divide  $x^5 - 15x^4 + 11x^3 - x^2 + 12$  by  $x - 5$ .

4. Find the condition that the roots of the equation  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  may be real and unequal.

If  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  be the roots of this equation, form the equation of which the roots are  $\frac{\alpha^4}{\beta^2}$  and  $\frac{\beta^4}{\alpha^2}$ .

5. Enunciate the Binomial Theorem, and, assuming the theorem for positive integral indices, prove it for fractional and negative indices.

Find the co-efficient of  $x^{20}$  in the expansions of  $(1 + x)^{23}$ ,  $(1 + x)^{-3}$ , and  $(x + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 + x^5 + x^6)^{10}$ .

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6. Solve the equations,

$$(1.) x^4 - 101x^2 = 54332,$$

$$(2.) x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} + 2 \left( x - \frac{1}{x} \right) = \frac{157}{36},$$

$$(3.) \frac{a^2}{x} = \frac{b^2}{y} = \frac{c^2}{z} = x + y + z$$

7. Prove the formulæ,

$$\sin \overline{A+B} = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B.$$

$$\sin A + \sin B = 2 \sin \frac{1}{2} \overline{A+B} \cos \frac{1}{2} \overline{A-B}.$$

Solve the simultaneous equations,

$$\sin \overline{2x+3y} = \sin \alpha, \cos \overline{3x+2y} = \sin 2\alpha.$$

8. Show how to solve a triangle when two angles and a side are given

If  $B = 45^\circ$ ,  $C = 10^\circ$ , and  $a = 200$  feet; find  $b$ ; having given

$\log 2 = .3010300$ , tabular  $\log \sin 55^\circ = 9.9133645$ ,

$\log 1.7264 = .2371414$ ,  $\log 1.7265 = .2371666$ .

9. Find expressions, in terms of the sides of a triangle, for the radii of its circumscribed, inscribed, and escribed circles.

Prove that in the ambiguous case in the solution of triangles the circles which circumscribe the two triangles are equal.

10. Enunciate and prove De Moivre's Theorem.

Find the condition that  $(a + b\sqrt{-1})^c + d\sqrt{-1}$  may be a real quantity.

11. Explain Cardan's method of solving a cubic equation, and show that it is only practically useful when two of the roots are imaginary.

12. Describe methods of finding the equal roots and the commensurable roots of a rational algebraic equation.

Find the commensurable roots of the equation,

$$2x^5 - 25x^4 - 26x^3 - 133x^2 - 106x - 105 = 0.$$

13. Enunciate Sturm's Theorem for the separation of the real roots of an equation.

Apply it to the equation,

$$x^5 - 5x^3 - 119 = 0.$$

14. Show how to diminish the roots of an equation by a given quantity, and prove that the transformation can be effected by a series of successive divisions.

Diminish by 5 the roots of the equation in the previous question.

15. Explain Newton's method and Horner's method of approximating to the numerical value of a root of an equation.

State the classes of equations to which these methods are respectively applicable, and show the use of Newton's method in the suggestion, in Horner's method, of a trial divisor.

Calculate, to six places of decimals, the cube root of 77.



## SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY AND ASTRONOMY.

Saturday, 14th December 1872. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

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1. Define the polar triangle of a spherical triangle, and establish the relations between the sides and angles of the two triangles.

Prove that in a triangle ABC,

$$\cos a = \cos b \cos c + \sin b \sin c \cos A$$

and, by help of the polar triangle, deduce a relation between two angles and a side of the triangle.

2. In a spherical triangle, prove the formulæ—

$$(1) \cot a \sin b = \cot A \sin C + \cos b \cos C.$$

$$(2) \cos a \sin b = \cos A \sin c + \cos b \cos C \sin a.$$

$$(3) \sin a \sin b \cos^2 \frac{C}{2} = \sin \frac{a+b+c}{2} \sin \frac{a+b-c}{2}.$$

3. Enunciate Napier's rules for the solution of a right-angled triangle, and prove these rules for the case in which one of the angles is the middle part.

In a triangle ABC, right-angled at C, the length of the arc of a great circle from C, perpendicular to AB, is  $\delta$ ; prove that

$$\cot^2 \delta = \cot^2 a + \cot^2 b.$$

4. If two sides and the included angle of a spherical triangle be given, show how to find the other parts of the triangle.

5. If the sides of a spherical triangle be small compared with the radius of the sphere, prove that each angle of the spherical triangle exceeds by one third of the spherical excess the corresponding angle of the plane triangle, the sides of which are of the same length as the arcs of the spherical triangle.

Explain the use of this theorem in the solution of a spherical triangle in which two sides and the included angle are known.

6. If two sides of a spherical triangle be given, determine the relation between the small variations of any other pair of elements of the triangle.

7. Investigate the formula for the determination of the latitude of a place by observations of the pole star out of the meridian.

Describe briefly any other methods of finding the latitude with which you may be acquainted.

8. Find the relations between the sun's right ascension, declination, and longitude, and the obliquity of the ecliptic.

How is it shown that the path of the Sun amongst the stars is a great circle?

9. Taking the Sun's declination to be invariable during the day, find an expression for the length of the day at a given place. Allowing for the change in the Sun's declination, investigate an expression for the difference between the lengths of the morning and the afternoon.

Determine the time when the Sun is south-east on a given day.

10. State what is meant by the Precession of the Equinoxes, and calculate the effect of precession, in one year, on the right ascension and on the declination of a given star.

11. Explain the effect of aberration on the apparent position of a star, and investigate an expression for the aberration of a given star in right ascension at a given time of the year.

Give geometrical constructions for finding the locus of the stars which, at any instant, have no aberration in right ascension, and of the stars which have no aberration in declination.

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12. State the general principle of all methods of finding the longitude of a place, and explain, in particular, the method of lunar distances.

The angular distance of a star from the Moon's centre was observed at a certain place at 6<sup>h</sup> 40<sup>m</sup> to be 66° 10'; at Greenwich at noon, and at 3<sup>h</sup> the distances of the same star from the Moon's centre were 65° 9' 30" and 66° 41' 30" respectively; determine the longitude of the place.

## DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

Saturday, 14th December 1872. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. Define the differential coefficient of a function of a variable quantity with respect to that variable, and show that it measures the rate of increase of the function as compared with the rate of increase of the variable.

Illustrate this view by reference to Coordinate Geometry, and to Dynamics.

The volume of a sphere increases, uniformly, at the rate of 4π cubic feet per minute; when the radius is one yard in length, find its rate of increase per minute.

2. Investigate from the definition the differential coefficients, with regard to  $x$ , of  $\tan x$ , and of  $\tan^{-1}x$ .

Differentiate the expressions,  $(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + c^2)$ ,  $e^x \cdot \sin x$ ,  $\log \frac{x^2 + a^2}{x^2 + c^2}$ ,  $\sin(\log \tan x)$ , and  $\sqrt{x^2 - ax + a^2} \div \sqrt{x^2 + ax + a^2}$ .

3. If  $\frac{y}{c} = e^{\frac{x}{a}}$ , prove that,

$$y^2 \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - y^2 \left( \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \right)^2 - y \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right)^4 = 0.$$

Eliminate, by differentiation, the functions from the equation—

$$z = f(x + ay) + f(x - ay).$$

4. Show how to determine, and to distinguish between, the maxima and minima values of a function of one variable.

Find the maxima and minima values of the expression,  $x^3 + \log(x - 3)^4$ .

A tin cup is to be made in the shape of a cylinder ending in a hemisphere; having given the quantity of tin, of an assigned thickness, find the dimensions of the cup in order that it may contain the greatest possible quantity of water.

5. Find the equations of the tangent and normal at the point  $(x, y)$  of the curve,  $f(x, y) = 0$ .

Prove that the locus of the feet of the perpendiculars from the origin on the tangent to the curve,  $ay^2 = x^3$ , is given by the equation,

$$27y^3(x^3 + y^2) = 4ax^3;$$

and that the locus of the feet of the perpendiculars from the origin on the normals is—

$$27x^3(x^3 + y^2) = 4ay^2(2y^3 + 3x^2).$$

6. Write down the Integrals, with regard to  $x$ , of the expressions—

$$x^3 + a^3, \sin x, \cot x, ae^{-x}, \text{ and } (a^2 - x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$$

Integrate the expressions  $x^4 \log x$ ,  $(x^2 + a^2)^{-1}$ ,  $(x^2 + 2a^2)^{-1}$ , and

$$\frac{x^3 - 1}{x^4 + 3x^2 + 1}.$$

7. Investigate a form of reduction for the integration of  $(x^4 + a^4)^{-n}$ ,  $n$  being a positive integer. Evaluate the expressions,

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x)^{2n} dx, \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log (\sin x) dx, \text{ and } \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2 + 1)^3}.$$

8. Enunciate and prove Taylor's Theorem, and explain what is meant by the failure of Taylor's Theorem.

Deduce Maclaurin's Theorem from Taylor's Theorem, and apply it to find the co-efficient of  $x^n$  in the expansion of  $e^x \cdot \cos x$  in powers of  $x$ .

If  $y^3 - xy^2 - 1 = 0$ , find the first four terms of the expansion of  $y$  in powers of  $x$ .

9. Two sides,  $a$ ,  $b$ , and the included angle  $C$  of a triangle  $ABC$  are given; if a small error,  $\gamma$ , exist in the value of  $C$ , determine the consequent errors in the calculated values of the elements  $c$ ,  $A$ , and  $B$ .

10. Explain any method of finding the asymptotes of a curve given by a rational algebraic equation in  $x$  and  $y$ .

Find the asymptotes of the curves—

$$(1) (y - x)(y^2 - 4xy + 3x^2) = 4x^2 + 5xy + 1,$$

$$(2) (y^2 - 4xy + 3x^2)^2 = 4x^2 + 5xy + 1.$$

11. Show how to employ the integral calculus in finding the area contained,

1st, between two curves,  $y = f(x)$ ,  $y = \phi(x)$ , and two ordinates,  $x = a$ ,  $x = b$ ; 2nd, between two curves,  $r = f(\theta)$ ,  $r = \phi(\theta)$ , and two radii,  $\theta = \alpha$ ,  $\theta = \beta$ .

Find the area enclosed by the lines,  $ay^2 = x^2$ , and  $y^2 = 2ax - x^2$ .

12. Define the circle of curvature at any point of a curve, and prove

$$\text{that the radius of curvature} = \frac{dx}{ds} \left( \frac{dy^2}{ds^2} \right)^{-1} = - \frac{dy}{ds} \left( \frac{d^2x}{ds^2} \right)^{-1}.$$

If  $s$  be the arc of a curve, measured from the point where it intersects the axis of  $y$ , and if  $y^2 - s^2$  be constant, prove that the radius of curvature varies as  $y^2$ .

13. A series of curves are defined by the equation,  $f(x, y, \alpha) = 0$ ,  $\alpha$  being a variable parameter; show how to find the envelope of the system.

A straight rod of given length slides between two fixed straight rods at right angles to each other; find its envelope.

14. A given curve rolls on a straight line; show how to find the envelope of a straight line carried by the curve.

If the rolling curve be a circle, find the envelope of a given tangent.

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# MIXED MATHEMATICS.

Time allowed, 4 hours.

## MECHANICS.

1. How is statical force measured? How may it be represented geometrically? Show that such a mode of representation enables us to investigate the elementary properties of mechanics by geometry. What is the tension of a string supporting a heavy body? Give examples when the tension of a string is the same throughout, and when not the same. What is meant by the reaction of a smooth surface? If a heavy particle be placed on a smooth table, what will measure the reaction of the table? If a heavy table stand with four legs on the floor, what are the statical forces acting on the table?
2. State the proposition known as the "parallelogram of forces." Assuming its truth, show that if the sides of a triangle *taken in order* represent these forces acting on a particle they will keep the particle at rest.  
If the words in italics be omitted, and the forces acting on A in the triangle ABC be represented in magnitude and direction by AB, BC, AC, determine the magnitude and direction of the force that must act on A to keep it at rest.

Ex.  $AB = 15$ ,  $BC = 20$ , and  $ABC$  a right angle.

3. If OABCDEO be a regular hexagon inscribed in a circle, and if the point O be acted on by forces represented in magnitude and direction by OA, OE, OB, OD, show that the resultant of these forces will be in the direction of the diameter of the circle through O, and if ( $r$ ) be the radius of the circle, find the magnitude of that resultant.
4. Can a geometrical area be strictly said to have a centre of gravity? In what sense is it understood that a triangle has a centre of gravity? Find the distance of the centre of gravity of a triangle from one of its angles.  
ABC is an equilateral triangle; if one fourth of the triangle be cut off by a line parallel to the base BC, find the distance from A of the centre of gravity of the trapezoid that remains.
5. In investigating the mechanical advantage of the various simple machines, point out any conditions that in practice affect the accuracy of the theoretical investigations.  
On a given inclined plane when the power makes a given angle with the plane, find the relation of the power to the weight, when the weight is just on the point of sliding down the plane, (1) when the plane is smooth, (2) when rough.  
A weight placed upon a plane inclined to the horizon at  $30^\circ$  just begins to slide; if the inclination of the plane be increased to  $60^\circ$  what pressure acting on the weight along the plane will be just sufficient to prevent its sliding down?
6. When a body falls to the ground, the air's resistance being neglected what is the force that acts upon it, and how is the force measured? Is this measure invariable for all distances from the earth, or for all positions upon its surface? Assuming the ordinary measure

of this force, investigate the space through which a body will fall in a given number of seconds.

Find the whole height to which a body will ascend projected with a velocity of 1,600 feet in a second.

A body falls from rest and describes 144 feet in three seconds; in what time will it fall through the next 880 feet?

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7. What is a simple pendulum? The length of a pendulum being given, express the time of an oscillation. If a uniform rod oscillate freely about one end, what would be considered as the length of the pendulum in expressing the time of an oscillation? Find the length of a second's pendulum. If a simple pendulum oscillate seconds, find the number of oscillations it will lose in 24 hours by being lengthened by  $\frac{1}{100}$ th part of its original length.

#### OPTICS.

8. In geometrical optics what is understood by a "ray of light," what by a "pencil of rays"? When rays of light are incident on the surface of a transparent medium, explain generally how the rays are affected by the medium. State the laws for the reflexion and refraction of light, and explain what is meant by the index of refraction. If  $(\mu)$  and  $(\mu_1)$  be the indices of refraction for rays of light passing from a vacuum into the media (A) and (B) respectively, determine the index of refraction for a ray passing directly from (A) to (B).
9. Explain what is meant by the "critical angle" for any medium, and why it is also called the angle of total reflexion? Explain generally the phenomena that may be presented to an eye under water when turned upwards towards the surface.
10. A ray of light is reflected successively at two plane mirrors inclined to each other, and in a plane perpendicular to the intersection of the mirrors; show that the deviation of the ray is double of the angle of the intersection of the mirrors. To the construction of what well known instrument of observation is this property applied?
11. When a luminous point is placed between two plane mirrors inclined to each other at a given angle, show how to find the number and position of the images formed. Find the total number of images when the mirrors are inclined to each other at an angle of  $11^\circ 15'$ .
12. A small pencil of diverging rays is incident directly on a concave spherical refracting surface: find the geometrical focus of the refracted pencil. Determine also the position of the principal focus of the mirror. If the focus of incident rays be at a distance of three fourths of its diameter from the refracting surface and the focus of refracted rays be at the extremity of the diameter, find the index of refraction.
13. What are the forms of the double convex, plano-convex, and meniscus lenses?

Obtain the formula for finding the geometrical focus of a small pencil of diverging rays refracted through a thin double convex lens, and trace the corresponding positions of the conjugate foci.

At what distance must a small object be placed before a double convex lens so that the image may be twice as great as the object, and erect?

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14. Describe briefly the structure of the human eye, and show that the images formed on the retina are inverted.  
What is the defect of vision in a short sighted person?  
State generally the kind of lenses required to correct this defect.

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PAPERS SET AT AN OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION  
FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF ASSISTANT IN  
THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE OBSERVATORY—(HELD IN  
MARCH 1873, UNDER SPECIAL REGULATIONS.\*)

LATIN.

*Translate into English:*

Antea misissem ad te litteras, si genus scribendi invenirem. Tali enim tempore aut consolari amicorum est aut polliceri. Consolatione non utebar, quod ex multis audiebam, quam fortiter sapienterque ferres injuriam temporum, quamque te vehementer consolaretur conscientia factorum et consiliorum tuorum. Quod quidem si facis, magnum fructum studiorum optimorum capis, in quibus te semper scio esse versatum: idque ut facias, etiam atque etiam te hortor. Simul et illud tibi, homini peritissimo rerum et exemplorum et omnis vetustatis, ne ipse quidem rudis, sed in studio minus fortasse, quam vellem, et in rebus atque usu plus etiam, quam vellem, versatus, spondeo, tibi istam acerbiter et injuriam non diuturnam fore. Nam et ipse, qui plurimum potest, quotidie mihi delabi ad æquitatem et ad rerum naturam videtur, et ipsa causa ea est, ut jam simul cum republica, quæ in perpetuum jacere non potest, necessario reviviscat atque recreetur; quotidieque aliquid fit lenius et liberalius, quam timebamus. Quæ quoniam in temporum inclinationibus sæpe parvis posita sunt: omnia momenta observabimus, neque ullum prætermitemus tui juvandi et levandi locum.

CICERO.

Victoriam honestam, ex hostibus partam, turpe domi de finibus sociorum iudicium populi deformavit. Aricini atque Ardeates de ambiguo agro quum sæpe bello certassent, multis invicem cladibus fessi, iudicem populum Romanum cepere. Quum ad causam orandum venissent, concilio populi a magistratibus dato, magna contentione actum. Iamque editis testibus, quum tribus vocari et populum inire suffragium oporteret, consurgit P. Scaptius de plebe, magno natu: et, Si licet, inquit, consules, de republica dicere, errare ego populum in hac causa non patiar. Quum, ut vanum, eum negarent consules audiendum esse, vociferantemque, prodi publicam causam, summoveri iussissent, tribunos appellabat. Tribuni, ut fere semper reguntur a multitudine magis, quam regunt, dedere cupidæ audiendi plebi, ut, quæ vellet, Scaptius diceret. Ibi inquit, Annum se tertium et nonagesimum agere, et in eo agro, de quo agitur, militasse, non juvenem, vicesima iam stipendia merentem, quum ad Coriolos sit bellatum. Eo se rem vetustate oblitteratam, ceterum suæ memoriæ in-

fixam, afferre; agrum, de quo ambigitur, finium Coriolanorum fuisse, captisque Coriolis, iure belli publicum populi Romani factum. Mirari se, quoniam more Ardeates Aricinique, cuius agri ius nunquam usurpaverint incolumi Coriolana re, eum se a populo Romano, quem pro domino iudicem fecerint, intercepturos sperent. Magnopere se suadere populo, ne inutiles pudore suam ipsæ causam damnaret. Vocatæ tribus iudicaverunt agrum publicum populi Romani esse.

LIVY.

CHIEF  
ASSISTANT,  
CAPE OF GOOD  
HOPE  
OBSERVATORY,  
March 1873.

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GERMAN.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

*Translate into English :*

## Dritter Brief.

Der Marchese von Civitàta, der von seinen Wunden nun ganz wieder hergestellt ist, hat sich vorige Woche durch seinen Onkel, den Cardinal, bei dem Prinzen einführen lassen, und seit diesem Tage folgt er ihm, wie sein Schatten. Von diesem Marchese hat mir Biondello doch nicht die Wahrheit gesagt, wenigstens hat er sie übertrieben. Ein sehr liebenswürdiger Mensch von Ansehen, und unwiderstehlich im Umgange. Es ist nicht möglich ihm gram zu sein, der erste Blick hat mich erobert. Gegen mich war er gleich sehr offen. Er gestand mir mit der angenehmsten Treuherzigkeit, daß er nicht am besten bei seinem Onkel angeschrieben stehe, und es auch wohl verdient haben möge. Er sei aber ernstlich entschlossen, sich zu bessern, und das Verdienst davon würde ganz dem Prinzen zufallen. Zugleich hoffe er durch diesen mit seinem Onkel wieder ausgeöhnt zu werden, weil der Prinz Alles über den Cardinal vermöge. Es habe ihm bis jetzt nur an einem Freunde und Führer gefehlt, und beides hoffe er sich in dem Prinzen zu erwerben. Der Prinz bedient sich auch aller Rechte eines Führers gegen ihn, und behandelt ihn mit der Wachsamkeit und Strenge eines Mentors.

SCHILLER.

CHIEF  
ASSISTANT,  
CPAE OF GOOD  
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Im Frühling des Jahres 1837 begaben sich bekanntlich beide Brüder, noch immer in Begleitung ihres Erziehers, nach Bonn, um sich dort drei Semester hindurch eifrig den strengen wie den schönen Wissenschaften, der Naturkunde wie andern Disciplinen zu widmen. Geist und Character entfalteten sich jetzt rasch, da beide, ein jeder freilich in seiner Weise, reich begabt waren. Ernst, der ältere, trat schon damals mehr aus sich heraus, indem er seine Talente gern geltend machen wollte. Albert, höher in der Erscheinung, schlank, fast schwächlig, trieb gern Musik, aber übertraf doch wieder in der Fechtkunst alle Andern. Bei der ersten oberflächlichen Berührung konnte seine Zurückhaltung fast wie Kälte erscheinen; dagegen bezeugen Freunde aus jenen Tagen, wie er im vertrauten Kreise, bei abendlichen Zusammenkünften und auf Excursionen sein reiches Gemüth erschloß und Spasß und Neckerei liebte. Schon in den ersten Monaten indeß waren aus ganz anderer Ursache die Augen auf ihn gerichtet.

PAULL.

#### FRENCH.

*Translate into English :*

L'orbe de la lune tout rouge se levait dans un horizon embrumé, d'une grandeur démesurée. Les troupeaux abattus sur les flancs des collines, le cou tendu vers le ciel, aspirant l'air, faisaient retentir les vallons de tristes mugissements : le Cafre même qui les conduisait se couchait sur la terre, pour y trouver la fraîcheur. Partout le sol était brûlant ; et l'air étouffant retentissait du bourdonnement des insectes qui cherchaient à se désaltérer dans le sang des hommes et des animaux. Cependant ces chaleurs excessives élevèrent de l'océan des vapeurs qui couvrirent l'île comme une vaste parasol. Les sommets des montagnes les rassemblaient autour d'eux, et de longs sillons de feu sortaient de temps en temps de leurs pics embrumés. Bientôt des tonnerres affreux firent retentir de leurs éclats les bois, les plaines et les vallons : des pluies épouvantables, semblables à des cataractes, tombèrent du ciel. Des torrents écumeux se précipitaient le long des flancs de cette montagne ; le fond de ce bassin était devenu une mer ; le plateau où sont assises les cabanes, une petite île ; et l'entrée de ce vallon, une écluse par où sortaient péle-mêle, avec les eaux mugissantes, les terres, les arbres et les rochers. Sur le soir, la pluie cessa, le vent du sud-est reprit son cours ordinaire ; les nuages orageux furent jetés vers le nord-ouest, et le soleil couchant parut à l'horizon.

Toute activité, soit de corps, soit d'esprit, prend sa source dans les besoins ; c'est en raison de leur étendue, de leurs développements, qu'elle même s'étend et se développe ; l'on en suit la gradation depuis les éléments les plus simples, jusqu'à l'état le plus composé. C'est la faim,



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c'est la soif, qui, dans l'homme encore sauvage, éveillent les premiers mouvements de l'âme et du corps ; ce sont ces besoins qui le font courir, chercher, épier, user d'astuce ou de violence ; toute son activité se mesure sur les moyens de pourvoir à sa subsistance. Sont-ils faciles, a-t-il sous sa main les fruits, le gibier, le poisson, il est moins actif, parce qu'en étendant le bras, il se rassasie, et que, rassasié, rien ne l'invite à se mouvoir, jusqu'à ce que l'expérience de diverses jouissances ait éveillé en lui des désirs qui deviennent des besoins nouveaux, de nouveaux mobiles d'activité. Les moyens sont-ils difficiles, le gibier est-il rare et agile, le poisson rusé, les fruits passagers, alors l'homme est forcé d'être plus actif ; il faut que son corps et son esprit s'exercent à vaincre les difficultés qu'il rencontre à vivre ; il faut qu'il devienne agile comme le gibier, rusé comme le poisson, et prévoyant pour conserver les fruits. Alors, pour étendre ses facultés naturelles, il s'agite, il pense, il médite ; alors il imagine de courber un rameau d'arbre pour en faire un arc, d'aiguiser un roseau pour en faire une flèche, d'emmancher un bâton à une pierre tranchante pour en faire une hâche ; alors il travaille à faire des filets, à abattre des arbres, à en creuser le tronc pour faire des pirogues.

### EUCLID (BOOKS I.—IV.).

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. On the same base and on the same side of it there cannot be two triangles which have their two sides terminated at one extremity of the base equal to one another, and likewise their two sides which are terminated at the other extremity.
2. State and prove the corollaries to the proposition in which it is proved that the three angles of a triangle are together equal to two right angles.
3. Describe a parallelogram equal to a given rectilineal figure, and having an angle equal to a given rectilineal angle.
4. Describe a square that shall be equal to a given rectilineal figure.
5. If in a circle two straight lines cut one another, which do not both pass through the centre, they do not bisect each other.
6. If through any point in the common chord of two circles which intersect one another, there be drawn any two other chords, one in each circle, their four extremities shall all lie in the circumference of a circle.
7. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle.
8. A circle is inscribed in a triangle ABC, and a triangle is cut off at each angle by a tangent to the circle. Show that the sides of the three triangles so cut off are together equal to the sides of ABC.
9. If ABCDEF is a regular hexagon, and AC, BD, CE, DF, EA, FB, are joined, another hexagon is formed whose area is one third of that of the former.
10. The line joining the centres of the inscribed and circumscribed circles of a triangle subtends at any one of the angular points an angle equal to the semi-difference of the other two angles.

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## ALGEBRA.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Multiply  $7a^4 - 3a^3b - 2ab^3 - 2b^4$  by  $a^4 + a^2b^2 + b^4$ , and divide the product by  $a^3 - b^3$ .

2. Prove that

$$\begin{aligned} & x(x+y)(x+2y) \\ &= (x-y)(x-2y)(x-3y) + 9y(x-y)(x-2y) + 18y^2(x-y) + 6y^3, \\ & \text{and that} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{a^3\left(\frac{1}{b}-\frac{1}{c}\right) + b^3\left(\frac{1}{c}-\frac{1}{a}\right) + c^3\left(\frac{1}{a}-\frac{1}{b}\right)}{a\left(\frac{1}{b}-\frac{1}{c}\right) + b\left(\frac{1}{c}-\frac{1}{a}\right) + c\left(\frac{1}{a}-\frac{1}{b}\right)} = a + b + c.$$

3. Express in its simplest form

$$\left\{ \frac{3}{2(x-1)} + \frac{5}{2(x-3)} - \frac{6}{x-2} \right\} \times \left\{ \frac{2}{35(x-4)} + \frac{9}{7(2x-1)} - \frac{6}{5(x+1)} \right\}.$$

4. Find the square root of  $4738 \cdot 027$ , and of  $4x^4 - 12x^3y + 25x^2y^2 - 24xy^3 + 16y^4$ .

5. Prove that the square root of a quantity cannot be partly a rational quantity, and partly a quadratic surd.

$$\text{Simplify } \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{6}} - \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}}$$

6. Prove the rules for multiplying and dividing decimals.

7. Divide  $a-b$  by  $\sqrt[4]{a}-\sqrt[4]{b}$ ; and find the value of  $\frac{2a\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x+\sqrt{1+x^2}}$  when

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} - \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}} \right\}.$$

8. If  $x+y+z=xyz$ , prove that

$$\left( \frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y}{z} + \frac{z}{y} + \frac{x}{z} + \frac{z}{x} + 2 \right)^2 = (1+x^2)(1+y^2)(1+z^2).$$

9. Solve the equations:

$$(1) \frac{a^2+ax+x^2}{a^2-ax+x^2} = \frac{a^2}{x^2}.$$

$$(2) \left. \begin{aligned} x^4+y^4 &= 17 \\ xy &= 2 \end{aligned} \right\}.$$

$$(3) \frac{(x+a)(x+mb)}{(x-ma)(x-b)} = \frac{(mx+a)(x+b)}{(x-a)(mx-b)}.$$

10. Two canisters contain mixtures of green and black tea, in the one there are 2 pounds of green for every 3 of black, in the other there are 3 pounds of green for every 7 of black. What quantity must be taken from each canister so as to form a mixture containing 5 pounds of green tea and 11 pounds of black?

11. Investigate the relation between the roots and co-efficients of a quadratic equation.

For what value of  $m$  will  $2x^2 + 8x + m = 0$  have equal roots?

If  $\alpha, \beta$  be the roots of the equation  $x^2 + 2px + q = 0$ ,  $\alpha', \beta'$  those of  $x^2 + 2p'x + q' = 0$ , prove that  $(\alpha - \alpha')(\alpha - \beta')(\beta - \alpha')(\beta - \beta') = (q - q')^2 + 4(p - p')(pq' - p'q)$ .

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## TRIGONOMETRY.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Define the cotangent of an angle, and trace the changes in the sign and magnitude of the cotangent as the angle varies from  $0^\circ$  to  $360^\circ$ .

Prove that  $\cot \alpha + \tan \alpha = \operatorname{cosec} \alpha \cdot \sec \alpha$ .

2. Show in what cases  $\sin \theta$  is less than versin  $\theta$ , and find a general expression for all the angles  $\sin^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ .

3. Prove the formulæ—

$$(\alpha) \cot(A - B) = \frac{\cot A \cot B + 1}{\cot B - \cot A}.$$

$$(\beta) \frac{1 - \cos A}{1 + \cos A} = \tan^2 \frac{A}{2}.$$

$$(\gamma) \tan(45^\circ + A) - \tan(45^\circ - A) = 2 \tan 2A.$$

4. Prove that  $\tan x + \tan y = \tan^{-1} \frac{x + y}{1 - xy}$ .

If the lengths of the three straight lines OA, OB, OC be as 6 : 3 : 2, and they be placed so that OB, OC are perpendicular to OA on opposite sides of it, then the angle BAC is equal to  $45^\circ$ .

5. If each of the angles of a triangle A and B is double of the third angle C, show that

$$\cos \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A+B+C}{5} = \cos^4 \frac{A+B+C}{4}.$$

6. Two sides, and the included angle of a triangle being given, find the other angles and the third side.

Ex.  $b = 2 \cdot 25$  ft.,  $c = 1 \cdot 75$  ft.,  $A = 54^\circ$ . Find B and C, having given  $\log_{10} 2 = \cdot 301080$ ,  $L \cot 27^\circ = 10 \cdot 292884$ .

$L \tan 13^\circ 47' = 9 \cdot 389724$ ,  $L \tan 13^\circ 48' = 9 \cdot 390270$ .

7. Explain how to calculate approximately the sine of  $10''$ .  
8. Show how to find the area of a quadrilateral by help of a measuring chain, but with no instrument for taking angles.  
9. Explain the use of subsidiary angles. Show how to find by means of a subsidiary angle  $\log(a + b)$ , the logarithms of  $a$  and  $b$  being known.  
10. Find the radius of the circle described so as to touch one side of a given triangle and the other sides produced.  
11. In solving plane triangles show that there can be no ambiguity except when an angle has to be found by the sine (or cosecant), and never when the triangle is right-angled.

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12. Find an expression for the area of a regular polygon of  $n$  sides inscribed in a circle of radius  $r$ ; and thence deduce the area of the circle.

A given loop of string is formed into a number of regular polygons successively. Show that the polygon which has the greatest number of sides has the greatest area; and that the area of the triangle, square, and hexagon so formed are very nearly as 10 : 13 : 15.

## ASTRONOMY.

Time allowed, 4 hours.

1. Explain how latitude and longitude are measured on a Terrestrial Globe.

The latitude of Cape Town being  $33^{\circ} 52'$ , and its longitude  $18^{\circ} 23'$  east, find the interval of time between the transits of stars across the meridians of Cape Town and of Greenwich, and state whether this interval is the same for the transits of the Sun and the Moon.

Determine also the angular breadth of the zone of stars in the Northern Hemisphere which are visible at Cape Town.

2. Give reasons for your belief that the Earth is, very approximately, a spherical body.
3. Define the terms, Equator, Meridian, Prime Vertical, and Hour Angle; and draw an illustrative figure for a place in the latitude of Greenwich, showing the hour angles of the rising Sun on a day in December, and of a star crossing the Prime Vertical at an altitude of about  $45^{\circ}$ .
4. What is the length of the day, and near what points in the horizon will the Sun rise and set on the 21st of the present month?

If it should happen that the sky is cloudless on the night of the 21st, state whether the following stars will be visible, and their apparent positions in the Heavens; the spectator being supposed to be near London, and the time about an hour after sunset:

Polaris, Capella ( $\alpha$  Aurigæ), Arcturus,  $\alpha$  Arietis, Vega ( $\alpha$  Lyræ), Algol ( $\beta$  Persei), Aldebaran ( $\alpha$  Tauri), Sirius, and the Pleiads.

5. Having observed the Heavens soon after sunset on the evening of the 21st, how would you employ the Celestial Globe in order to determine the stars visible at midnight?

If the day were the 21st of June, would it be necessary to turn the globe through a larger or a smaller angle in order to effect the same determination?

6. Explain why there is more moonlight in winter than in summer.

Full Moon having occurred on the 14th of the present month, state in what part of the Heavens the Moon will be seen soon after sunset on the 21st.

Should the Full Moon occur on the 21st, where would the Moon be seen soon after sunset, and at midnight?

7. State the facts from which it appears that the Earth is always nearly at the same distance from the Sun.

When is the Earth nearest to, and when farthest from, the Sun?

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8. Explain the cause of a Solar Eclipse, and account for the fact that an eclipse is sometimes total, and sometimes annular.

State in what general direction the shadow traverses the Earth's surface, and give reasons for your statement.

9. A garden wall at some place near Greenwich runs in the direction of east and west; explain why it is that, during a certain portion of the year, its northern side receives no illumination from the Sun, and that, during the summer, the Sunlight falls on the southern side during only a portion of the day.

Show that, if the place be within the Tropics, there will be a portion of the year during which the southern side will receive no light from the Sun.

10. Describe the planets Venus and Mars, stating their physical characteristics, and, approximately, their distances from the Sun, periodic times, and periods of rotation about their respective axes.

11. What is Bode's Law?

State any especial discontinuity in the Law, and suggest any mode of accounting for it.

12. Describe and explain the changes of the Seasons. Show how the phenomena would be altered if the Earth's axis were inclined at a very small angle to the plane of the ecliptic.

Is there any reason for supposing that this is the case with the planet Uranus? and if it be so, discuss the effects on the length of the days and nights in that planet.

Describe the appearance of the Sun to a spectator on Uranus, and calculate roughly the ratio of the quantities of light received by Uranus and the Earth from the Sun.

13. What inference, with regard to the Moon's rotation about her axis, do you draw from the fact that she always turns the same face to the Earth?

By how much should the Moon's rate of rotation be increased, in order that, during one month, the whole of her surface may be just seen?

Describe, and account for, the Moon's Librations in latitude, and in longitude.

14. State the general characteristic of the orbits of cometary bodies.

Give an account of what is supposed to be their physical constitution, and give reasons for the belief that their masses are very small.

Why is it probable that a larger number of comets are seen by the inhabitants of the Earth than by the inhabitants, if there be any, of Jupiter?

### PURE MATHEMATICS.

Time allowed, 4 hours.

1. Calculate to five places of decimals, the value of the expression—

$$\frac{5\sqrt{13} + 3\sqrt{11}}{5\sqrt{13} - 3\sqrt{11}}$$

2. Find the greatest common measure and the least common multiple of the expressions,  $x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 12$ , and  $x^4 + 5x^3 + 5x^2 - 5x - 6$ .

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3. If  $\frac{y+z}{3b-c} = \frac{x+x}{3c-a} = \frac{x+y}{3a-b}$ , prove that  $\frac{x+y+z}{a+b+c} = \frac{ax+by+cz}{a^2+b^2+c^2}$ .

4. Solve the equations—

$$(1.) x^3 - (3 \cdot 68)x + 3 \cdot 1356 = 0.$$

$$(2.) \begin{cases} x^3 + xy + y^3 = 301. \\ x^4 + x^2y^2 + y^4 = 31003. \end{cases}$$

$$(3.) \begin{cases} (x^2+a^2)(y^2+b^2) = m(xy+ab)^2 \\ (x^2-a^2)(y^2-b^2) = n(bx-ay)^2 \end{cases}$$

5. Find an expression for the number of combinations of  $n$  things taken  $r$  together. If  $(n)$ , represent this number, prove, without the aid of the Binomial Theorem, the equation—

$$(p+q)_r = p_r + p_{r-1}q_1 + p_{r-2}q_2 + \dots q_r.$$

6. Enunciate the Binomial Theorem, and give an outline of its proof for a positive integral index.

If in  $(a+b)^n$ , the 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> terms are in the same ratio as the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> in  $(a+b)^{n+1}$ , find  $n$ .

Find the coefficients of  $x$  in the expansions of  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}}$ , and of

$$\frac{1-2x+5x^3}{(1-x)^3(1+x)^2}.$$

7. Prove the formula,—

$$2 \sin \frac{A}{2} = \pm \sqrt{1 + \sin A} \pm \sqrt{1 - \sin A},$$

and determine the appropriate signs when  $A$  is greater than  $450^\circ$  and less than  $630^\circ$ .

Find the values of  $\sin 234^\circ$  and  $\cos 234^\circ$ .

8. Find an expression for the area of a triangle in terms of its sides.

If  $a, b, c, d$ , be the sides of a convex quadrilateral in which a circle can be inscribed, prove that its area is equal to—

$$\sqrt{abcd} \sin \alpha,$$

where  $2\alpha$  is the sum of two opposite angles.

9. Find the sums of the series,

$$(1) \sin \alpha + \sin 2\alpha + \sin 3\alpha + \dots \text{ to } n \text{ terms,}$$

$$(2) \sin \alpha + \sin \theta \sin 2\alpha + \sin^2 \theta \sin 3\alpha + \sin^3 \theta \sin 4\alpha + \dots \text{ to infinity.}$$

10. Enunciate De Moivre's Theorem, and apply it to find all the fifth roots of unity.

11. Prove,  $\theta$  being the circular measure of an angle,

$$\sin \theta = \theta \left(1 - \frac{\theta^2}{\pi^2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{\theta^2}{2^2\pi^2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{\theta^2}{3^2\pi^2}\right) \dots$$

Show also that the sum of the finite series,

$$\frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \dots \text{ is } \frac{\pi^2}{6},$$

and deduce the sum of the infinite series

$$\frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} + \frac{1}{6^2} - \frac{1}{8^2} + \frac{1}{10^2} - \dots$$

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12. Form the equation of the sixth degree, having for two of its roots,  
 $2 + \sqrt{3}$ , and  $2 + \sqrt[4]{3}$ .

13. State the relations existing between the roots of the equations  
 $f(x)=0$ ,  $f'(x)=0$ .

Find the number and position of the real roots of the equation—

$$x^4 - 12x^3 + 52x^2 - 96x + 13 = 0.$$

14. Apply Cardan's Method to find the real root of the equation—

$$x^3 - 27x - 100 = 0.$$

15. Apply Horner's Method, or any other method, to find an approximate value of the real root of the equation—

$$x^4 - 4x^3 - 13x^2 - 26x - 12 = 0.$$

16. Show how to find the sum of the  $m^{\text{th}}$  powers of the roots of an equation in terms of the coefficients.

Determine the sum of the cubes, and the sum of the fourth powers of the roots of the equation,

$$x^8 - 5x^7 + 6x^6 - 11x^5 + 20x^3 - 5x - 11 = 0.$$

## SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY AND ASTRONOMY.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Define a spherical triangle, and prove that the three angles of any spherical triangle are together greater than two right angles, and less than six right angles.

Show also that any two sides are greater than the third side.

2. Prove the following relations in any spherical triangle :

$$(1) \frac{\sin A}{\sin a} = \frac{\sin B}{\sin b} = \frac{\sin C}{\sin c}.$$

$$(2) \tan \frac{1}{2}(a - b) \sin \frac{1}{2}(A + B) = \tan \frac{1}{2}c \sin \frac{1}{2}(A - B).$$

3. Explain fully the ambiguous case in the solution of a right-angled spherical triangle.  
 4. If the hypotenuse of a right-angled spherical triangle be given, find the relation between the small variations of any two of the other elements of the triangle.  
 5. Find an expression for the area of a spherical triangle.

A right-angled triangle of maximum area is inscribed in a small circle of angular radius  $\alpha$  ; if  $c$  be the hypotenuse of the triangle, prove that

$$\sin \frac{c}{2} = \frac{2 \tan \alpha}{2 + \tan^2 \alpha}.$$

6. State the exact use of a Transit Instrument ; the several errors to which it is liable, and the positions of the stars which are least affected by these several errors.

Calculate the effect on the time of a star's transit, of a given small error of level in the axis of the instrument.

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7. Find the relation between the Sun's right ascension, declination, and longitude.

If  $\gamma$  be the first point of Aries, H the foot of the solstitial colure on the ecliptic,  $l$  the longitude of the Sun (S), and  $\sigma$  any star, prove that

$$\cos S\sigma = \cos \gamma\sigma \cos l + \cos H\sigma \sin l.$$

8. Show how to find the latitude of a place from two observations of the Sun's altitude, and the time between.

Describe the method of finding from the tables the Sun's declination at the two observations.

9. A garden wall runs in a direction making an angle  $\alpha$  with the east and west line; find the time during which its southern side is illuminated by the Sun on the longest day, it being given that on that day the Sun, both when rising and when setting, illuminates the northern side of the wall.
10. Define the equation of time, and examine separately the effects of its two causes.

Draw a curve, the ordinates of which shall approximately represent its values throughout the year.

If the Sun's apparent path be supposed to be a circle, prove that the maximum equation of time is

$$\frac{1}{15} \sin^{-1} \left( \tan \frac{\omega}{2} \right) \text{ hours,}$$

where  $\omega$  is the obliquity of the ecliptic.

Calculate the value of this expression, having given

$$\omega = 23^\circ 27' 24'',$$

$$\text{Log. tan } 11^\circ 43' = 9.3167950, \text{ diff. for } 1' = .0006349,$$

$$\text{Log. sin } 2^\circ 28' = 8.6338537, \text{ diff. for } 1' = .0029227.$$

11. Describe the method of Moon-culminating stars for determining the longitude.
12. Show how to construct and graduate a horizontal dial for a given latitude.

A horizontal dial dips towards the east through a small angle  $\alpha^\circ$ ; prove that at  $n$  hours, as shown by the dial in this position before noon, the error in the time shown by it is

$$\frac{\alpha}{15} \cos l \sin^2 (n \cdot 15^\circ).$$

13. If the Earth and a Planet be supposed to describe circles about the Sun in the plane of the ecliptic, determine the geocentric motion of the Planet, and find when it is greatest.

## DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

Time allowed,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

1. Define a differential coefficient, and prove from your definition that if  $\theta$  be the inclination of a plane curve at the point  $(x, y)$  to the axis of  $x$ , and  $s$  the arc of the curve measured from some fixed point upon it,

$$\cos \theta = \frac{dx}{ds}, \text{ and } \sin \theta = \frac{dy}{ds}.$$



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2. Differentiate, with regard to  $x$ , the expressions  $\frac{x^3 + ax + a^3}{x^3 - ax + a^3}$ ,

$$\sin \frac{x+a}{x-a}, e^{\sin x} \cdot \cos x, (\sin x)^3 (\cos x)^4, \text{ and } \log \left\{ \log \frac{1 + \sqrt{\tan x}}{e^x (1 - \sqrt{\tan x})} \right\}$$

3. Enunciate and prove Leibnitz's theorem for the differentiation of the product of two functions.

$$\text{If } y = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx,$$

$$\text{prove that } x^3 \frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} - 3x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 6x \frac{dy}{dx} - 6y = 0,$$

$$\text{and } x^3 \frac{d^{n+2} y}{dx^{n+2}} + 3(n-1)x^2 \frac{d^{n+1} y}{dx^{n+1}} + 3(n-1)(n-2)x \frac{d^{n+1} y}{dx^{n+1}}$$

$$+ (n-1)(n-2)(n-3) \frac{d^n y}{dx^n} = 0.$$

4. Write down Taylor's Theorem, and deduce from it Maclaurin's Theorem.

Expand  $e^{\tan^{-1} x}$  to four terms in powers of  $x$ , and, if  $p_r$  be the coefficient of  $x^r$ , prove that  $(n+1)p_{n+1} + (n-1)p_{n-1} = ap_n$ .

5. If  $f(a) = 0$ , and  $\phi(a) = 0$ , show how to find the ultimate value of the fraction  $\frac{f(x)}{\phi(x)}$ , as  $x$  approaches to the value  $a$ .

Examine also the case in which  $f(a)$  and  $\phi(a)$  are both infinite.

Find, when  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , the ultimate values of the expressions,

$$\frac{\cos x - \cos \frac{2x^2}{\pi}}{2x^2} \text{ and } \frac{(\sec x)^6}{e^{\tan x}},$$

$$\cot x - \cot \frac{x}{\pi}$$

6. The two angles A, B, and the side,  $c$ , of a triangle are given; if a small error exist in the value of  $c$ , determine the consequent errors in the calculated value of the sides  $a$  and  $b$ , of the area of the triangle, and of the radii of the inscribed and circumscribed circles.

7. Write down the integrate with regard to  $x$ , of the expressions,

$$\cos x, a^x, (x^3 + a^2)^{-1}, \text{ and } (a^2 - x^2)^{-1}.$$

Integrate the expressions,

$$\frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sin x - \cos x}, \text{ and } \frac{x+3}{(x+1)^2 (x^2+3)}.$$

8. Explain the method of integration by parts, and apply the method to integrate

$$x^3 \sin x, \text{ and } e^{ax} \sin cx.$$

9. Prove that the area between a curve and two radii from the origin is given by the expression,  $\int \frac{1}{2} r^2 d\theta$ , taken between proper limits.

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Show that such an area is also given by the expression

$$\frac{1}{2} \int (xdy - ydx).$$

Find the complete areas enclosed respectively by each of the curves,  $r = a \sin 2\theta$ ,  $r = a \sin 3\theta$ .

Determine also the area enclosed by a three cusped hypocycloid.

10. Show how to calculate the volume of the solid generated by the revolution of a curve about a given straight line.

Find the volumes of the solids generated by the revolution of the curve,  $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$ ,

1st. about the initial line, 2nd. about one of the tangents at the origin.

11. State what is meant by contact of the  $n^{\text{th}}$  order between two curves.

Prove that the co-ordinates of the vertex of a parabola having contact of the 2nd order with a curve at the point  $(x, y)$ , and having its axis parallel to the axis of  $x$  are

$$x + \frac{\frac{dy}{dx}}{2\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}}, \text{ and } y + \frac{\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)}{\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}};$$

Find the locus of the vertex when the given curve is the circle,  $x^2 + y^2 = c^2$ .

12. If  $p$  be the perpendicular from a fixed point on the tangent at any point P of a curve, and  $\phi$  its inclination to a fixed line, prove that the perpendicular from the fixed point on the normal at P is equal to  $\frac{dp}{d\phi}$ , and that the radius of curvature at P is equal to  $\frac{d^2p}{d\phi^2} + p$ .

Show that the radius of curvature at any point of the envelope of the lines represented by the equation,

$$x \cos n\theta + y \sin n\theta = a \cos r\theta + b \sin r\theta,$$

where  $\theta$  is the parameter, is proportional to the perpendicular from the origin upon the tangent.

13. Trace the curves of which the equations are,

$$(1.) x^2(y - 2x)^2 + ax^2y = a^4, \quad (2.) r = a \log(1 - \cos \theta).$$

## MIXED MATHEMATICS.

Time allowed, 4 hours.

## MECHANICS.

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1. Enunciate the parallelogram of forces, and, assuming it for the direction, prove it for the magnitude of the resultant.  
If the direction and magnitude of the resultant of two forces, the directions of which are inclined at a given obtuse angle, be known, prove that one of the forces is greatest when the direction of the other is perpendicular to that of the resultant.
2. Prove that the algebraical sum of the moments of two forces acting in a plane, about any point in that plane, is equal to the moment of their resultant about the same point.  
Forces P, Q, R, act respectively along the sides BC, CA, AB, of a triangle ABC; find the condition that their resultant may pass through the centres of the inscribed and circumscribed circles of the triangle.
3. Four equal heavy rods are jointed together, so as to form a square ABCD, and the system is suspended from the angular point A, the square form being maintained by a string connecting the joints A and C; find the tension of the string and the actions at the joints B and D.
4. Define the term Acceleration, and explain how it is measured.  
What is the measure, in feet and seconds, of the acceleration of a falling body?  
Determine the measure of the same acceleration when five yards and five minutes are the units of length and time.
5. Find the centres of gravity of:
  - (1.) The two portions into which the area of a triangle is divided by a straight line which is equidistant from one angular point and the opposite side:
  - (2.) The area of one loop of the curve  $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$ .
  - (3.) The volume generated by the revolution, about the initial line, of the same loop.
6. Find the ratio of the power to the weight, when there is equilibrium in the system of pulleys in which each pulley hangs by a separate string; first, neglecting, secondly, taking account of the weights of the pulleys. Neglecting the weights of the pulleys, and supposing the power employed be a heavy body attached to the upper string, which passes over a fixed pulley, calculate the acceleration of the weight when the power preponderates.
7. Prove that the time of descent of a heavy particle down any chord of a sphere from its highest point is the same, and find the line of shortest descent from a given point to a given sphere.  
If a number of heavy particles start at the same instant from a point, and slide down rough inclined planes, all passing through the point, find their locus at any subsequent time, the co-efficient of friction being the same for all the planes.
8. Find the time of oscillation of a heavy particle on the arc of a smooth inverted cycloid.  
Calculate also the velocity with which a heavy particle, starting from the cusp of the cycloid, would arrive at its vertex, if the motion be supposed to take place in a medium, the resistance of which varies as the square of the velocity.

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## OPTICS.

9. Explain the formation of a shadow when an opaque body is placed between a luminous point, and a plane upon which the light falls.

A luminous ball is held over a table in which there is a square aperture; find the shape and dimensions of the illuminated patch on the floor beneath the table.

10. Describe either Foucault's or Fizeau's experimental method of determining the velocity of light.

11. State the laws of refraction.

If a ray of light pass through a plate of glass in a given direction, find the lateral displacement of the ray produced by the transit through the plate.

12. A pencil of light is directly refracted at a spherical surface; find its geometrical focus.

If a pencil be directly refracted through a spherical shell, the internal and external radii of which are  $a$  and  $2a$ , prove that the distances  $p$  and  $q$ , from the centre of the shell, of the foci of the incident and refracted light, are connected by the equation

$$\frac{1}{q} - \frac{1}{p} = \frac{\mu - 1}{\mu a}$$

13. Describe the optical structure of the eye.

Explain what are meant by "accidental images," and give some theoretical mode of accounting for them.

Show that under ordinary circumstances dark specks in the humours of the eye are unperceived, but that they may be rendered apparent by bringing a small bright point close to the eye, shaded from other light.

14. Draw a figure illustrating the passage of a pencil of light from a distant point through an astronomical telescope.

Explain also the formation of the image of an object at the focus of the object glass of the telescope, and the use of the eye-glass in the magnification of the image.

What effect would be produced on the image by covering over the central portion of the object glass?

15. Explain the use of a convex lens as a simple microscope.

Also describe the compound microscope, and in each case draw illustrative figures.

16. Describe the construction, and use, of Wheatstone's Photometer.

**PAPERS SET AT AN OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR THE SITUATION OF ASSISTANT CLERK IN THE OFFICE OF WOODS. (HELD IN DECEMBER 1872, UNDER SPECIAL REGULATIONS.)\***

**ASSISTANT  
CLERK,  
OFFICE OF  
WOODS.  
Dec. 1872.**

**\* \* The following are the special papers set at this Examination.**

**TEINDS.**

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Define predial, personal, parsonage, and vicarage teinds.
2. State whether any, and if so what, lands are exempt from the payment of teinds.
3. Explain the nature and effect of the Decrees Arbitral of King Charles I.; and of the Statutes 1633, c. 15., 1633, c. 17., and 1633, c. 19.
4. What is the object of a process of Valuation; who must be parties to it; and by what Court can it be entertained?
5. What are the rights of the titular heritors and minister of a parish respectively in the teinds of the lands within the parish?
6. What is meant by Teind held on heritable right?
7. What are Bishops' Teinds?
8. In what circumstances and by what process can the minister of a parish obtain an augmentation of stipend?
9. Explain the nature and object of a process of Locality.
10. What is meant by a surrender of teinds?
11. What is the object of a process of Sale of Teinds; and by whom may it be instituted?

**MEASURES AND DENOMINATIONS (SCOTLAND).**

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. About two hundred years ago the valued rental of Midlothian was 191,055*l.* Scots, and it is now 497,055*l.* sterling. Express the former as a decimal of the latter to three decimal places.
2. Three jurors are each fined 100 merks Scots for non-attendance. By how much sterling does the amount of the fines exceed 180*l.* Scots?
3. Part of the Edinburgh Town Wall was  $5\frac{1}{2}$  Scotch ells in height. Express this in Imperial feet.
4. Express the difference between ten Scotch chains and an Imperial furlong in Imperial feet.
5. How many Lanark stones are in  $\frac{3}{4}$  of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Imperial tons?
6. *A.* walks at the rate of 3 Scotch miles per hour, and *B.* at the rate of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  Imperial miles per 50 minutes. Express the rate of the former as a vulgar fraction of the latter.
7. A rent of 7*l.* sterling per Scotch acre is changed to 5*l.* sterling per Imperial acre: what is the loss per cent. to the landlord?

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8. An Imperial gallon of water weighs 10 lbs. avoirdupois; express the weight of water contained in the Stirling pint in avoirdupois ounces.
9. Reduce the difference between 1 lb. Tron weight and 1 lb. Scotch troyes or Dutch weight to the decimal of 1 lb. avoirdupois.
10. In a map drawn on the lineal scale of  $\frac{1}{2500}$  of that of nature, how many square inches will represent a farm of 250 Scotch acres?
11. What general remark would you make about the numbers used in the Tables of the Scotch Measures of Weight and Capacity?
12. Express the difference between the Linlithgow Wheat and Barley Firlots as the decimal of the Imperial bushel.
13. Name at least five counties in Scotland where the old measures for wheat and barley correspond with the Linlithgow standards; and name the county where the old local boll is the largest in Scotland, giving its relation to the Winchester bushel.
14. A parish minister in Clackmannanshire receives 40 bolls of barley as part of his stipend. Find the value of the barley at 31s. 2½d. per Imperial quarter.
15. To what does an augmentation in Ayrshire of 4 chalders of barley amount at 30s. per Imperial quarter?
16. What is the weight of 135 bolls, 3 firlots, 2 pecks, and 1 lippie of oatmeal?

### SALMON AND SEA FISHERIES.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. What is the nature of a right of Salmon-fishing? What effect has this on the manner in which it may be conveyed?
2. What is the extent, geographically speaking, of the original right of the Crown to Salmon-fishings?
3. Is fishing for Salmon by rod and line a riparian right?
4. Does a right of Salmon-fishing require a written title? Explain the difference between a Conveyance cum piscatione Salmonum and a Conveyance cum piscationibus. Does a grant of "pertinents" include a right of Salmon-fishing?
5. Will any title, without mention of fishings, be effectual as a foundation for prescription of Salmon-fishing?
6. State the general characteristics of the nature of the possession required to constitute prescription in Salmon-fishing.
7. Illustrate the distinction between the effect of prescription as *explaining* and *fortifying* a right of Salmon-fishing. Can it be founded on to any other effect?
8. Can a right of Salmon-fishing be acquired in waters which are not adjacent to or ex adverso of the lands to which that right is attached?
9. Explain the doctrine of the medium flum as effecting the rights of opposite proprietors. How is this generally worked out when the stream is too narrow to allow of a net being drawn on one side of the medium flum?
10. In cases of disputes as to Salmon-fishings what is the usual course adopted by the Court with regard to the fishings during the dependence of the dispute?
11. What title is required to interdict or object to Salmon-fishing carried on (1) in a legal, (2) in an illegal manner?

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12. What are the ordinary legal modes of Salmon-fishing? Are there any modes which require special grant? Laying out of view legislation for particular rivers, where are fixed engines for the taking of Salmon allowed and where prohibited?
13. At whose instance are actions brought relating to the Crown's right of Salmon-fishing? What Statutes prescribe the form of such action?
14. What rights of fishing are capable of exclusive grant from the Crown in the territorial seas?
15. Explain the rule of "fast and loose" as regards whale-fishing.

### SCOTCH LAW.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. State the principal Heritable Securities. What is now required to make them effectual?
2. Mention the more common servitudes—urban and rural.
3. Explain grants of regality and barony. Do they now subsist?
4. Explain *jus relictæ*, *legitim*. What funds are liable therefor?
5. Explain Conquest; heritage. Is there any difference as to succession?
6. Distinguish between hypothec and pledge. What hypothecs are recognised by the law of Scotland?
7. How far is the doctrine of Constructive delivery recognised in the law of Scotland?
8. *Res perit suo domino*. Is there any exception to this in the law of Scotland? If so, state the reason of such exception.
9. Distinguish between succession in Movables and in Heritage.
10. *A.* dies intestate, and unmarried. How does his movable estate descend? How would it go in case of his dying intestate, and married?
11. What changes were introduced in movable succession by the Intestate Movable Succession Act of 1855?
12. *A.* dies intestate, without issue, survived by his father, three brothers, and a sister. How does his movable estate go?
13. *A.* dies intestate, without issue, survived by his mother and two sisters. How does his movable estate go?

### LAW OF REAL PROPERTY (SCOTLAND).

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Explain the nature of the estates denoted by the expressions "*dominium utile*," and "*dominium directum*," respectively, and their relation to each other. What is a base fee?
2. Explain Ward-holding, Blench-holding, Feu-holding, Burgage-holding, Mortification. Which of these holdings now remain? When were the others abolished?
3. What means are open to a superior for compelling payment of his feu duties?
4. What are the subsisting casualties of superiority?
5. What means are open to a vassal for compelling an entry from his superior?

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6. Explain special service, general service. By what procedure is service obtained?
7. Explain resignation ad remanentiam: resignation in favorem: confirmation.
8. Explain generally the nature of an Action of Declarator. What is a Declarator of expiry of the Legal?
9. The nature and effect of warrandice in sale of lands. Distinguish between real and personal warrandice. How would effect be given to real warrandice in case of eviction?
10. What are the statutory requisites of a strict entail?
11. What is the jus præcipui? What subjects are comprehended under it?
12. The distinction between an heir apparent and an heir presumptive. What are the vested rights of apparent heirs?
13. What is lesser terce? How is it computed?

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OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR AN APPOINTMENT AS ASSISTANT IN THE NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE (HELD IN JANUARY 1873 UNDER SPECIAL REGULATIONS).\*

\*. \* The following are the special papers set at this examination.

**ALGEBRA.**

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Multiply together  $x^3 - x + 1$ ,  $x^3 + x + 1$ , and  $x^4 - x^3 + 1$ .
2. State and prove the rule for determining the greatest common measure of two algebraical quantities.

Reduce  $\frac{x^4 + 2x^3 + 9}{x^4 + 4x^3 + 4x^2 - 9}$  to its lowest terms.

3. Find the least common multiple of two given quantities. What is the use of the process in reducing fractions to a common denominator?
4. Solve the following equations:—

$$(a) \frac{x-8}{4} + \frac{x-4}{3} = \frac{x-5}{2} + \frac{x-1}{8},$$

$$(\beta) \frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{\sqrt{x}+1} + \frac{\sqrt{x}+1}{\sqrt{x}-1} = \frac{10}{3},$$

$$(\gamma) x(x+1) + 3\sqrt{2x^2+6x+5} = 2(12-x) + 1,$$

$$(\delta) \begin{cases} x^4 + y^4 = 82 \\ x + y = 4 \end{cases}$$

5. Show that  $a^m a^n = a^{m+n}$ , when  $m$  and  $n$  are positive integers. Hence deduct the interpretation of fractional and negative indices. Find the continued product of  $a^{\frac{1}{2}}$ ,  $a^{-\frac{1}{3}}$ ,  $a^{\frac{1}{4}}$ ,  $a^{-\frac{1}{5}}$ .



6. In extracting the square root of a number, show that when a certain number of the digits of the roots has been obtained, a nearly equal number of additional digits may be obtained by division. Apply the method to find the square root of 13 to 6 places of decimals.

7. Prove that  $\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) \left(x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}\right) \left(x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4}\right) \left(x^8 + \frac{1}{x^8}\right) = \frac{x^{16} - \frac{1}{x^{16}}}{x - \frac{1}{x}}$ ; also

that the sum of the cubes of any three consecutive whole numbers is divisible by the sum of the numbers.

8. Prove that the roots of  $ax^3 + bx + c = 0$  are real, equal, or imaginary as  $b^2$  is  $>$  or  $<$   $4ac$ .

9. Extract the square root of  $a^3 - 2ab \left(\frac{2a}{x} - \frac{b^2}{x^3}\right) + \frac{4ab}{x^3} \left(ab - \frac{b^3}{x}\right) + \frac{b^6}{x^4}$ .

10. A farmer sold 10 sheep at a certain price and 5 others at 10s. less per head; the sum he received for each lot was expressed in pounds by the same two digits, but in one case the order of the digits was the reverse of what it was in the other. Find the price of each sheep.
11. Show that the square root of a rational quantity cannot be partly rational and partly a quadratic surd. Find the square roots of  $16 + 4\sqrt{15}$  and of  $1 + \sqrt{1-x^2}$ .
12. It is found that a boat's crew which can pull at the rate of 9 miles an hour takes twice as long to go up a river as to go down: find the rate at which the stream carries the boat.
13. A man sells 20 sheep at one farthing for the first sheep, two for the second, four for the third, and so on, the price being doubled for each successive sheep; find the average price of each sheep, having given  $\log. 2 = .30103$ ,  $\log. 1.048571 = .02060$ .

### TRIGONOMETRY.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Define the logarithm of a number to a given base, and prove that  $\log(m \cdot n) = \log m + \log n$ , and  $\log_a n = \log_a b \log_b n$ .
2. Explain the respective advantages of logarithms to the base 10, and of the Napierian system of logarithms.
3. Calculate the numerical value of the expression—

$$(27)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times (572 \cdot 431)^{\frac{1}{2}} \div (24865)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

4. Prove that, in general, the changes in the logarithm of the sine of an angle, caused by small changes in the angle, are proportional to those changes, and state the cases of exception. Explain what is meant by the sensitiveness of a table of logarithmic sines, and how it is measured.
5. Having given that the sides of a triangle are 25 feet, 29 feet, and 44 feet, calculate its angles.

Also calculate the number of square feet in the area of the triangle, and the length of the radii of the circles inscribed in, and circumscribed about it.

6. Standing on the bank of a river at a station A, a spectator wishes to find the distance between two objects B and C, on the other side of the river; measuring a distance AD of 146 feet along the

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bank, he observes the angles BAD, BDA, CAD, CDA, and notes that the objects B and C are in the same horizontal plane with AD: having given—

BAD =  $40^\circ$ , BDA =  $65^\circ$ , CAD =  $20^\circ$ , and CDA =  $85^\circ$ , calculate the distance BC.

7. Enunciate Napier's rules for the solution of a right-angled spherical triangle.

Having given  $A = 56^\circ 22' 40''$ ,  $C = 90^\circ$ , and  $c = 102^\circ 14' 43''$ , calculate the other elements of the triangle.

8. Having given two sides and the included angle of a spherical triangle, write down formulæ for solving the triangle.

If  $a = 48^\circ 15' 15''$ ,  $b = 57^\circ 15' 40''$ , and  $C = 114^\circ 12' 30''$ , calculate A, B, and c.

9. Enunciate Legendre's theorem, and explain its use in geodetical operations.

Explain also how the chordal triangle may be utilized for such operations.

### SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY AND ASTRONOMY.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. If ABC be a spherical triangle, prove that—

$$\cos c = \cos a \cos b + \sin a \sin b \cos C.$$

$$\text{and } \frac{\sin A}{\sin a} = \frac{\sin B}{\sin b} = \frac{\sin C}{\sin c}.$$

2. State the ambiguous case in the solution of a right-angled spherical triangle, and show by means of a figure that there must be, in general, an ambiguity.

3. Two sides and the included angle of a spherical triangle are given, and the third side is to be determined; if a small error exist in the value of the angle, determine the consequent error in the value of the third side.

4. Explain what is meant by great-circle sailing.

Two posts are in the same parallel of latitude their common latitude being  $l$ , and their difference of longitude  $2\lambda$ ; show that the saving of distance in sailing from one to the other on the great circle, instead of sailing due East or West, is—

$$2r \left\{ \lambda \cos l - \sin^{-1} (\sin \lambda \cos l) \right\}$$

$\lambda$  being expressed in circular measure, and  $r$  being the radius of the earth.

5. Investigate the relations between the obliquity of the Ecliptic, and the latitude, longitude, right ascension, and declination of a heavenly body.

Having given the right ascension and declination, find the latitude and longitude of a star.

6. Having given the errors of tabular right ascension and declination of a star, find expressions for the corresponding errors in the latitude and longitude.

7. What is the mean inclination to the Ecliptic of the plane of the Moon's orbit.

Describe the motion of this plane with regard to the Ecliptic, and the general nature of the variations by which its motion is affected.

8. Investigate the following formula for determining the obliquity of the Ecliptic by two observations of difference of right ascension of the Sun and a star, and of the Sun's declination ;

$$\tan \omega = \frac{1}{\sin(a^1 - a)} \sqrt{\tan^2 \delta + \tan^2 \delta^1 - 2 \tan \delta \tan \delta^1 \cos(a^1 - a)}.$$

where  $a$  and  $a^1$  are the observed differences of R.A., and  $\delta$ ,  $\delta^1$  the corresponding declinations.

Also, from the same data, find the R.A. of the star.

9. Explain the meanings of the terms Refraction and Parallax, and the general nature of the corresponding corrections which have to be applied to the apparent position of a star.
10. What are the elements of a planet's orbit ? If  $l$  be the longitude of a planet, and  $l'$  the reduced longitude, prove that—

$$l' = l - \tan^2 \frac{i}{2} \sin 2(l - \Omega) + \frac{1}{2} \tan^4 \frac{i}{2} \sin 4(l - \Omega) - \&c.$$

$\Omega$  being the longitude of the node, and  $i$  the inclination of the plane of the orbit.

### OCCULTATION.

3 hours allowed.

On May 5, 1876, a star whose Right Ascension is 13h. 3m. 180s. and Declination S.  $9^\circ 40' 19''$  will be occulted by the Moon.

	$^\circ$	'	"	
At the time T = 12h. 32m., D is —	8	48	21	
" D <sub>1</sub> is —	14	36		Constants.
" $\alpha$ is +	21	45		$\phi^{(1)} + 9.79523$
" $\alpha_1$ is +	28	36		$\phi^{(2)} + 9.89142$
" P is +	56	0		$\phi^{(3)} + 9.21439$
" $h$ is +	36	23	3	

Compute the Mean Times *only* of the Immersion and Emersion at Greenwich by the method on page 146 *only* of the Appendices of the Nautical Almanack.

\* \* Candidates were also tested in the Computation and Interpolation of the Moon's Right Ascension and Declination, for which special Tables were provided.

### PAPERS SET AT AN OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR A CLERKSHIP IN THE CHARITY COMMISSION (HELD IN JUNE 1873 UNDER SPECIAL REGULATIONS.\*)

CLERKSHIP,  
CHARITY  
COMMISSION.  
June 1873.

\* \* The following are the special papers set at this examination.

#### PRINCIPLES OF LAW AND EQUITY.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Define and distinguish implied and constructive trusts.
2. What rules govern the application of an increase in the revenues of lands given to charitable uses ?

CLERKSHIP,  
CHARITY  
COMMISSION.  
June 1873.

---

3. What is the effect of a bequest to the poor of a parish, poor relations of a testator, or to the poor generally ?
  4. When a bequest is void as superstitious, under what circumstances will it be applied to charitable purposes ? If so applied, how will the application be effected ?
  5. "The Law abhors perpetuities." Discuss and illustrate this statement.
  6. Distinguish the different kinds of advowsons. What is meant by the following terms : lay impropriator, presentation, simony, and Quare impedit ?
  7. What rules govern the administration of bequests to charitable purposes abroad ?
  8. Illustrate the maxim that Equity looks upon that as done which ought to be done.
  9. What alterations in the law of devise were introduced by the Wills Act, 1 Vict. c. 26. ?
  10. By what assurances can the tenants of undivided estates in land convey their interests to each other ?
  11. What do you consider to have been the intention and policy of the Legislature in passing the Act 9 Geo. 2. c. 36 ? Why is this Act frequently called the Statute of Mortmain ? How does the Act affect the conveyance of copyhold lands to charitable uses ?
  12. How far may it be correctly laid down that the common law would have attained every object proposed by the statute of 13 Eliz. c. 5., for the protection of creditors, and 27 Eliz. c. 4., in favour of purchasers ?
  13. What is the doctrine of *Cy-près* ? Illustrate your answer from the practice of the Courts in relation to charities.
- 

## PROCEDURE AND PRACTICE IN COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. What are "issues," and how are they ascertained in common law actions ?
2. Compare the procedure in Equity before the hearing of the cause with that in Common Law before trial, pointing out the essential differences of the two systems.
3. Sketch the mode in which married women and infants sue and are sued.
4. Describe and classify injunctions.  
In what cases are they granted, and what is the precise mode of their operation ?
5. A legal estate in fee is mortgaged to *F*, and subsequently to *S* and *T* successively.  
By what process could each of the mortgagees enforce his security, and what would be the form of the decree in each case ?
6. Give a complete outline of the modes in which judgments recovered in Civil Suits are enforced.  
address the Court ?
7. In a Common Law trial, how often, and in what order, do counsel

8. Compare the modes of taking Evidence in Common Law and Equity Courts.  
By what process, and under fear of what consequences, is the attendance of witnesses on a trial secured?
9. Explain the following terms with legal precision ;  
Discovery.  
Nonsuit.  
Demurrer.  
Equitable plea.  
Rule Nisi.  
Bill of Exceptions.
10. A will contains an ambiguous bequest of legacies.  
Describe the procedure by which the legatees can ascertain their rights, and the executor relieve himself of responsibility.
11. Explain the process of "interpleader."
12. Under what circumstances, and by what procedure, can an unsuccessful litigant obtain a new trial of the action?

### ELEMENTS OF CONVEYANCING.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Explain the operation of the old form of conveying freehold land known as *Lease and Release*. What were the reasons for its adoption? When and how was it superseded?
2. What were the provisions of the statute *De Donis*? How long was the devolution of estates tail affected by it? By what statute are estates tail capable of being now disentailed? By what assurances known to the law was the same result previously obtained?
3. Explain the terms *demandant, conusor, conusee, tenant to the præcipe, formedon, vouchee, warranty*.
4. What is the *Protector* of a settlement, and what powers are attached to the office?
5. What is an *Easement*? What is a *profit à prendre*? Give instances of each. How are easements acquired, and how are they lost?
6. When are covenants said to "run with the land" so as to carry the burden or the benefit of them on changes of proprietorship? Give instances in which the benefit or burden of a covenant may pass in equity, though not at law. On what principle does the doctrine of equity in that respect rest?
7. What are the principal provisions of the Statute of Uses? Give a sketch of a real property settlement at the present day, where the parties intended to benefit by it are an intended husband and wife and their children or issue. What portions of such a settlement depend for their efficacy and validity on the Statute of Uses?
8. State and explain the customary limitations to bar dower, where the grantee was married before the year 1834.
9. What is a conditional fee? In whose favour can the benefit of the condition be reserved at Common Law? Does the Statute of Uses enable a wider reservation to be made? Are any forms of conditional fee still in common use?

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10. State the principal provisions of the Thellusson Act (39 & 40 Geo. 3. c. 98.) How far are the restrictions on accumulation imposed thereby narrower than the rules for restricting the alienation of property which govern the validity of a settlement?
11. When is a will validly attested, (1.) before the Act of 1837, (2.) since that Act?

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MECHANICIAN,  
INLAND  
REVENUE.  
Oct. 1872.

PAPERS SET AT AN OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION  
FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF PRACTICAL MECHANICIAN  
IN THE STAMPING OFFICE, INLAND REVENUE  
(HELD IN OCTOBER 1872, UNDER SPECIAL REGULATIONS\*).

### ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. A creditor receives 173*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* from the estate of a bankrupt paying 15*s.* 9*d.* in the £; what was the original debt?
2. Find the square root of 2570591401 and of  $35\frac{102}{645}$ .
3. Find the length of the edge of a cube which contains 450 feet 1,088 inches.
4. Find the cost of painting the 4 walls of a room at 10*d.* a square yard, the length of the room being 18 ft. 10 in., the breadth 17 ft. 2 in., and the height 12 ft. 3 in.
5. Express as a fraction  $\cdot 20012\bar{3}$ ; also divide  $\cdot 01\bar{2}$  by  $\cdot 0013\bar{2}$ , expressing the quotient as a recurring decimal.
6. If the 3 per cent. consols be at  $93\frac{1}{2}$ , what sum of money must be expended in the purchase of stock in order to obtain an income of 552*l.* a year?  
If the purchaser afterwards sell out at 95 and invest the proceeds in mortgages at 4 per cent. per annum, what will be the increase in his income?
7. A cask weighing 1 cwt. 6 lb. 2 oz. floats in a cubical cistern of water, whose side is 2 ft. 6 in.; on the removal of the cask, find how much the water will sink in the cistern, supposing a cubic foot of water to weigh 63 lb.
8. Add together  $2ab + b(b-2c)$ ,  $ac - 2a(a-b)$ ,  $3c(b+c-a)$ , and subtract from the sum  $2a(a+b-c)$ .
9. Divide  $x^5 - x^4 + 8x^3 - 14x + 15$  by  $x^3 - 3x + 5$ .
10. Multiply together  $\left(\frac{x}{x-y} + \frac{y}{x+y}\right)$ ,  $\left(\frac{x}{x-y} - \frac{y}{x+y}\right)$ ,  $\frac{(x+y)^3}{x-y}$ .
11. Extract the square root of  $(2a^2 - 3x^3)^2 - 4ax(2a^3 - 7ax + 3x^2)$ .
12. Find the greatest common measure of—  
 $5x^3 + 2x^2 - 15x - 6$  and  $7x^3 - 4x^2 - 21x + 12$ .
13. Solve the equations—

$$(1) \quad \frac{6x}{7} - \frac{7-3x}{8} = 25 + \frac{x-21}{5}$$

$$(2) \quad \begin{cases} 5x + 16y = 79 \\ 16x - y = 44 \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \quad (3+4x)(9-5x) = 31.$$

**GEOMETRY AND ALGEBRA.**

Time allowed, 3 hours.

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1. Any two sides of a triangle are greater than the third side.
2. The three angles of a triangle are together equal to two right angles.
3. Describe a square that shall be equal to a given rectilineal figure.
4. If in a circle two straight lines cut one another, which do not both pass through the centre, they do not bisect each other.
5. In a circle, the angle in a semicircle is a right angle ; but the angle in a segment greater than a semicircle is less than a right angle ; and the angle in a segment less than a semicircle is greater than a right angle.
6. If through any point in the common chord of two circles which intersect one another there be drawn any two other chords, one in each circle, their four extremities shall all lie in the circumference of a circle.
7. Find the least common multiple of  $6(x+y)^2(x-y)^3$ ,  $4(x^2-y^2)^2$ , and  $10(x^3+y^3)$ .
8. Solve the equations—
 
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (\alpha) \ x^2+9=7\sqrt{x^2+3} \\ (\beta) \ \begin{array}{l} 2x+3y=5 \\ 2z-y=1 \\ 7x-9z=3 \end{array} \end{array} \right\}$$
9. Find the sum and the product of the roots of the equation  $ax^2+bx+c=0$ .  
What is the condition in order that the roots may be equal ?
10. A and B having only one horse, start together, A on foot, B on horseback, and when B has ridden for a time he ties up the horse and proceeds on foot ; A when he reaches the horse mounts and overtakes B at a distance of 15 miles from the place whence they had started : B walks half as fast again as A, and the horse goes twice as fast as B ; how far did each walk before A overtook B ?
11. Find the sum of a series in arithmetic progression when the first and last terms and the number of terms are known. The sum of an arithmetic series consisting of an odd number of terms is 252 and the middle term is 36, and the 3rd term from the beginning is double of the 3rd term from the end : find the series.

**STRENGTH AND PROPERTY OF MATERIALS.**

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Define the following terms :—Elasticity ; Elastic limit ; Modulus of elasticity.
2. Explain fully the difference between cast and wrought iron, and steel.
3. What are the points to be attended to in selecting lubricants for the working parts of machinery, and under what circumstances may water be made use of ?
4. A bar of wrought iron has been broken by a direct tensile stress, gradually applied ; state the breaking force per square inch, and any other points which would enable you to judge of its fitness for use in the working parts of an engine.

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5. Explain the difference between rich and poor limes and cement.
  6. What kind of bricks are used to resist intense heat, and wherein do they differ from ordinary bricks?
  7. Explain the process of case-hardening. The iron sometimes twists during this process, state the cause.
  8. What is the composition of brass, as used for bearings in machine construction, and how may its toughness be increased?
  9. What would be the maximum working stress, in lbs. per square inch, you would consider it safe to put upon cast and wrought iron respectively, when used in the working parts of machinery?
  10. Give the composition of a solder for brass and copper work.
- 

### CALCULATION OF STRAINS.

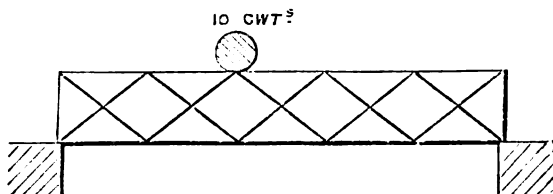
Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Given a  $\frac{3}{4}$ " square bar of iron 2 feet long, what force would be required to stretch it  $\frac{1}{8}$ ", taking the modulus of elasticity of wrought iron at 29,000,000 lbs.?
2. Explain the nature of the stresses set up in a beam fixed at one end, supported at the other, and loaded at the centre.
3. Lay down, to a scale of 2 tons to 1 inch, two forces, of 3 and 4 tons respectively, acting on a point A, at right angles to each other; and lay off a third line representing, both in direction and length, the force required to produce equilibrium about A.
4. If the directions of five forces  $a, b, c, d, e$ , acting in the same plane about a single point, are known, and the intensities of  $a, b, c$ , are also known, show, by means of a diagram, how the intensities of the other two forces may be ascertained.
5. A weight of 2 tons has to be raised by means of a tackle, in which both the standing and running blocks have three sheaves; what force in lbs. must be applied to the fall, neglecting friction?
6. How would you calculate the number and position of the rivets in a single riveted, overlapped, plate joint?
7. Draw to a scale of 2" to 1', the section at the centre of a cast-iron girder to carry a safe distributed load of 9 tons over a 20 ft. span.
8. Under the following conditions, ascertain the area of the safety valve of a steam boiler:
  - A = area of safety valve.
  - W = weight, in lbs., at end of lever.
  - $x$  = distance of W from fulcrum of lever.
  - $w$  = weight, in lbs., of lever and valve.
  - $y$  = distance of centre of gravity of  $w$  from fulcrum of lever.
  - $z$  = distance of centre of valve from fulcrum of lever.
  - P = blowing pressure, in lbs., per square inch.
9. A beam 20' long, weighing 50 lbs. per foot run, is supported at both ends, and uniformly loaded with 40 lbs. per foot run along half its length, namely, from one of the points of support to the centre; determine the shearing stress at the centre section of the beam.



10. In the accompanying diagram of a lattice girder, determine the proportion of the load borne at each pier; and show the parts in compression by thick, and those in tension by thin lines.

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### MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Explain the terms *driver* and *follower* as applied to machinery, and give the different methods of connecting them.
2. What conditions regulate the minimum number of teeth which can be given to a pinion?
3. Explain the action of *over-shot*, *under-shot*, and *breast* wheels.
4. Explain the use of a *hunting cog*, and why it is not applicable to clock-work.
5. Show by sketches how variable velocities are communicated to parallel shafts.
6. Give a sketch and describe the action of Hooke's universal joint.
7. What should be the H.P. of an engine to work a 15 cwt. steam-hammer, capable of giving 40 blows per minute, with an 18" fall.
8. Give a section of a 9" steam cylinder to a scale of  $\frac{1}{8}$ , showing a three-ported slide-valve, piston, stuffing-boxes, and general construction. Length of stroke, 2 feet.
9. Explain the difference between the *hydraulic press* and the *hydraulic hoist*.
10. Motion is communicated by a bevil wheel gearing on a driving shaft to another shaft at right angles to it; draw and explain a simple method by means of which, without reversing the driving shaft, a reverse motion can be instantaneously applied to the other shaft.

### METALLURGY (ELEMENTARY).

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. In what respects do wrought-iron, steel, and cast-iron differ from each other?
2. How would you examine a piece of wrought-iron with a view to ascertain its quality?
3. Name the chief varieties of wrought-iron, and state approximately their tensile strength.
4. What is "malleable cast-iron," how is it made, and to what purposes is it specially applied?
5. State the nature and object of the process of annealing.

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Oct. 1872.

6. What indications with respect to hardness are afforded by the colours produced in tempering steel?
7. What is the difference between "shear-steel" and "cast-steel"?
8. What is the nature and object of the "Bessemer process"?
9. What is bronze, and for what purposes is it used?
10. What is brass, how is it made, and what is the composition of the chief commercial varieties of it?

*The value of each question = 10.*

*Answers are required to all the questions.*

### DRAWING MACHINERY.

The candidates were directed to draw a machine on paper by the eye and also to scale.

JUNIOR  
EXAMINERS,  
OFFICE OF  
WORKS.  
April 1873.

OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR APPOINTMENTS AS JUNIOR EXAMINER IN THE OFFICE OF WORKS (HELD IN APRIL 1873, UNDER SPECIAL REGULATIONS.\*)

\* \* The following technical papers were set at this examination.

### BUILDER'S WORK, MEASURING AND VALUING.

#### PART I.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

*The written answers to be on half sheets of foolscap with a quarter margin and no two answers to be written on the same sheet.*

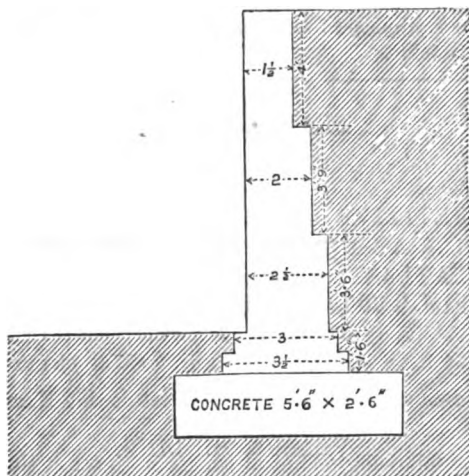
*The Candidate must write his name at the top of each sheet.*

1. Describe fully the steps which have to be gone through in drawing out bills of quantities from the plans and specifications (take the carpenter's trade only), for work to be put up to tender. Give the form used in each case.
2. Name the principal well-known building stones used in England, stating their chief characteristics, and what they are mostly employed for.
3. Explain the terms—squint quoins, rusticated quoins, sunk work, circular sunk work, as applied to masonry; and explain how a square sinking 6" deep, in stonework, to receive a casting 10" square, would be measured and paid for.
4. Draw to a scale of  $\frac{1}{8}$  a wooden trussed partition, with an 8'  $\times$  8' central opening, to divide off a room 20' wide by 12' high. Give the names and dimensions of the different parts, and estimate the cost of the labour and materials involved.
5. Explain the following terms as applied to flooring:—broken joints, straight joints, rebated, rebated and filleted, ploughed and tongued, folding.

\* Printed at page 26.

6. A semicircular arch, rubbed and gauged on both faces, is turned over a 5' opening in a three-brick wall; take out all the extras connected with it, supposing it to have been measured in with the brick walling.
7. The accompanying section represents a tank wall, built of brick in cement; area of tank 63'  $\times$  43', sunk in a clay soil. Draw out an estimate of the cost of the work, including removing the spoil two furlongs, and spreading the same in layers.

JUNIOR  
EXAMINERS,  
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April 1873.



8. A tooled saddle-backed Portland coping, 12"  $\times$  6", runs round the top of the tank wall in the last question; estimate the cost of the cube stone, and then of the labour upon it, the points being secured by lead plugs.

## BUILDER'S WORK, MEASURING AND VALUING.

### PART II.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Draw a horizontal section, on a scale of 1 inch to a foot, of an internal door and opening, in a 9" wall, with linings, grounds, and double-faced moulded architraves; the door to be 2" and 3'  $\times$  7' 6", six panelled, square and flat and moulded one side. Draw out an estimate of the joiner's work in connection with it.
2. What are the different classes of American and Baltic deals, their relative market values, and the purposes for which they are most suitable?
3. Describe the plasterer's work, and how it would be measured and paid for in an ordinary room, with cornice and cement skirting; the walls to be plastered direct, and to be finished for painting.
4. What are the market sizes and qualities of the following slates, viz., queens, rags, countess, duchess, and ladies? Give an estimate of the materials required for covering a hipped roof 50'  $\times$  20' on plan, rise  $\frac{3}{4}$  of span, with duchess slates laid to a 3" lap, and slate hips and ridge.

JUNIOR  
EXAMINERS,  
OFFICE OF  
WORKS,  
Oct. 1873.

5. Explain the uses of and difference between barrel cocks, bib cocks, double bibs, stool cocks, square way, round way, butt cocks, steam cocks, ball cocks.
6. What lead would you use for flats, hips and ridges, and flashings? How are lead pipes and soldered joints paid for?
7. What is the difference between crown, sheet, patent plate, and plate glass? Give the different market qualities of each.
8. Draw out an estimate for renewing the painter's work to the sashes and frames of six windows, opening  $4' \times 8' 6''$ , and eight panes to each window; to be grained and varnished inside, common colour outside.

ASSISTANT  
EXAMINER OF  
BINDING,  
STATIONERY  
OFFICE.  
Feb. 1873.

OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT EXAMINER OF BINDING IN THE STATIONERY OFFICE (HELD IN FEBRUARY 1873, UNDER SPECIAL REGULATIONS.\*)

The following is one of the Papers set at this Examination.

**VELLUM BINDING.**

Time allowed,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

1. Taking a book of six quires as a standard thickness, how many sections should such a book be sewn in?
2. How many sheets in such a book should be *taped* for strength?
3. What should the joints be made of?
4. What is the best method of sewing?
5. What is the best kind of thread?
6. What is the best mode of *glueing up*?
7. What is the best glue for the purpose?
8. What is (1) *clothing*; (2) *tacketting*?
9. What substance of mill'dboard should be used for books—  
say by foolscap,  
„ by imperial?
10. What board should be used for the back?
11. How do you detect cheap or sham *Vellum*, *Russia*, *Calf*, and *Morocco* leathers respectively?
12. What qualities of paper should be used for account books?
13. State the general principles that should be chiefly considered in the manufacture of large account books.

\* Printed at page 31.

PAPERS SET AT AN OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR SITUATIONS AS COUNTERWOMAN AND FEMALE RETURNER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, HELD IN MARCH 1873.—(FOR AN EXTRACT FROM THE REGULATIONS see page 104.)

COUNTER-  
WOMAN AND  
FEMALE  
RETURNER,  
POST OFFICE.  
March 1873.

### ARITHMETIC (ELEMENTARY).

Time allowed,  $\frac{3}{4}$  hour.

*You are requested—*

- (1) *to write your name at the top of each of your papers;*
- (2) *to put the number to each question;*
- (3) *to send up your work on complete sheets of paper, not on scraps, which are apt to be lost.*

Add together—	£	s.	d.	2.—	£	s.	d.
	377	16	2 $\frac{1}{4}$		978	16	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
	70	10	9		768	3	4
	4970	13	5 $\frac{1}{4}$		89	14	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
	92	13	10 $\frac{3}{4}$		5906	7	3
	966	2	1		709	4	8
	5392	9	6		140	5	6

*Insert the  
answer }*

3.—	£	s.	d.	4.—	£	s.	d.
From	536211	7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$		28565	5	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Take	403296	13	6 $\frac{1}{4}$		15938	16	9

*Insert the  
answer }*

*The working of the following is to be shown up.*

5. Multiply £9 7s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. by 7.
6. Multiply £18 16s. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. by 38.
7. Divide £393 16s. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. by 9.
8. Divide £1960 14s. 6d. by 36.

### DICTATION.

The only stars that rise and set at the Pole are the planets of the solar system. And their risings and settings, like those of the sun and moon, are not for a few hours, but for months or years at a time. The fixed stars, on the other hand, never rise or set. Once in twenty-four hours they describe circles in the heavens, of which the Pole-star is the centre. Those near the horizon move in large circles; those higher up, in smaller ones. The Pole-star itself describes so small a circle that our eyes cannot detect its motion. The explanation of these curious sights is simple enough. Every point on the earth's surface is describing a

COUNTER-  
WOMAN AND  
FEMALE  
RETURNER,  
POST OFFICE.  
March 1873.

circle round the Pole. If, therefore, one were to stand at that centre, he would see everything on the earth moving round him. But the Pole is a point so small, that, if a traveller covered it with his foot, he would, in the course of a day, make a complete revolution round himself.

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### COPYING.

Time allowed, 10 minutes.

*Copy the following Lines, or as many as you can in the time allowed, on the Paper below them.*

The first stone of the Eddystone lighthouse was laid in June 1757, and the last in August 1759. Of that period there were only 431 days when it was possible to stand on the rock, and so small a portion even of these was available for carrying on the work, that it is calculated the building really occupied only six weeks. The whole was completed without the slightest accident to anyone.

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## APPENDIX VI.

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### MILITARY ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

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<b>1. Examination for the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, September 1872 :—</b>	
(a.) Regulations - - - - -	366
(b.) Table of Marks - - - - -	369
<b>2. Examination for the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, January 1873 :—</b>	
(a.) Regulations - - - - -	372
(b.) Table of Marks - - - - -	375
<b>3. Examination for the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, May 1873 :—</b>	
(a.) Regulations - - - - -	377
(b.) Examination Papers - - - - -	378
(c.) Table of Marks - - - - -	410
<b>4. Examination for the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, September 1873 :—</b>	
(a.) Table of Marks - - - - -	412
<b>5. Examination for Appointments as Sub-Assistant Commissaries in the Supply and Transport Sub-Department of the Control Department of the Army, February 1873 :—</b>	
(a.) Regulations - - - - -	416
(b.) Examination Papers - - - - -	417
(c.) Table of Marks - - - - -	427
<b>6. Examination for First Appointments in the Cavalry and Infantry, May 1873 :—</b>	
(a.) Regulations - - - - -	429
(b.) Examination Papers - - - - -	432
(c.) Table of Marks - - - - -	457
<b>7. Examination for First Appointments in the Cavalry and Infantry, August 1873 :—</b>	
(a.) Table of Marks - - - - -	461

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# 1.—EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION TO THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

SEPTEMBER 1872.

*Extract from the Regulations in accordance with which the Examination was conducted.*

9. Every candidate will be required to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners in the following subjects, whether he takes them up among those in which he wishes to compete, or not, viz. :—

- (1.) Mathematics, viz., (a) arithmetic, including the use of common logarithms; (b) algebra, including quadratic equations, the binomial theorem, arithmetical and geometrical progressions; (c) geometry, up to the standard of the sixth book of Euclid.
- (2.) French or German.
- (3.) English writing from dictation, and grammar.
- (4.) Geometrical Drawing; i.e., drawing with accuracy, neatness, and to scale, the several problems of Euclid.

A thorough knowledge of each of the three branches of Mathematics will be required.

10. Marks gained in French or German in the qualifying examination will not be counted for competition, except when the candidate takes up the subject as one of those in which he wishes to compete. Marks assigned for English writing from dictation and grammar will not be counted for competition.

11. Those candidates only who pass the qualifying examination will be allowed to compete in the competitive examination, the subjects of which will be as follows :—

- (1.) Mathematics, including Algebra, ratio and proportion, permutations and combinations, and first principles of probability, theory of logarithms, indeterminate coefficients and first principles of equations, plane trigonometry, co-ordinate geometry, and the first principles of solid geometry, mechanics, hydrostatics, spherical trigonometry, and differential and integral calculus.
- (2.) English composition tested by the power of writing an essay, letter, or précis, \* English literature, limited to specified authors, and † English history, the examination in the latter subject being limited to certain fixed periods notified beforehand.

\* The examination in English literature will be limited to the following authors :—

Shakespeare	-	-	-	Julius Cæsar.
				King John.
Bacon	-	-	-	Essays.
Milton	-	-	-	Samson Agonistes.
				Liberty of Printing.
Dryden	-	-	-	Absalom and Achitophel.
Butler	-	-	-	Hudibras.
Scott	-	-	-	Fortunes of Nigel.
				Woodstock.

† The examination in English history will be limited to the period A.D. 1600 to A.D. 1688.



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- (3.) Latin.
- (4.) Greek.
- (5.) French ; the examination to be partly colloquial.
- (6.) German ; the examination to be partly colloquial.
- \* (7.) Experimental sciences, viz., (a.) Chemistry and Heat ; or (b.) Electricity and Magnetism.
- (8.) Geology and Physical Geography.
- (9.) Freehand figure and landscape Drawing.

12. Marks for these subjects will be given in the following proportions :—

(1.) Mathematics (including 2,000 allotted to the subjects of the qualifying examination)	-	-	-	4,500
(2.) English composition, literature, and history	-	-	-	3,000
(3.) Latin	-	-	-	3,000
(4.) Greek	-	-	-	2,000
(5.) French	-	-	-	2,000
(6.) German	-	-	-	2,000
(7.) Experimental sciences	-	-	-	2,000
(8.) Geology and Physical geography	-	-	-	2,000
(9.) { Drawing, freehand	-	-	-	1,000
,, geometrical	-	-	-	300

Of these nine subjects a candidate will not be allowed to take up more than four for competition, exclusive of mathematics and drawing.

13. A certain number will be deducted from all marks gained by a candidate in any subject which he takes up, except mathematics and drawing ; and the remainders will be added to the marks gained by each candidate in the qualifying examinations in mathematics and geometrical drawing, to make up a total, according to which his place in the competitive list will be determined. The successful candidates will be those who stand first on the list so formed.

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\* Subjects (a.) and (b.) are alternative ; a candidate will not be allowed to take up both.

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## TIME TABLE.

Place.	Time.	Subject of Examination.
Royal Military Academy, Woolwich -	Monday, 16th Sept.	Medical Examination.
	Tuesday, 17th Sept. :	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	{ English Grammar. English Composition. Mathematics.
	2½ p.m. to 5½ p.m.	
	Wednesday, 18th Sept. :	
	10 a.m. to 1½ p.m.	{ Geometrical Drawing. Writing English from Dictation. Mathematics.
	3 p.m. to 6 p.m.	
	Thursday, 19th Sept. :	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	French.
	2½ p.m. to 5½ p.m.	German.
	Friday, 20th Sept. :	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Mathematics (Pure).
	2½ p.m. to 5½ p.m.	English History.
	Saturday, 21st Sept. :	
The London University, Burlington Gardens -	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	{ *Chemistry and Heat. *Electricity and Magnetism. *French. *German.
	2½ p.m. to 4 p.m.	
	4½ p.m. to 5½ p.m.	
	Monday, 23rd Sept. :	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Mathematics (Mixed).
	2½ p.m. to 5½ p.m.	Latin.
	Tuesday, 24th Sept. :	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Mathematics (Pure).
	2½ p.m. to 5½ p.m.	*English Literature.
	Wednesday, 25th Sept. :	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	*Geology and Physical Geography.
	2½ p.m. to 5½ p.m.	Latin.
	Thursday, 26th Sept. :	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Freehand Drawing.
	2½ p.m. to 5½ p.m.	Greek.
	Friday, 27th Sept. :	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Greek.

\* In these subjects there will be an oral examination, the time and place of which will be notified to the candidates who take them up.

TABLE showing the MARKS obtained by the CANDIDATES for ADMISSION to the ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY at WOOLWICH who were examined under the directions of the Civil Service Commissioners at Burlington Gardens on September 17, 1872, and subsequent days.

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## SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Number in order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Name.	Mathematical.			English Composition and Literature.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Experimental Sciences.	Geology and Physical Geography.	Drawing.		Total.
			Obligatory.	Optional.	Total.								Freehand.	Geometrical.	
1	96	Maxima .	2,000	2,500	4,500	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	300	9,054
2	97	Sinclair; Hugh Montgomerie	1,361	445	1,806	1,933	2,011	1,215	1,119	—	—	—	752	218	8,243
3	98	Eltrington; Maurice	1,707	1,335	3,042	1,769	1,769	1,215	1,140	—	1,150	906	654	282	8,243
4	99	Kenyon; Edward Ranulph	1,712	1,480	3,192	1,640	2,014	1,160	Q	—	1,615	—	40	183	7,844
5	100	Bailward; Arthur Churchill	1,371	990	2,361	1,550	—	—	1,513	1,150	1,210	—	489	194	7,392
6	101	Bate; Charles McGuire	1,495	1,365	2,860	1,429	—	—	1,513	395	1,005	835	747	253	7,393
7	102	Grant; Samuel Charles Norton	1,555	1,515	3,070	1,088	—	—	764	—	1,275	—	209	255	7,376
8	103	Maberly; Charles Evan	1,240	760	2,000	1,562	312*	—	1,554	1,275	—	—	258	256	7,217
9	104	Lutynens; John Galloway	1,467	1,040	2,507	1,263	376	—	1,063	985	—	—	624	252	6,962
10	105	Keene; Alfred	1,076	130	1,206	1,025	1,964	1,065	1,229	—	—	—	—	190	6,679
11	106	Peel; Frederick	1,361	825	2,186	1,228	—	—	1,200	—	555	728	391	287	6,573
12	107	Middlemass; John Crawford	1,483	753	2,236	1,297	983	—	885	465	—	—	418	236	6,530
13	108	Plant; William Arthur	1,133	665	1,798	1,208	—	—	1,379	825	825	796	332	181	6,509
14	109	Romilly; Frederick William	1,461	880	2,341	1,183	—	—	1,027	615	465	—	690	221	6,502
15	110	Acton; Thomas Hampden Evans	1,165	645	1,810	1,067	1,196	860	975	—	—	—	211	183	6,322
16	111	Holland; Ellis Charles Fletcher	1,250	135	1,485	1,237	1,283	710	1,018	—	—	—	302	186	6,171
17	112	Cragh; Arthur Gethin	970	400	1,370	1,215	1,014	410	974	—	—	—	858	128	5,960
18	113	Galton; Hubert George Howard	1,345	715	2,060	1,254	—	—	1,233	—	465	325	850	229	5,918
19	114	Robertson; William John	1,365	595	1,960	1,702	—	—	1,345	—	—	—	171	154	5,877
20	115	Boyer; Ernest Joseph George	996	310	1,306	1,191	757	—	773	—	1,120	995	176	279	5,840
21	116	Kellie; Charles Wauchope	1,219	1,934	3,153	892	757	—	844	975	780	—	425	211	5,835
22	117	Clarke; John	1,566	215	1,781	746	615	—	1,068	—	—	—	594	255	5,795
23	118	Hawshaw; Edward Orlinton	1,302	750	2,052	746	1,127	355	1,023	—	—	—	167	229	5,764
24	119	Purvis; Alexander Burridge	1,251	335	1,586	1,332	1,157	345	1,023	725	285	—	55	203	5,708
	120	Smith; Edward Arthur	1,099	500	1,599	1,400	—	—	782	—	—	—	615	219	5,625

The letter Q under a modern language shows that the candidate has passed qualifying examination in that language.

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TABLE OF MARKS.—SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES—continued.

Number in order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Name.	Mathematics.			Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Experimental Sciences.	Geology and Physical Geography.	Drawing.		Total.
			Obligatory.	Optional.	Total.							Freehand.	Geometrical.	
		<b>Maxima.</b>	2,000	2,500	4,500	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	300	
25	19	Murphy; Francis Joseph	1,426	696	2,121	851	253	1,105	—	805	—	87	211	5,553
26	3	Bunn; William Frederic	1,584	815	2,399	1,008	105	1,014	—	—	405	292	202	5,546
27	46	Montagu; Lord George Francis	1,503	630	1,836	—	803	1,005	—	460	748	355	194	6,491
28	87	London; Robert Dunn	1,265	1,025	2,290	1,009	—	904	570	195	—	319	202	5,489
29	80	Boteler; Francis Willford	1,291	10	1,301	1,367	—	809	115	—	824	749	224	5,479
30	85	Kelart; Gerald Talbot	1,145	980	2,075	983	897	891	—	255	—	208	187	5,476
31	64	Kuper; Charles Victor Bruner	1,469	785	2,174	986	—	920	585	255	—	205	247	5,442
32	97	Sidney; [Honourable] Algernon	1,360	255	1,645	1,173	1,123	980	—	195	—	80	173	5,369
33	137	Dunlop; James William	1,325	355	1,440	1,694	—	1,108	550	150	—	85	149	5,287
34	139	Simpson; Henry Cuthbert Cornell D.	1,325	790	2,115	1,536	234	836	—	180	—	190	170	5,281
35	51	Crofton; Richard Martin	913	170	1,092	1,374	—	1,161	—	100	—	282	224	5,218
36	39	Garnett-Bofield; Walter Dalton	1,293	120	1,385	1,438	786	988	—	—	—	200	227	5,194
37	166	Day; Edward Framingham	1,065	165	1,230	1,060	1,045	883	—	—	—	167	167	5,160
38	149	Martin; Charles	1,280	255	1,515	1,096	400	35	787	—	—	245	192	5,158
39	127	Langley; Walter Louis Frederick G.	1,196	576	1,771	1,485	348	1,105	—	—	—	258	131	5,133
40	26	Howard; Cyrus Cosmo	917	440	1,357	1,121	780	771	—	—	—	392	201	5,083
<b>UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.</b>														
41	117	—	1,265	160	1,425	1,076	—	1,098	760	15	—	434	277	5,075
42	166	—	1,308	606	1,813	778	870	891	—	605	—	225	211	5,075
43	157	—	1,210	235	1,495	1,364	544	1,579	—	499	—	166	168	5,029
44	96	—	1,356	460	1,816	1,354	—	405	340	245	—	517	190	4,963
45	74	—	1,273	535	2,008	840	379	1,159	—	187	—	109	250	4,942
46	115	—	1,735	830	1,715	1,199	—	700	235	610	—	227	220	4,926
47	6	—	1,354	330	1,664	957	426	903	—	385	—	540	216	4,921
48	57	—	1,026	425	1,451	1,350	—	464	780	385	—	171	226	4,587

TABLE OF MARKS.—UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES—continued.

Number in order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Name.	Mathematics.			English Composition, Literature, and History.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Experimental Sciences.	Geology and Physical Geography.	Drawing.		Total.
			Obligatory.	Optional.	Total.								Freehand.	Geometrical.	
46		Maxima	2,000	2,500	4,500	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	300	4,841
47	7		1,046	305	1,351	1,144	888	—	1,163	—	280	245	450	188	4,832
48	50		1,375	485	1,860	1,069	253	215	868	—	—	—	275	213	4,737
49	51		1,178	340	1,518	870	253	—	868	590	—	—	409	206	4,704
50	52		1,181	490	1,671	1,213	246	—	890	—	85	—	413	207	4,702
51	53		1,213	365	1,578	1,174	—	—	805	305	475	—	453	203	4,565
52	54		1,248	475	1,723	821	—	—	405	295	—	—	—	228	4,553
53	55		1,178	245	1,423	870	—	—	1,007	925	—	—	—	166	4,408
54	56		1,070	365	1,435	1,168	573	—	747	535	605	—	95	231	4,357
55	57		1,306	340	1,646	853	584	—	791	—	—	—	157	281	4,346
56	58		1,256	610	1,866	922	—	315	688	275	—	365	120	189	4,282
57	59		1,216	345	1,561	757	718	—	643	—	65	—	121	206	4,275
58	60		970	340	1,310	1,243	373	360	858	—	—	—	144	164	4,290
59	61		1,096	65	1,161	440	1,153	—	533	—	275	—	221	209	4,094
60	62		1,125	400	1,525	1,231	0	—	490	—	265	—	679	251	3,973
61	63		1,155	380	1,485	933	0	—	826	—	115	—	203	280	3,936
62	64		1,110	200	1,310	696	173	—	763	65	—	—	203	280	3,936
63	65		1,201	40	1,241	1,222	477	320	477	—	—	—	166	179	3,917
64	66		1,288	180	1,468	832	—	—	766	235	0	—	261	156	3,731
65	67		1,065	375	1,440	893	118	—	940	430	—	—	139	218	3,680
66	68		925	880	1,805	530	—	—	780	175	—	331	59	162	3,627
67	69		1,060	295	1,375	745	—	—	—	—	—	—	387	216	3,625
68	70		1,243	135	1,378	681	136	—	503	0	460	—	69	223	3,544
69	71		1,260	80	1,340	784	—	—	814	—	—	173	139	235	2,928
70	72		900	125	1,115	177	—	—	627	535	0	—	—	—	—

*Notes.*—In addition to the above, 99 candidates presented themselves, who, having failed to pass a qualifying examination in one or other of the prescribed subjects, were not allowed to proceed with their examination.  
 \*\* A deduction of 125 has been made from the marks obtained in each subject, except Mathematics and Drawing.

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## 2.—EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

JANUARY 1873.

*Extract from the Regulations in accordance with which the Examination was conducted.*

52. A candidate will be required to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners in the following subjects :—

- (1.) Mathematics, viz., (a) arithmetic, and the use of common logarithms ; (b) algebra, including equations, progressions, permutations and combinations, and the binomial theorem ; (c) geometry, up to the standard of the sixth book of Euclid.
- (2.) French, German, or some other modern language, the examination being limited to translation from the language and grammatical questions.
- (3.) Writing English correctly and in a good legible hand, from dictation.
- (4.) The elements of geometrical drawing ; including the construction of scales and the use of simple mathematical instruments.
- (5.) Geography.

A thorough knowledge of each of the three branches of mathematics will be required.

53. No marks will be allotted for the above preliminary examination, excepting for mathematics and geometrical drawing.

54. Those candidates only who pass the preliminary examination will be allowed to proceed to the further examination. The subjects of the further examination and the maximum number of marks obtainable for each subject will be as follows :—

	Marks.
(1.) Mathematics ; viz., algebra, up to and including summation of series, continued fractions, indeterminate coefficients, theory of logarithms, and first principles of probability, and of the theory of equations ; plane trigonometry ; co-ordinate geometry and the first principles of solid geometry ; mechanics ; hydrostatics ; spherical trigonometry ; and differential and integral calculus	4,500*
(2.) English composition, tested by the power of writing an essay, letter, or précis ; English literature, limited to specified authors ; and English history, limited to certain fixed periods ; the authors and period being notified beforehand	3,000
(3.) Latin	3,000

\* Including 2,000 allotted to the subjects of the preliminary examination.

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	Marks.
(4.) Greek - - - - -	2,000
(5.) French ; the examination to be partly colloquial -	2,000
(6.) German ; the examination to be partly colloquial -	2,000
* (7.) Experimental sciences, viz., (a) chemistry and heat ; or (b) electricity and magnetism - - -	2,000
(8.) General and physical geography, and geology -	2,000
(9.) Drawing { Freehand - - - - -	1,000
Geometrical - - - - -	300

Of these nine subjects candidates will not be allowed to take up more than four, exclusive of mathematics and drawing.

55. A certain number will be deducted from the marks gained by a candidate in each subject, and the remainders will be added to the marks gained by the candidate in the preliminary examination in mathematics and geometrical drawing. The resulting total will determine the candidate's place in the competitive list ; the successful candidates being those who stand first on the list up to the number of vacancies competed for.

The following notice had been issued,—

The examination in English literature and history will be limited to the following books and period ; viz.

The examination in English literature to the following authors :—

Chaucer : Prologue to Canterbury Tales. Shakespeare : King Lear ; Coriolanus. Bacon : Advancement of Learning. Milton : Paradise Lost, Books 3 and 4. Pope : Essay on Man. Dryden : Absalom and Achitophel. Macaulay's Essays on Milton, Sir W. Temple, The War of the Succession in Spain, Addison. Scott : Woodstock ; Old Mortality.

The examination in English history to the period A.D. 1650 to A.D. 1714.

\* Subjects (a) and (b) are alternative ; a candidate will not be allowed to take up both.

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## TIME TABLE OF THE EXAMINATION.

Place.	Time.	Subject of Examination.
Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.	Monday, 20th Jan.	Medical Examination.
	Tuesday, 21st Jan. 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Euclid. Algebra.
	Wednesday, 22nd Jan. 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	{ Modern Language. Writing English from Dictation. Arithmetic.
	Thursday, 23rd Jan. 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Geometrical Drawing. Geography.
	Friday, 24th Jan. 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Mathematics (Pure). English Composition.
	Saturday, 25th Jan. 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Mathematics (Mixed). English History.
	Monday, 27th Jan. 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Mathematics (Pure). Latin.
	Tuesday, 28th Jan. 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Latin. *English Literature.
	Wednesday, 29th Jan. 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	* Geology and Physical Geography. *French.
	Thursday, 30th Jan. 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Free-hand Drawing. *German.
The London University, Burlington Gardens.	Friday, 31st Jan. 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	{ * Chemistry and Heat. * Electricity and Magnetism. Greek.
	Saturday, 1st Feb. 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Greek.

f \* In these subjects there will be an oral Examination, the time and place of which will be notified to the Candidates who take them up.



TABLE showing the MARKS obtained by the CANDIDATES for ADMISSION to the ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY at WOOLWICH who were examined under the directions of the Civil Service Commissioners at Burlington Gardens on January 21, 1873, and subsequent days.

## SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Name.	Mathematics.			English Composition and Literature.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Experimental Science.	Geology and Physical Geography.	Drawing.		Total.
			Obligatory.	Optional.	Total.								Freehand.	Geometrical.	
		Maxima -	2,000	2,500	4,500	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	300	
88		Cameron; Maurice Alexander	1,708	1,247	2,955	1,519	1,170	—	853	135	915	—	427	191	6,994
89		Wrottesley; Alfred Edward	1,702	2,757	1,045	1,402	1,170	—	1,033	20	—	—	199	182	6,777
90		Rogers; Sorrell Michael	1,487	1,443	1,929	1,123	1,480	—	1,188	—	—	780	187	196	6,739
91		Cleaves; Stewart Dalrymple	1,677	1,404	3,081	395	—	—	499	—	905	580	377	186	5,983
92		Darby; William Henry	1,394	230	1,624	1,653	1,175	—	824	—	385	—	134	145	5,940
93		Pearse; Hugh Widdowhouse	1,354	—	1,354	1,661	1,465	—	1,285	0	—	—	108	93	5,876
94		Simpson; John Murray	1,154	475	1,629	1,317	1,315	370	776	—	—	—	0	169	5,758
95		Harrison; Robert Arthur Gwynne	1,338	245	1,583	990	1,670	705	428	—	—	—	118	159	5,457
96		Hodgson; James Owen	1,053	0	1,053	1,319	1,670	765	428	—	—	—	—	132	5,368
97		Macdonnell; Alfred Crough	1,454	1,072	2,526	1,058	1,610	—	290	900	1,045	—	270	170	5,250
98		Persons; Charles Sim Bremlbridge	1,351	148	1,499	1,118	1,210	440	754	—	—	—	270	105	5,244
99		Stirling; James Wilfred	1,123	692	1,725	1,405	915	—	1,088	35	775	—	52	169	5,219
100		Giles; George Edward	1,255	78	1,333	1,901	820	—	739	25	—	—	102	178	4,980
101		Allen; John Richard Howard	1,525	481	2,006	1,192	1,670	490	—	—	705	345	220	138	4,970
102		Mason; Alexander Herbert	1,173	230	1,402	1,670	680	—	894	—	—	115	177	137	4,782
103		Rowe; Octavius	1,091	234	1,325	1,704	1,207	—	463	—	—	—	81	138	4,738
104		Uppelhart; Walter Andrew	1,173	319	1,492	1,367	1,260	—	151	—	—	—	90	129	4,713
105		Rodhaly; Reginald Evelyn	1,250	230	1,480	1,546	1,260	—	151	—	—	123	238	188	4,687
106		Phillipotts; William Fenwick	1,487	324	1,811	1,062	—	—	731	560	—	—	210	202	4,625
107		Tyler; Henry Edward	1,485	324	1,809	1,062	—	—	731	0	535	—	142	142	4,558
108		Averin; Arthur Rutherford	1,399	345	1,744	945	—	—	919	0	—	—	58	98	4,540
109		Wynyard; Rowley	947	365	1,312	645	1,385	300	606	—	—	—	369	142	4,511
110		Western; Charles Maximilian Thomas	1,063	212	1,275	706	760	530	673	810	595	—	107	190	4,428
111		Mitchell; Alexander Wade	1,379	360	1,739	1,511	0	—	410	—	—	—	35	138	4,409
112		Baynes; Gilbert Samuel	1,284	0	1,284	986	845	260	678	1,090	—	0	228	130	4,360
113		Chapmaldall; George Herbert	980	120	1,100	1,124	995	—	618	—	—	—	55	164	4,300
114		Duff; Beauchamp	1,204	225	1,429	1,123	905	—	466	0	—	—	100	168	4,306
115		Piers; Henry Octavius	1,313	65	1,378	1,295	1,064	—	104	—	955	760	381	193	4,305
116		Appleton; Henry	1,371	298	1,669	1,069	970	—	283	—	1,075	—	84	139	4,295
117		Burton; Edmund	985	0	985	1,531	800	—	615	—	85	—	86	108	4,280
118		Lindsay; Walter Fullerton Ludovic	1,408	267	1,675	1,511	800	—	814	0	295	—	298	166	4,253
119		Montanaro; Charles Alfred	1,486	395	1,881	694	—	—	588	—	—	—	160	148	4,171

TABLE OF MARKS—SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES—continued.

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Name.	Mathematics.			English Composition, Literature, and History.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Experimental Sciences.	Geology and Physical Geography.	Drawing.		Total.
			Obligatory.	Optional.	Total.								Freehand.	Geometrical.	
		Maxima	2,000	2,500	4,500	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	300	
34	33	Thomas; Sir Godfrey Vignoles, Bart.	1,067	2	1,070	1,323	830	340	274	—	305	—	186	144	4,131
35	32	Nash; Edward	1,120	113	1,233	865	915	—	367	—	—	—	287	110	4,119
36	31	Hansard; Arthur Clifton	1,317	539	1,856	981	705	—	429	0	—	—	267	115	4,106
37	30	Dickie; John Elliot	1,185	238	1,423	1,326	—	—	439	—	265	—	288	104	4,021
38	29	Balfour; William Edward Ligonier	1,120	95	1,215	1,033	705	—	606	—	—	—	89	106	4,005
39	28	Abbott; Herbert Edward Stacy	1,161	515	1,676	981	0	—	513	—	—	—	290	151	3,846
40	27	Burrows; Edmund Augustine	1,186	130	1,316	—	1,180	660	635	0	—	—	19	146	3,506
UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.															
41	63	Thomas; Sir Godfrey Vignoles, Bart.	1,403	647	2,050	1,003	—	—	450	0	—	170	0	131	3,804
42	62	Nash; Edward	911	103	1,014	1,324	830	—	775	125	205	—	230	115	3,788
43	61	Hansard; Arthur Clifton	1,369	495	1,864	716	—	—	68	—	215	82	376	208	3,629
44	60	Dickie; John Elliot	1,043	0	1,043	1,032	—	—	1,083	0	205	—	—	110	3,478
45	59	Balfour; William Edw.	966	140	1,106	996	660	—	256	0	—	—	207	146	3,371
46	58	Abbott; Herbert Edward Stacy	944	263	1,207	791	715	—	208	0	225	—	183	135	3,297
47	57	Burrows; Edmund Augustine	1,212	321	1,533	855	—	—	409	0	—	—	89	157	3,278
48	56	Thomas; Sir Godfrey Vignoles, Bart.	1,078	85	1,163	—	1,185	150	680	0	15	140	107	119	3,254
49	55	Nash; Edward	1,250	118	1,368	1,033	—	—	625	—	—	—	0	144	3,225
50	54	Hansard; Arthur Clifton	895	0	895	1,101	—	—	330	—	255	—	221	101	3,175
51	53	Dickie; John Elliot	1,094	0	1,094	883	—	—	671	320	—	243	72	169	3,143
52	52	Balfour; William Edw.	987	0	987	57	390	—	1,163	900	—	—	—	125	3,043
53	51	Abbott; Herbert Edward Stacy	825	0	825	553	0	—	563	—	—	—	70	116	3,025
54	50	Burrows; Edmund Augustine	802	0	802	968	385	—	460	—	—	125	147	111	2,998
55	49	Thomas; Sir Godfrey Vignoles, Bart.	1,078	0	1,078	—	—	25	460	0	625	0	116	181	2,913
56	48	Nash; Edward	1,024	0	1,024	1,046	—	—	244	—	—	—	118	196	2,907
57	47	Hansard; Arthur Clifton	1,024	40	1,064	856	260	—	180	—	—	—	189	176	2,822
58	46	Dickie; John Elliot	1,265	0	1,265	760	180	—	0	—	0	—	145	203	2,723
59	45	Balfour; William Edw.	1,145	268	1,413	1,033	90	—	0	—	—	—	81	81	2,688
60	44	Abbott; Herbert Edward Stacy	1,124	3	1,127	639	135	—	254	0	0	—	153	115	2,562
61	43	Burrows; Edmund Augustine	1,044	79	1,123	340	105	—	323	0	0	—	161	179	2,530
62	42	Thomas; Sir Godfrey Vignoles, Bart.	866	0	866	529	406	—	111	—	—	129	46	113	2,199
63	41	Nash; Edward	928	0	928	543	0	—	236	—	—	—	0	123	1,839
64	40	Hansard; Arthur Clifton	1,000	0	1,000	—	—	—	45	0	0	—	47	114	1,806

*Note.*—In addition to the above, 35 candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass the preliminary examination.

\*. A deduction of 125 has been made from the marks obtained in each subject, except Obligatory Mathematics and Geometrical Drawing.

### 3.—EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

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MAY AND JUNE 1873.

#### REGULATIONS.

The competition was held under the same regulations as the January examination. An extract from these regulations, including all that is applicable to the examination is printed at p. .

The following notice had been issued,—

At the Examination of May 1873, the examination in English Literature will be limited to the following authors :—

Chaucer: Prologue to Canterbury Tales; Knight's Tale. Shakespeare: Julius Cæsar; King Lear. Bacon: Advancement of Learning. Milton: Paradise Lost, Books IV. and V. Dryden: Absalom and Achitophel. Macaulay: Essays on Milton; Sir W. Temple; the War of the Succession in Spain; and Addison. Scott: Peveril of the Peak; Old Mortality.

The examination in English History will be limited to the period A.D. 1660 to A.D. 1727.

#### TIME TABLE.

Place.	Time.	Subject of Examination.
Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.	Monday, 19th May 1873	Medical Examination.
	Tuesday, 20th May 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Euclid. Algebra.
	Wednesday, 21st May 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Modern Language. Writing English from Dictation. Arithmetic.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	
The London University, Burlington Gardens.	Thursday, 22nd May 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Geometrical Drawing. Geography.
	Friday, 23rd May 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Mathematics (Pure). English Composition.
	Monday, 26th May 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Mathematics (Mixed). English History.
	Tuesday, 27th May 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Mathematics (Pure), Latin.

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Place.	Time.	Subject of Examination.
The London University, Burlington Gardens.	Wednesday, 28th May 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Latin.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	*English Literature.
	Thursday, 29th May 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	*Geology and Physical Geography.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	*Chemistry and Heat. *Electricity and Magnetism.
	Friday, 30th May 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Freehand Drawing.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	*German.
	Saturday, 31st May 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	*French.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Greek.
	Monday, 2nd June 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Greek.

\* In these subjects there will be an oral Examination, the time and place of which will be notified to the Candidates who take them up.

#### EXAMINATION PAPERS.

#### GEOMETRY.

Tuesday, 20th May. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Draw a straight line perpendicular to a given straight line of unlimited length from a given point without it.
2. Parallelograms on the same base and between the same parallels are equal to one another.
3. If a straight line be bisected, and produced to any point, the rectangle contained by the whole line thus produced, and the part of it produced, together with the square on half the line bisected, is equal to the square on the straight line which is made up of the half and the part produced.
4. If a straight line drawn through the centre of a circle bisect a straight line in it which does not pass through the centre, it shall cut it at right angles.  
A straight line is drawn intersecting two concentric circles; prove that the portions of the straight line, intercepted between the two circles, are equal.
5. If a straight line touch a circle, the straight line drawn from the centre to the point of contact shall be perpendicular to the line touching the circle.
6. Describe a circle of given radius passing through a given point and touching a given straight line.

Also describe a circle of given radius touching a given straight line and a given circle.

In each case find how many circles can be drawn.

7. If from a point without a circle two straight lines be drawn, one of which cuts the circle and the other touches it, the rectangle contained by the whole line which cuts the circle and the part of it without the circle shall be equal to the square on the line which touches it.

If two circles intersect each other, their common chord bisects their common tangent.

8. Inscribe in a given circle a triangle equiangular to a given triangle.  
 9. Triangles and parallelograms of the same altitude are to one another as their bases.  
 10. Find a mean proportional between two given straight lines.  
 11. Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

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### ALGEBRA.

Tuesday, 20th May. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. If  $x = 4$ ,  $y = 3$ , find the numerical value of

$(x^4 - 4x^3y + 6x^2y^2 - 4xy^3 + y^4)$ , and show that for these values of  $x$  and  $y$ ,  $\sqrt[4]{x^3 + x^2 + 1} = y$ .

2. Reduce to their simplest forms the following expressions—

$$(1) \frac{x^2 - xy + y^2}{x - y} - \frac{x^2 + xy + y^2}{x + y}.$$

$$(2) (a + b\sqrt{-1})^2 \times (a - b\sqrt{-1})^2.$$

3. Investigate a rule for finding what is called the least common multiple of two algebraical expressions. Find the least common multiple of  $(x - a)$  and  $x^3 - 2x^2a^{\frac{1}{2}} + a^{\frac{3}{2}}$ .

Reduce to its lowest terms  $\frac{acx^2 - (ad + bc)x + bd}{a^2x^2 - b^2}$ .

4. Solve the following equations :

$$(1) (x - 1)^3 + (x - 2)^3 + (x - 3)^3 = 3(x - 1)(x - 2)(x - 3).$$

$$(2) \left. \begin{aligned} \frac{12}{x} + \frac{12}{y} &= 7. \\ \frac{8}{x} - \frac{9}{y} + \frac{11}{12} &= \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y}. \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$(3) (2x - 1)(3x + 1) - (x - 1)(2x + 1) = 36.$$

$$(4) \left. \begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 &= 77. \\ xy + yz - xz &= 26. \\ y + z &= 11. \end{aligned} \right\}$$

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5. A person bought two farms, one of pasture the other of arable land, the latter exceeding the former by 20 acres, for the pasture land he paid 10*l.* an acre more than he paid for the arable, and the whole cost of the pasture farm was 9,000*l.* and of the arable 8,000*l.* How many acres were there in each farm, and what price per acre was paid in each case?

6. Express algebraically the condition that one quantity shall vary directly as a second and inversely as a third. State any known geometrical example of such a law of variation.

Given that  $y$  is equal to the sum of two terms, one of which varies as  $\frac{1}{x}$  and the other as  $x^3$ , and that when  $x$  is 1 or 2,  $y$  is equal to 7, find the equation between  $y$  and  $x$ .

7. A merchant transmits to a retailer a cask of spirits containing ( $a$ ) gallons, the cask is consigned to three carriers in succession, the first when he receives it draws one fourth of a gallon from the cask and fills it up with water, the second when he receives it does likewise, and so does the third, find the ratio of the quantity of spirit in the cask to the quantity of water when the retailer receives it, and find the actual quantities of water and spirit remaining if ( $a$ ) is nine gallons.
8. Without assuming the general expression for the sum of an arithmetic series, find the sum of ( $n$ ) terms of the series—

$$\frac{a}{n^2}, \frac{2a}{n^3}, \frac{3a}{n^4}, \&c.$$

There are ( $x$ ) terms in arithmetical progression between 5 and 25, and the second term is  $\frac{3}{7}$ ths of the last term but one, express the terms of the series.

9. Find a geometrical mean between—

$$\left(1 - \frac{2x}{3} + \frac{x^2}{9}\right) \text{ and } \left(1 - \frac{4x}{3} + \frac{4x^2}{9}\right).$$

If  $a, b, c$ , are in harmonical progression prove  $a^3 + c^3 > 2b^3$ .

10. Distinguish between permutations and combinations. Deduce from first principles the expression for the number of permutations of ( $n$ ) things taken (4) at a time, and assuming the general form, show that the number of permutations of ( $n$ ) things taken altogether when they all differ is double the number of permutations of ( $n$ ) things taken together when 2 of them are alike.
11. Assuming the form of the expansion of a binomial, express the  $(r+1)^{\text{th}}$  term of  $(1+x)^{-n}$ ; show how to find the greatest term of  $(1+x)^{-n}$  when ( $x$ ) is a proper fraction and ( $n$ ) an integer—determine the place of the greatest term in the expansion of  $\left(1 + \frac{4}{7}\right)^{-4}$ .
-

## FRENCH.

Wednesday, 21st May. 10 A.M. to 12.30.

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*Translate into English :*

Mais vous, dit la Louison, en le regardant avec une tendresse filiale, qu'allez-vous devenir quand il n'y aura plus de feuilles sur votre tête, que vous ne pourrez plus respirer en plein air, et qu'il faudra rester nuit et jour entre des murailles? Le front du braconnier s'obscurcit.—Oui, ce sera une dure épreuve, dit-il sourdement.—Laissez-moi vous suivre au moins, vieil Antoine, reprit vivement Louison; peut-être qu'ils me permettront de demeurer avec vous, et, si c'est défendu, je pourrai rester à la porte de votre prison, je chanterai pour vous avertir que je suis là; j'irai prier les juges qu'ils vous laissent partir.—Pauvre innocente! interrompit Bon-Affût, qu'est-ce qu'on dirait ici, et comment vivrais-tu là-bas?—Ici on dirait que je vous sers comme un vrai père, répliqua la jeune fille, vous savez qu'on le dit déjà, et, pour vivre là-bas, je travaillerais, ou, s'il n'y a pas d'ouvrage pour moi, eh bien! je m'asseoirais au coin de la prison, et quand il passerait de bonnes âmes, elles verraient que j'ai faim et elles me secourraient pour l'amour du Christ. Un sourire attendri passa sur le visage du braconnier; il regarda avec complaisance la petite paysanne, dont le charmant visage était tourné vers lui.—Tu as bon cœur, la Louison, dit-il, mais il faut que tu restes, je le veux. Il n'est pas bon que les jeunes filles soient par les chemins, demandant secours à ceux qui passent. Demeure ici; Bruno reviendra avant qu'il soit longtemps, et moi plus tard. Elle voulut insister.—C'est dit, entends-tu bien? ajouta le braconnier d'un ton impérieux.

Le maréchal de Brissac voyant les 1,200 gentilshommes du marquis de Pescaire occuper le bourg de Vignal, résolut de les déloger de cette position. Rassemblant en corps d'armée toutes les troupes dont il pouvait disposer, sans trop dégarnir la frontière, il investit la montagne, dressa des batteries, et craignant que Pescaire ne le mit entre deux feux, il coupa par des tranchées, et fit garder par des corps de troupes les seuls chemins par où l'ennemi pouvait aborder. Lorsqu'il achevait ses dispositions, et avant qu'il donnât le signal de l'attaque, il entendit des cris redoublés, qui portaient d'une division de son armée; il lève les yeux et aperçoit un soldat, d'une taille avantageuse qui, sorti des rangs, court à l'ennemi, décharge à bout portant son arquebuse, la jette par terre, et, l'épée à la main, s'élance dans les retranchements: ses compagnons après l'avoir inutilement rappelé par leurs cris, transportés de la même ardeur, courent pêle-mêle après lui pour le soutenir ou pour le dégager. Le maréchal, outré de dépit, donne le signal de l'attaque: elle se fit avec plus de régularité que ce début ne semblait l'annoncer. Les braves de Naples se battirent en désespérés; enveloppés de tous côtés, accablés par le nombre, et ne pouvant ouvrir un chemin l'épée à la main, ils se firent tuer jusqu'au dernier. À peine le combat était-il achevé, qu'on vit arriver le Marquis de Pescaire avec 1,200 chevaux et 3,000 soldats. S'apercevant que les Français étaient maîtres de Vignal il se retira sans entreprendre de forcer les barrières qui lui en défendaient l'approche.

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*Grammatical Questions.*

1. State the general rule as to the formation of questions in French, and give examples. When is it proper to begin a question with: *Est-ce que*?
2. Give and illustrate the rule as to the elision of the article before a substantive.
3. Explain and illustrate by examples the syntax of the past participle.
4. What are the different ways of writing *vingt et cent*? What is the rule? Give examples.
5. Conjugate interrogatively the following; *il s'agit, il pleut, il faut, il paraît, il convient.*
6. Give the different meanings of *somme, relâche, compte, conte, office, pendule.*

GERMAN.

Wednesday, 21st May. 10 A.M. to 12.30 P.M.

I.

*Translate into English:*

Schon seit mehreren Jahren saß Ludwig XVIII. wieder auf dem Throne seiner Väter; aber immer noch brannte glühender Haß gegen die Familie Bourbon in den Herzen vieler ehemaligen Anhänger Buonaparte's, besonders seiner alten Krieger. Unter letztere gehörte auch ein Sattler, Namens Louvel, der bis zum Jahre 1815 unter Napoleon's Heere gedient hatte. Dieser Mensch nahm sich vor, die ganze königliche Familie, und zuerst den nächsten Thronfolger, den Herzog von Berry, als Feinde Napoleon's und des Französischen Volkes zu ermorden.

Zur Vollziehung seines Verbrechens wählte er den Augenblick, in welchem der Herzog aus der Oper nach Hause zurückkehrte. Es war der 13te Februar 1820. Mit einem Mordstahl gerüstet, erwartete er sein Opfer am Wagen. Unbesorgt erschien der Herzog, der nichts von dem Loos, das ihm bereitet war, ahnen konnte, gegen halb Zwölf Uhr in der Nacht, an dem Arme seiner jungen Gemahlinn, und ließ sie zuerst den Wagen besteigen. Schnell benutzte der Mörder den günstigen Augenblick, sprang hervor, und stieß dem Herzoge seinen mörderischen Stahl in die Brust. Es geschah Alles so schnell, daß niemand sogleich merkte, was vorgegangen war.



Münster, den 11ten Nov. Abends 6 Uhr.

Wir haben wieder einen glücklichen und angenehmen Tag zurückgelegt. Heute früh als wir von Brieg bei guter Tageszeit ausritten, sagte uns der Wirth noch auf dem Wege: Wenn der Berg, so nennen sie hier die Furka, gar zu grimmig wäre, so möchten wir wieder zurückkehren und einen andern Weg suchen. Mit unsern zwei Pferden und einem Maulesel kamen wir nun bald auf angenehme Matten, wo das Thal sehr eng wurde. Es hat daselbst eine schöne Weide, worauf große Bäume stehen und Felsstücke zerstreut liegen. Das Thal wird immer enger, man wird genöthigt an den Bergen seitwärts hinauf zu steigen, und hat nunmehr die Rhone in einer schroffen Schlucht immer rechts unter sich. In der Höhe aber breitet sich das Land wieder recht schön aus, und auf den Hügeln liegen hübsche Dörfer, die mit ihren dunkelbraunen hölzernen Häusern gar wunderbarlich unter dem Schnee hervor sehen. Wir gingen viel zu Fuß, und thaten's uns einander zu Gefallen. Denn ob man gleich auf den Pferden sicher ist, so sieht's doch immer gefährlich aus, wenn ein anderer auf so schmale Pfade und an einem so schroffen Abgrunde vor einem herreitet.

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## II.

### *Grammatical Questions.*

1. State the gender of the following substantives, and decline them in singular and plural :  
„Auge, Thal, Stab, Schwerdt, Wand.“
2. Form the comparative and superlative degrees of the following adjectives : „stark, gut, viel, hoch, nahe.“
3. Decline in singular and plural : „ich ; du ; er, sie, es.“
4. Give the present and imperfect tenses, singular and plural, in the indicative and subjunctive moods of the verb : „sein.“
5. Name some prepositions, which govern the genitive, dative, and accusative ; as well as such which govern the dative and accusative ; two of each.
6. Conjugate the following verbs in the present and imperfect tenses and state their imperatives and participles :  
„führen, kommen, nehmen, sprechen.“

### DICTATION.

If the jealousy of the Parliament and of the nation at that time made it impossible for the king to maintain a formidable standing army, no similar impediment prevented him from making England the first of maritime powers. Both Whigs and Tories were ready to applaud every step tending to increase the efficiency of that force which, while

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it was the best protection of the island against foreign enemies, was powerless against civil liberty. All the greatest exploits achieved within the memory of that generation by English soldiers had been achieved in war against English princes. The victories of our sailors had been won over foreign foes, and had averted havoc and rapine from our own soil. By at least half the nation the battle of Naseby was remembered with horror, and the battle of Dunbar with pride chequered by many painful feelings: but the defeat of the Armada, and the encounters of Blake with the Dutch and Spaniards, were recollected with unmixed exultation by all parties. Ever since the Restoration, the Commons, even when most discontented and most parsimonious, had always been bountiful even to profusion where the interest of the navy was concerned. It had been represented to them that many of the vessels in the royal fleet were old and unfit for sea; and, although the house was, at that time, in no giving mood, nearly six hundred thousand pounds had been granted for the building of thirty new men-of-war. But the liberality of the nation had been made fruitless by the vices of the government. The list of the King's ships, it is true, looked well, and, if it had been efficient, its force would in those days have been regarded by the greatest potentate as formidable. But it existed only on paper. When the reign of Charles terminated, his navy had sunk into degradation and decay, such as would be almost incredible if it were not certified to us by the independent and concurring evidence of witnesses whose authority is beyond exception.

### ARITHMETIC AND LOGARITHMS.

Wednesday, 21st May. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

N.B.—*You are particularly recommended to answer the questions in the order in which they are set; not omitting any one unless you are unable to do it.*

*Do not lose time by copying out the questions, but refer to each question by its number.*

1. Add together  $\frac{1}{8}$  of  $\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$  of  $\frac{2}{7}$ , and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  of  $\frac{2}{5}$ .

2. Subtract  $7\frac{5}{8}$  from  $20\frac{3}{10}$ .

3. Multiply together  $4\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $1\frac{5}{13}$ ,  $\frac{26}{29}$ , and  $1\frac{7}{2}$ .

4. Divide  $2\frac{7}{10}$  by  $3\frac{1}{8}$ .

5. Add together 12·07043, ·7131, 754·5, 6·3, and ·07385.

6. Subtract 82·6874 from 701·212.

7. Multiply ·0263 by 2·36.

8. Divide ·4336218 by 7362.

9. Reduce 16·08 pennyweights to the decimal of a pound troy.

10. Add together  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $1\frac{4}{5}$ , and  $5\frac{3}{10}$ .

11. Subtract  $3\frac{2}{11}$  from  $8\frac{2}{3}$ .

12. Multiply together  $2\frac{2}{7}$  of  $1\frac{1}{11}$ ,  $2\frac{5}{8}$  of  $\frac{4}{9}$ , and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  of  $\frac{1}{10}$ .

13. Divide  $4\frac{2}{3}$  by  $12\frac{1}{3}$ .

14. Add together 5·2 of a day and ·0265 of an hour, and give the answer in minutes and the decimal fraction of a minute.

15. Subtract 6·42 of a furlong from 3·64 of a mile, and give the answer in yards and the decimal fraction of a yard.

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16. Multiply  $\cdot 382$  by  $\cdot 148$ .
17. Divide  $81\cdot 27$  by  $\cdot 481$  to three places of decimals.
18. Reduce  $\cdot 0325$  of £5 to the decimal of £3 6s. 8d.

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19. Reduce 1 mile 3 furlongs 10 poles 2 feet to feet.
20. If 1 ton 5 cwt. of iron cost 11. 11s. 3d., what will 1 cwt. 2 qrs. cost?
21. Find (by Practice) the dividend on 8,976l. 5s. at 13s. 3d. in the pound.
22. Find the simple interest on 1,760l. for 9 years at  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. per annum.

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23. In 3 acres 2 roods 10 square yards how many square feet?
24. If either 5 oxen or 7 horses will eat up the grass of a field in 87 days, in what time will 4 oxen and 6 horses eat up the same?
25. Find (by Practice) the value of 3 tons and 21 lbs. at 12l. 10s. per cwt.
26. Find the amount of 6,500l. in 3 years at 5 per cent. compound interest (neglecting fractions of a penny).
27. Compute by means of the tables the value of  $\frac{(2\cdot 4806)^8}{(1\cdot 2701)^{10}}$  to four places of decimals.

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28. Given  $\log 2 = \cdot 3010300$ ,  $\log 9 = \cdot 9542425$ , find *without using the tables*,  $\log 5$ ,  $\log 6$ ,  $\log \cdot 0216$ , and  $\log \sqrt[5]{\cdot 875}$ .
29. Extract the square root of 3915380329 and of  $83\frac{1}{3}\frac{3}{8}$ .
30. Find the present value of 2,587l. 18s. 9d., due 5 years hence, at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
31. By selling goods for 817l. 19s. a person lost 9 per cent. on his outlay; find at what price he should have sold them in order to have gained  $10\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

### GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

Thursday, 22d May. 10 A.M to 1 P.M.

[The constructions must be neat and accurate, and the steps leading to the solutions clearly indicated by dotted lines. All lines must be inked in with either common or Indian ink.]

1. Construct a parallelogram with two adjacent sides measuring 3·4 and 2·6 inches respectively, the included angle being  $62^\circ$ . Divide each side into 6 equal parts, and through the points of division draw dotted lines parallel to the respective sides. Write down the lengths of the diagonals of the parallelogram and the sizes of the angles at which they intersect.
2. Upon a straight line  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches long construct a regular heptagon and about it describe a circle. Reduce the heptagon to a triangle of equal area.
3. Construct the sector of a circle of 2 inches radius to contain  $110^\circ$ . In the sector inscribe a circle.
4. Construct a square to contain an area of 4·6 square inches; (the side of the square must be determined *geometrically*).
5. Construct a scale to measure feet and inches, 25 feet being represented by 38 inches. Mark the representative fraction.

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6. Construct a diagonal scale of  $\frac{1}{300}$  to measure decimetres (*i.e.* tenths of metres). From the scale draw a line 11·6 metres long.  
N.B. 1 metre = 39·3 inches.
7. Three points are situated respectively  $\frac{1}{2}$  in., 2 ins., and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ins. above the horizontal plane; the *plans* of these points when joined form an equilateral triangle of 3 inches side. Determine (1) the inclination of the plane in which they lie, (2) the inclination of each of the lines joining them, and (3) their true distances apart.
8. Draw the plan of a cube of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches sides when one diagonal of a face is horizontal and the other diagonal of the same face is inclined at  $55^\circ$ . Draw an elevation of the cube on a plane parallel to the horizontal diagonal.

### GEOGRAPHY.

Thursday, 22d May. 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.

(Six only of the following questions are to be attempted.)

1. Describe generally the situation of each of the following counties, and give as complete an account as you can of *one* of them: Perth, Staffordshire, Clare, Merionethshire.
2. Describe the course of the Danube, mentioning the chief places on its banks, and its principal tributaries.
3. Describe the course of two of the principal rivers of Asia, and mention some of the most important towns on their banks.
4. Write a short geographical description of *either* Austria *or* Holland.
5. Describe as completely as you can the course of the Nile.
6. Mention and briefly describe some of the island groups of the Pacific.
7. Mention any important changes in the political divisions of the map of Europe that have taken place during the last 50 years.
8. Describe the mountain chains of North and South America.
9. What, in France, are the principal seats of the manufacture of silk, wool, linen, cotton, cutlery? In what ports is shipbuilding carried on? What districts are distinguished for the culture of the vine?
10. Draw and fill up a map, as large as your paper will permit, of *either* Italy *or* Ireland.

### PURE MATHEMATICS.

Friday, 23rd May. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Prove that  $(y + z - x)^2 + (z + x - y)^2 + (x + y - z)^2 = 4(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) - (x + y + z)^2$ ,  
and that  $(a^2 + b^2)(c^2 + d^2) = (ac \pm bd)^2 + (ad \mp bc)^2$ .  
In how many ways can the expression  
 $(a^2 + b^2)(c^2 + d^2)(e^2 + f^2)$   
be written in the form of the sum of two squares?
2. Solve the equation—  
 $6x^2 - 89x + 323 = 0$ .

If  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  be the roots of the equation  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ , prove that  $a(\alpha + \beta) = -b$ , and  $a\alpha\beta = c$ .

Find, in terms of  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$ , the values of the expressions  $\alpha^2 + \beta^2$ , and  $\alpha^3 + \beta^3$ .

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3. Sum the series—

$1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + \dots$  to  $n$  terms,  
 $1 + 3 + 9 + 27 + \dots$  to  $n$  terms,  
 and  $1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 + \dots$  to  $n$  terms.

4. Write down the co-efficients of  $x^3$ , and of  $x^r$ , in the expansions of  $(1 - x)^{-2}$ , and  $(1 - x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ .

If  $\frac{n(n-1)(n-2) \dots (n-r+1)}{1.2.3 \dots r} = nC_r$ , prove that  $n+1C_r = nC_r + nC_{r-1}$ .

5. Express  $\frac{200}{119}$  and  $\sqrt{10}$  in the form of continued fractions, and find the first four convergents to each of the continued fractions.

6. Define the sine, and the cosine, of an angle; and prove the formulæ—

$$\sin A = \sin(180^\circ - A),$$

$$\sin(A + B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B.$$

Find the values of  $\sin 15^\circ$  and  $\sin 75^\circ$ .

7. Prove that in any triangle ABC, of which  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$ , are the sides—

$$b^2 + c^2 - a^2 = 2bc \cos A.$$

Find the angles of a triangle, the sides of which are 6 inches, 3 inches, and  $3\sqrt{3}$  inches.

8. If  $R$  be the radius of the circumscribing circle of a triangle ABC, prove that—

$$2R = \frac{a}{\sin A}.$$

State the *ambiguous case* in the solution of triangles, and prove that, in that case, the circumscribing circles of the two triangles are equal.

9. Define the logarithm of a number to a given base, and find the logarithms of 64 to the base 2, and of 128 to the base  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Prove that  $\log(m \times n) = \log m + \log n$ .

10. Explain how probability is measured. A bag contains five sovereigns and ten shillings; if four coins be taken out at random, find the chance that two sovereigns and two shillings will be taken out.

11. Prove that an equation of an odd degree has at least one real root; and that an equation of an even degree with its last term negative has at least two real roots of contrary signs.

Can the equation—

$$x^6 + 3x^4 + 4x^2 + 5 = 0$$

have any real roots?

12. Find the equation to a straight line referred to rectangular axes.

Determine the equation to the straight line which passes through the point (1, 2) and is perpendicular to the line  $y = x + 1$ .

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13. Define a parabola, and find its equation in the form  $y^2 = 4ax$ .

Show that the equation to the tangent at the point  $(x', y')$  is—

$$y - y' = \frac{2a}{y'}(x - x') ;$$

and that if  $p$  be the length of the perpendicular upon it from the vertex—

$$p^2(a + x') = ax'^2.$$

14. Prove that the equations—

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1, \text{ and } \frac{x^2}{a^2 + c^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2 + c^2} = 1,$$

represent ellipses having the same foci.

Show that the ellipse,  $x^2 + 4y^2 = 4$ , and the hyperbola  $x^2 - 2y^2 = 2$ , have the same foci; find the co-ordinates of their point of intersection, and draw figures of the two curves.

### ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Friday, 23d May. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

(One only of the following subjects is to be attempted.)

- (1.) On the origin, advantages, and disadvantages of Standing Armies;  
or,
- (2.) On the modifications which Railroads have introduced into the Art of War;  
or,
- (3.) Which of the Seasons do you prefer, and why?

### MECHANICS AND HYDROSTATICS.

Monday, 26th May. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Define the terms *resultant force* and *moment of a force about a point*.

Assuming that the moments of two intersecting forces about every point in the line of action of their resultant are equal and opposite, prove the proposition of the parallelogram of forces both as to direction and magnitude.

2. If two equal particles be situated at the extremities of the diameter of a circle, each attracting with a force varying as the distance, prove that the resultant force on any particle on the circumference of the circle is the same for all positions of the particle, and always passes through the centre of the circle.
3. Prove that whenever two parallel forces can be replaced by a single resultant, the moments of the forces about any point in the line of action of the resultant are equal and opposite.

In what case is there no single resultant, and what is the system called in this case?

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4. ACB is a bent lever, fulcrum C, and arms inclined at an angle of  $135^\circ$ . When a weight of 2 lbs. is suspended at A, a force of 1 lb. acting perpendicularly to the arm CB at B will keep AC horizontal, and if AC be lengthened and CB shortened, each by one foot, two weights of 2 lbs. and 1 lb. respectively suspended at A and B will keep BC horizontal; find the lengths of AC and CB.
5. Enunciate the principle of the centre of parallel forces, and apply it to find the centre of gravity of a triangle and of the curved surface of a cone.

If two triangles be formed by joining the middle points of alternate sides of any hexagon, prove that their centres of gravity are coincident.

6. State the laws of statical friction.

A particle of given weight is placed on a rough inclined plane, and attached to a string which passes over the highest horizontal line in the plane, and hangs vertically over it. Find the greatest and least weights which can be attached to the free end of the string consistently with equilibrium.

7. Define acceleration; and assuming that the acceleration of gravity is 32 when a foot and a second are the units of space and time respectively, find its numerical value when a yard and a minute are taken as the units.

8. Explain the proposition of the parallelogram of velocities.

If a railway train be moving at the rate of 20 miles an hour, and a heavy body fall from the roof to the floor of a carriage in one second, find the inclination of the path of the body to the horizon in fixed space at the instant before the end of its fall, the acceleration of gravity being 32 on the usual assumption as to units.

9. The path of a projectile in vacuo is a parabola.

A bomb shell on striking the ground bursts, scattering its fragments with a mean velocity  $v$ ; find the area of ground covered by the fragments, assuming that it falls on a level surface. If it falls on a road running up a hill, find the greatest distances reached up and down the road respectively.

10. Find the conditions of equilibrium of a body floating in a fluid.
11. Define, and give equations for finding, the centre of pressure of a plane surface in contact with a heavy fluid at rest.

A cubical box has a heavy lid movable about hinges on one of the edges. If the box be filled with water and placed on a rough inclined plane with the line of hinges horizontal, find the inclination of the plane that the water may just begin to flow out.

The line of hinges being towards the upper end of the plane.

12. State the relation between the pressure, density, and temperature of a gas.

Explain the construction and action of the barometer.

If a tube of given length, and closed at one end, be filled with atmospheric air, and the open end be immersed to a given depth below the surface of mercury in a cistern, find how high the mercury will rise in the tube, the height of the mercurial barometer being  $h$ , and the temperature of the air in the tube being constant.

*Any of the following*

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*Any of the following questions may be substituted for an equal number of the above.*

- A. Define, and find the equations of the central axis of a given system of forces on a rigid body.  
Ex.—Three given forces acting along three edges of a cube, no two intersecting and no two parallel.
  - B. If the attached weight in No. 6 be intermediate between the greatest and least weights consistent with equilibrium, find the inclination of the string to a horizontal line in the plane when there is equilibrium; also find the direction in which the weight on the plane will begin to move if the attached weight be increased.
  - C. The resultant attraction of a uniform straight line upon any particle bisects the angle subtended by the line at the particle.
  - D. Prove the equation  $h^2 u^3 \left( \frac{d^2 u}{d\theta^2} + u \right) = P$  in central forces.
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### ENGLISH HISTORY. 1660-1727.

Monday, 26th May. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. "But why then publish? Granville the polite  
And knowing Walsh would tell me I could write;  
Well-natured Garth inflamed with early praise,  
And Congreve loved, and Swift endured my lays:  
The courtly Talbot, Somers, Sheffield, read,  
Ev'n mitred Rochester would nod the head;  
And St. John's self (great Dryden's friend before)  
With open arms received one poet more."

POPE, *Prologue to the Satires.*

Say what you know of each of the persons named in the foregoing extract, and of the relation in which he stood to the literary or political life of his age.

2. Give an account of the battle of the Boyne, of the circumstances which led to it, and of its political consequences.
3. What laws were passed affecting religion during the reigns of William and Anne? Can you refer to any projected measure on this subject which was much discussed, and which failed to become law?
4. Macaulay says of the English Revolution of 1688:—"It was a revolution strictly defensive and had prescription and legitimacy on its side."  
Illustrate or criticise this sentence, as fully as you can by reference to facts.
5. What were the Darien scheme and the South Sea schemes respectively, and who was chiefly concerned in them?
6. Briefly estimate the characters of Halifax and of Portland, and summarize the most important transactions in which they took part.
7. Name the chief provisions of the Treaty of Utrecht, and say by whose instrumentality and in what circumstances, it was effected.
8. What were the Habeas Corpus Act and the Exclusion Bill? Give particulars respecting them.



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9. What is meant by "Cabinet ministers"? Show how and when this phrase originated, and what change in the mode of administering public affairs is indicated by it.
10. Take one of the following occurrences, and narrate its history as fully as you can :

The trial of the Seven Bishops.  
The Jacobite Rebellion of 1715.  
The Rye House Plot.  
The Battle of La Hogue.

### PURE MATHEMATICS.

Tuesday, 27th May. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. In any spherical triangle prove that the sines of the angles are proportional to the sines of the opposite sides.
2. Enunciate Napier's rules for the solution of right angled spherical triangles, and prove them for the cases in which one of the sides containing the right angle is the middle part.
3. If  $\epsilon$  be the spherical excess of any spherical triangle prove that

$$\cot \frac{\epsilon}{2} = \frac{\cot \frac{a}{2} \cot \frac{b}{2} + \cos C}{\sin C}$$

4. Find from definition the differential coefficients of  $x^n$  ( $n$  unrestricted), and of  $\sin x$ .  
Differentiate

$$(1) \left( \frac{a+x}{a-x} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (2) (\log x)^x \quad (3) \cos (\tan^{-1} x).$$

5. Find the  $r^{\text{th}}$  differential coefficient of  $x^m e^{mx}$ , and prove that if

$$y'' - ny' + (n-1)x = a \text{ then } \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - ny'^{-2} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right)^3 = 0.$$

6. Write down Taylor's expansion for  $f(x)$ , with the remainder after  $n$  terms.

Expand  $e^{2x}$  to 4 terms, and find the first four terms of the expansion of  $y$  in terms of  $x$  in the equation

$$x^2 + y^2 - 6x + 4y + 4 = 0.$$

7. State fully the conditions that  $f(x)$  may be a maximum or minimum.

Apply to  $3x^4 + 8x^3 + 6x^2 + 3$ .

Upon the same circular base, and upon opposite sides of it, two right cones are constructed so that the volume of the whole figure thus formed may have a given value. Find the condition that the surface of the figure may be a minimum.

8. Find the equation of the tangent to the curve  $y = f(x)$ .

Apply to the curve

$$y = \frac{a}{2} \left\{ e^{\frac{x}{a}} + e^{-\frac{x}{a}} \right\}$$

9. Find any expression for the radius of curvature at any point of a curve, and apply it to the curve in the last question.

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10. Prove the formula  $\frac{dA}{d\theta} = \frac{r^2}{2}$  where  $A$  is the sectorial area subtended by a curve at the origin.

If  $r$  be the distance of any point of an ellipse from one of the foci, and  $a$  be the semi-major axis, prove that  $\int \sqrt{\frac{2a-r}{r}} ds$  along any arc is proportional to the sectorial area subtended by that arc at the other focus.

11. Integrate the expressions

$$(1) \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \quad (2) \frac{1}{1 + \tan x}$$

and find a formula of reduction for the integration of  $(a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}$

12. Find the equation of a plane referred to three rectangular axes.

The planes  $2x + 3y + 4z = a$

and  $5x + 4y + 3z = b$

intersect the plane  $x = c$ .

Find the cosine of the angle between the lines of intersection.

13. Interpret the equations

$$(1) (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2 = k^2 \left\{ (x-a)l + (y-b)m + (z-c)n \right\}^2$$

$$(2) (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2 = \left\{ x l + y m + z n \right\}^2$$

where  $l^2 + m^2 + n^2 = 1$  in each case.

Prove that the surfaces thus represented intersect in plane curves, and find the equations to the planes of such intersection.

*Any of the following questions may be substituted for an equal number of the above.*

- A. If the curve in question 8 have contact with a circle of radius  $r$ , whose centre is in the axis of  $y$ , and if the angle of inclination of the common tangent to the axis of  $x$  be  $45^\circ$ ,

$$\text{prove that } a = \frac{r}{\sqrt{2} \log_e (1 + \sqrt{2})}$$

Determine also whether the radius of curvature at the point of contact is greater or less than that of the circle.

- B. How are solid angles measured?

Prove that the solid angle subtended by a square whose side is  $2a$  at a point in the perpendicular to its plane through its centre and at a distance  $b$  from its plane is to the solid angle subtended

by any closed surface surrounding the same point as  $\sin^{-1} \frac{a^2}{a^2 + b^2}$  is to  $\pi$ .

C. Find the asymptotes and any singular points of the curves

$$(1) y^2 = \frac{ax^2(x-a)}{x^2-4a^2}$$

$$(2) y = a \frac{(3\theta - \pi)(5\theta - \pi)}{4\theta - \pi}$$

and trace the curves.

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## LATIN.

Tuesday, 27th May. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

### I.

*Translate into English :*

Cæsar, ab superioribus consiliis depulsus, omnem sibi commutandam belli rationem existimavit. Itaque uno tempore præsiidiis omnibus deductis et oppugnatione dimissa, coactoque in unum locum exercitu, concionem apud milites habuit, hortatusque est, ne ea, quæ accidissent, graviter ferrent, neve his rebus terrentur, multisque secundis præliis unum adversum, et id mediocre, opponerent. Habendam fortunæ gratiam, quod Italiam sine aliquo vulnere cepissent; quod duas Hispanias bellicosissimorum hominum peritissimis atque exercitatissimis ducibus pacavissent; quod finitimas frumentariasque provincias in potestatem rede-gissent; denique recordari debere, qua felicitate inter medias hostium classes, oppletis non solum portibus sed etiam litoribus, omnes incolumes essent transportati. Si non omnia caderent secunda, fortunam esse industria sublevandam. Quod esset acceptum detrimenti, cujusvis potius quam suæ culpæ debere tribui. Locum es æquum ad dimicandum dedisse, potitum esse hostium castris, expulisse ac superasse pugnantes. Sed sive ipsorum perturbatio, sive error aliquis, sive etiam fortuna partam jam præsentemque victoriam interpellavisset dandam omnibus operam, ut acceptum incommodum virtute sarciretur. Cæsar ipse neque satis militibus perterritis confidebat, relictisque munitio-nibus magnopere rei frumentariæ timebat.

CÆSAR.

Etsi tibi omnia suppetunt, quæ consequi ingenio aut usu homines aut diligentia possunt; tamen amore nostro non sum arbitratus alienum ad te perscribere ea quæ mihi veniebant in mentem dies ac noctes de petitione tua cogitanti: non ut aliquid ex iis novi addisceres, sed ut ea quæ in re dispersa atque infinita viderentur esse, ratione et distributione, sub uno aspectu ponerentur. Quamquam plurimum natura valet, tamen videtur in paucorum mensium negotio posse simulatio naturam vincere. Civitas quæ sit, cogita; quid petas; qui sis. Prope quotidie ad forum tibi descendenti meditatam hoc sit, "novus sum: consulatum peto: Roma est." Nominis novitatem dicendi gloria maxime sublevabis. Semper ea res plurimum dignitatis habuit. Non potest qui dignus habetur patronus consularium indignus consulatu putari. Quamobrem quoniam ab hâc laude proficisceris, et, quidquid es, ex hoc es, ita paratis ad dicendum venito, quasi in singulis causis judicium de omni ingenio

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futurum sit. Ejus facultatis adjumenta, quæ tibi scio esse seposita, ut parata ac prompta sint, cura: et sæpe quæ de Demosthenis studio et exercitatione scripsit Demetrius, recordare: deinde et amicorum multitudo et genera appareant. Habes enim ea, quæ novi habuerunt. Hæc cura ut teneas commendando et rogando et omni ratione efficiendo, ut intelligant, et qui debent et qui volunt, obligandi tui tempus sibi aliud nullum fore.

Q. CIGERO AD TULLIUM FRATREM.

## II.

*Translate into Latin prose:*

At the appointed time and place they met, with only three companions each, as had been agreed upon. The king was the first to come forward. His opponent advanced towards him with slow and measured step and countenance almost stern. They had never hitherto seen each other. So after mutual salutations and commanding their attendants to withdraw a little, they at once began to discuss the whole matter. This they did at first calmly, by degrees with more keenness, and still standing. At length the king sat down on the ground, and motioned to the general to do so too. He seemed reluctant; but persuaded by the king sat down by his side. The king then produced several letters, and handed them to him without a word. When the general had read them all through, some of them two or three times, he was much struck, and was completely silent for some little time. Then suddenly springing up, he looked, with outstretched hands and bent head, as though he were acknowledging the king to be his lord. They then each of them wrote, and exchanged what they had written. Peace was proclaimed that very same day, namely, 27th May, and thus the war ended.

## III.

*Grammatical Questions.*

1. What cases and with what meanings follow,—  
*præ, pro, ob, sub, hæi?*
2. Compare—  
*antiquus, arduus, humilis, utilis, benevolus, nequam, mirus, novus, providus.*
3. Translate—  
*id mihi cordi erit.—Tu frugi es.—Corinthi est ille.—Apud Periclem vivimus.—Ære alieno opprimor.—Metuo ut tui similis sim.*
4. Give the first person singular perfect indicative of—  
*diffindo, confido, attingo, compingo, pango, paciscor.*
5. Write the whole imperatives in use of—  
*fieri, ire, nolle, ferre, esse, ducere.*

## LATIN VERSE.

Wednesday, 28th May. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

## L

*Translate into English :*

Tempore quo primum Phrygia formabat in Ida  
 Æneas classem, et pelagi petere alta parabat,  
 Ipsa deum fertur genetrix Berecynthia magnum  
 Vocibus his affata Jovem : Da, nate, petenti,  
 Quod tua cara parens domito te poscit Olympo.  
 Pineæ sylva mihi, multos dilecta per annos,  
 Lucus in arce fuit summa, quo sacra ferebant,  
 Nigranti picea trabibusque obscurus acernis :  
 Has ego Dardanio juveni, cum classis egeret,  
 Læta dedi ; nunc sollicitam timor anxius urget.  
 Solve metus, atque hoc precibus sine posse parentem ;  
 Ne cursu quassatæ ullo, neu turbine venti  
 Vincantur ; prosit nostris in montibus ortas.  
 Filius huic contra, torquet qui sidera mundi :  
 O genetrix, quo fata vocas ? aut quid petis istis ?  
 Mortaline manu factæ immortale carinæ  
 Fas habeant ? certusque incerta pericula lustret  
 Æneas ? cui tanta deo permissa potestas ?  
 Immo, ubi defunctæ finem portusque tenebunt  
 Ausonios, olim quæcunque evaserit undis,  
 Dardaniumque ducem Laurentia vexerit arva,  
 Mortalem eripiam formam, magnique jubebo  
 Æquoris esse deas : qualis Nereïa Doto  
 Et Galatea secant spumantem pectore pontum.

VIRGIL.

Excipit Uranie ; fecere silentia cunctæ ;  
 Et vox audiri nulla, nisi illa, potest.  
 Magna fuit quondam capitis reverentia canī,  
 Inque suo pretio ruga senilis erat.  
 Martis opus juvenes animosaque bella gerebant,  
 Et pro dis aderant in statione suis.  
 Viribus illa minor, nec habendis utilis armis,  
 Consilio patriæ sæpe ferebat opem.  
 Nec nisi post annos patuit tunc Curia seros :  
 Nomen et ætatis mite senatus erat.  
 Jura dabat populo senior : finitaque certis  
 Legibus est ætas, unde petatur honos.  
 Et medius juvenum, non indignantibus ipsis,  
 Ibat : et interior, si comes unus erat.  
 Verba quis auderet coram sene digna rubore  
 Dicere ? censuram longa senecta dabat.  
 Romulus hoc vidit, selectaque pectora patres  
 Dixit. Ad hos urbis summa relata novæ.  
 Hinc sua majores posuisse vocabula Maio  
 Tangor, et ætati consuluisse suæ.  
 Et Numitor dixisse potest, Da, Romule, mensem  
 Hunc senibus ; nec avum sustinuisse nepos.

OVID.

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## II.

*Translate into Latin Verse :*

But if a little exercise you choose,  
Some zest for ease, 'tis not forbidden here.  
Amid the groves you may indulge the muse ;  
Or tend the blooms, and deck the vernal year ;  
Or softly stealing, with your watery gear,  
Along the brooks, the crimson-spotted fry  
You may delude : the whilst amus'd you hear  
Now the hoarse stream, and now the zephyr's sigh,  
Attuned to the birds and woodland melody.  
O grievous folly ! to heap up estate,  
Losing the days you see beneath the sun ;  
When, sudden, comes blind unrelenting fate,  
And gives the untasted portion you have won  
With ruthless toil, and many a wretch undone,  
To those who mock you gone to Pluto's reign,  
There with sad ghosts to pine, and shadows dun :  
But sure it is of vanities most vain,  
To toil for what you here untoiling may obtain.

## III.

*Grammar.*

1. What cases are governed by *apud*, *penes*, *coram*, *super*, *tenuis*?  
Give the meaning of each, and quote from the Latin poets any examples of their use that you remember.
2. State and illustrate the use of the supine.
3. Translate into Latin :  
Why am I never believed ?  
I am ashamed of you.  
I am ashamed to confess it.  
I accused him of bribery.  
It does not matter to me as much as to the state.
4. What is the ordinary quantity of *as*, *is*, *o*, at the end of a word, and what exceptions are there? Should we say *fecerimus* or *fecerimus*?

**ENGLISH LITERATURE.**

Wednesday, 28th May. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

## CHAUCER.

1. Write out in clear modern English,—  
With him ther was a Plowman, . . .  
That hadde ylaide of dong ful many a fother.  
A trewe swinker, and a good was he,  
Living in pees, and parfite charitee.  
God loved he beste with alle his herte  
At alle times, were it gain or smerte,  
And than his neighebour right as himselve.  
He wolde thresh, and therto dike, and delve,  
For Cristes sake, for every poure wight,  
Withouten hire, if it lay in his might.  
His tither paid he ful fayre and wel  
Both of his propre swinke, and his catel.  
In a tabard he rode upon a mere.

2. Give modern English for tonne-gret : brenning : mording : woodnesse : throte ycorven : elles : yraft : peinten lifly : hewes : swiche : ferden.

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JULIUS CÆSAR.

3. How does Cæsar describe Cassius. What were the reasons given for and against asking Cicero to join the conspiracy?  
4. By what arguments and contrivances is Brutus led into the conspiracy? Why was his support so valuable?  
5. Write out in clear explanatory English,—

He loves to hear  
That unicorns may be betrayed with trees,  
And bears with glasses, elephants with holes,  
Lions with toils.  
All my engagements will I construe to thee,  
All the charactery of my sad brows.  
You feel the dint of pity.  
The abuse of greatness is, when it disjoins  
Remorse from power.

KING LEAR.

6. Explain,—

That fellow handles his bow like a crow-keeper.  
Bring up the brown bills.  
This chalky bourn.  
Dost thou squiny at me?  
O matter and impertinency mixed!  
*Edgar.* How near's the other army?  
*Gent.* . . . The main descry stands on the hourly  
thought.  
A published traitor.

BACON.—Advancement of Learning.

7. Into what branches of knowledge does Bacon subdivide *Divinity*?

MILTON.

8. Give a summary of Book IV.  
9. What was Milton's idea of the solar system? To what causes does he ascribe the spots upon the moon, and the continued heat of the sun?

ABSALOM and ACHITOPHEL.

10. Explain Zimri : Bull-faced Jonas : Corah : Issachar : Adriel, the Muses' friend : Hushai : Amiel. Who among these are specified as friends of Charles II.

MACAULAY.

11. What is Macaulay's criticism on the suggestiveness of Milton's poetry? Quote a passage in illustration (not one of those quoted by Macaulay).

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12. What character does Macaulay draw of Sir W. Temple ?
13. State the peculiar characteristics of English statesmen in the age of Charles II., and explain their causes.
14. Describe the political state of England in 1679, and the measures taken by Parliament.
15. State Macaulay's arguments for and against the "Partition Treaty" of Spain.
16. What account does he give of Addison as a classical scholar ?
17. The character of Montague : how did he assist Addison : why did he and Somers patronize literature ?

#### SCOTT.

18. Give a detailed summary of the first two chapters of Peveril (from the beginning of the tale to the Restoration).
19. Explain Caligraphy : Divining rod : the Mauthe Dog : Old Rowley : Malignants : Waiters upon Providence : the old bard of Woodstock : the Capulets and Montagues of Derbyshire..
20. Characterize the religious and political parties in Scotland described in Old Mortality ? Does Scott take sides with any ?
21. Describe the scene of shooting at the popinjay to the dispersion of the party.
22. Explain Browst : thrang day : the cheek o' the ingle : the hill-folk : drouthy : Dour-looking : the hill-folk : Dafting : twa reiving loons. Haugh. Umquhile.

### GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Thursday, 29th May. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Draw a Map of the Baltic Sea or of India.
2. Why are some Lakes or Inland Seas salt and some fresh ? Give examples explaining the circumstances in each case.
3. Describe the area between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.
4. What would be the effect of the submergence (1) of the Sahara, (2) of the Andes, upon the climate of adjoining districts ?
5. By what agencies and at what rate is the dry land being wasted away ? What causes are known to be in operation which tend to prevent the whole of the land being reduced below sea level ?
6. Draw and describe a vertical section of the Strata below London.
7. Name any Fossils which have been found only in the Upper Silurian, in the Lias, in the Lower Eocene, in the Crag, respectively.
8. Explain the terms Cleavage, Foliation, Metamorphism, Falsebedding, Trap, Breccia.
9. What are Acidic and Basic Rocks ? Describe Syenite, Diorite, Dolerite, Felsite, Porphyrite, Trachyte.
10. Describe the principal breaks in the succession of Rocks in the British Isles.



**CHEMISTRY AND HEAT.**

Thursday, 29th May. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

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1. 11.2 litres of hydrogen are measured off at the normal temperature and pressure. This gas is passed gradually over an excess of cupric oxide at a red heat. What loss of weight does the cupric oxide undergo?
2. How are nitrates formed naturally? How would you ascertain whether a nitrate is present in well water?
3. Describe and explain the ordinary process of manufacture of oil of vitriol. What impurities does oil of vitriol most commonly contain? What is the density of the liquid and of the vapour?
4. How is carbonic oxide most conveniently prepared? Describe its chief properties and re-actions. What volume of oxygen is needed for the complete combustion of a cubic foot of carbonic oxide?
5. How is sulphuretted hydrogen prepared? Describe by equations the action of sulphuretted hydrogen on the following solutions, viz., caustic potash, arsenious acid, stannic chloride, ferric chloride.
6. What evidence can you give of the fact that a chemical decomposition causes the absorption of as much heat as is evolved by the corresponding combination?
7. How could you ascertain whether a mercury thermometer indicates correctly the temperature to which it is exposed?

**ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.**

Thursday, 29th May. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. Describe a condensing electroscope, and explain its action. Why is the condenser useless when the source of electricity is a stick of sealing wax which has been rubbed with silk?
2. A brass ball with a glass handle is electrified and put into the middle of a hollow cylinder of tin plate without touching it. The cylinder is insulated. State the electric effects. If the ball be made to approach, still not touching, one side of the cylinder, how will the electricity of the cylinder, inside and outside, be affected?
3. In what respects does the electricity developed by friction differ from that developed by a galvanic battery? Illustrate your answer by the effects which can be produced by electricity developed in one or the other way.
4. Explain how to obtain a good electric light. State what sort of battery is preferred, the number of cells and the arrangement of them, and explain fully the reasons for the preference. Explain also what adjustments the points require.
5. Explain by reference to general laws the process of electro-plating. If a Daniell's cell will plate to a thickness of  $\frac{1}{100}$  of an inch in six hours a piece of metal with a surface of three square inches, to what thickness will the same cell in an equal time plate a surface of six square inches, other circumstances being similar?
6. What is the relation between the amount of heat generated by an electric current, the strength of the current, and the resistance of the circuit? Explain how this law may be verified. If a

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- given battery raise the temperature of a wire, which offers a resistance 100 times that of the battery, by  $100^{\circ}$ , how much will the same battery raise the temperature of a similar wire half as long as the former?
7. A magnetic needle is suspended from its middle by a thread of spun glass, and when the upper end of the thread is twisted through an angle of  $A^{\circ}$ , the needle is deflected  $B^{\circ}$  from the magnetic meridian. Show that  $A$  varies as sine  $B$ .
  8. Name the magnetic substances. Given a piece of green glass tube supposed to contain iron in its composition, how would you proceed to test whether it were magnetic?
  9. What effects are produced in moving a ball of copper from and towards the N. pole of a bar magnet?
  10. Define *total intensity* in reference to terrestrial magnetism. Show what effects, so far as magnetic needles are concerned, result from a variation of total intensity at any place.
  11. Describe the construction and action of a single needle telegraph.

### FREE-HAND DRAWING.

Friday, 30th May. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

[N.B.—The Drawing must be entirely free-hand; no instrument or mechanical aid of any kind is allowed.]

The Paper supplied must not be torn, nor must any other be used, and the drawing must be executed on only one side of the paper. No drawing whatever is allowed on the printed paper of questions or on the blotting paper.

In making drawings from models, or any kind of solids, you will necessarily have to deal with cross lights; all such objects must be drawn just as they happen to be lighted.

The Examples in Part I. should be completed, as far as possible, before those in Part II. are attempted.

Write your Index Number on the right hand upper corner of each sheet of paper.]

#### PART I.

1. Draw with pencil a rectangle six inches long and one high, then divide it into five equal parts by vertical lines.
2. Make a pencil drawing in light and shade, and of the actual size, of the egg before you.
3. Copy with pen and ink in as accurate fac-simile as possible, the Durer woodcut fixed on your paper, and on that sheet.

You may use a pencil to make a slight sketch as a guide; but remember that a pencil drawing inked over can have no freedom.

#### PART II.

4. Fill the two outside and the middle portion of the figure in question 1 with flat washes of shades of green, red, and grey respectively, the colours to match those on your paper; and write the name of each colour under your figures, in order to show that you know which is which.

In this example match the tints on the paper close to the patterns, and then apply the colour with one single wash. The inequalities caused by slight irregularities in the paper are of no consequence: the patterns have been executed in this way, and on paper exactly like that supplied to you.

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5. Draw from memory the object shown to you for the purpose: the drawing to be at least six inches high.

Plenty of time will be allowed you to study the form and proportions, but you must not make any note of it, nor must you begin to make your drawing till you have notice to that effect.

In this example, a sketch is all that is desired.

6. Give as complete a representation as you can of the object supplied to you, using colour or sepia or pen or pencil according to your own choice, taking care to make a finished drawing, and not a mere sketch.

### GERMAN.

Friday, 30th May. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

#### I.

*Translate into English:*

Bei dieser ersten Gegenwehr der Spanischen Krieger merkte Napoleon bald, daß ihm die Eroberung des Landes nicht so leicht werden würde, als er sich dieselbe Anfangs dachte. Er sah sich daher genöthigt seine Kern-Truppen, die er noch in Preußen stehen hatte, von den Russischen Grenzen her nach Spanien zu berufen. Noch ehe sie anlangten, wurde auch das Französische Heer, das sich schon im vorigen Jahre Portugal's bemächtigt hatte, von Lord Wellesley, dem nachmaligen Herzoge von Wellington, der ein Englisches Hülfsheer anführte, aus dem Lande geschlagen. Mit Sehnsucht wartete daher der König Joseph auf Beistand, als endlich am 6ten November 1808 Napoleon selbst an der Spitze seines sieggewohnten Heeres in Spanien anlangte. Wie immer, schien auch hier der Sieg vor ihm her zu gehen. Seine bloße Gegenwart wirkte begeisternd auf alle Französischen Krieger. Schon am 10ten November schlug General Soult den Mittelpunkt des großen Spanischen Heeres; andere Siege folgten, und am 2ten December stand Napoleon vor Madrid.

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Genß schreibt an Stein zu der Zeit, da zwischen Napoleon und Franz I. über den Frieden verhandelt ward, so: „Ich bin übrigens keineswegs der Meinung, daß selbst, wenn der Friede hier zu Stande kommt, darum Alles als beendet angesehen werden müsse. Es ist sonderbar, daß ich gerade in dieser letzten, einer der verzweifeltsten Epochen unserer unglücklichen Zeit und mitten unter diesen niederschlagenden Katastrophen, mehr als zuvor in dem Glauben stark geworden bin, daß die Unterjochung Europa's nicht gelingen kann. So wenig wahre Größe auch in dem Zeitalter liegen mag, der Tyrann ist doch zu klein, um dieses Zeitalter zu bezwingen. Der Widerwille ist zu allgemein, zu lebendig; er kann es nicht durchsetzen. Wir erleben seinen Untergang und keine Offenbarung ist mir gewisser.“

Stein antwortet auf diese Stelle: „Auch ich glaube nicht, daß das Buonaparte'sche Gebäude von Dauer sein werde; es beruht auf zu faulen Grundlagen, auf Gewalt und den gemeinsten Regierungskünsten; es liegt im Ganzen nicht ein Zug von Menschlichkeit, Größe, Edelmuth. Es bleibt aber ein großes Unglück, wenn eine Zeitlang alle Macht, aller Einfluß in den Händen dieses Mannes und seiner niederträchtigen Gehälfen bleibt. Allerdings wird der Unwille täglich allgemeiner und heftiger.“

## II.

### *Translate into German :*

On the 24th of October they arrived near the village of Azincourt, where they beheld the whole French army drawn up at some distance before them. Henry looked attentively over the country from a rising ground, and saw that it was equally impossible to retreat or to advance without a battle. He therefore resolved to hazard one the next morning, and sent his faithful Welsh squire, David Gam, to reconnoitre the number of the French army. Gam's blunt account was, that "there were enough to fight, enough to be killed, and enough to run away."

As some of the nobles were conversing together, one of them said, he wished all the brave men who were then living idly in England were there to help them. The king happened to overhear them, and cried out: "No! I would not have one more. If we are defeated, we are too many; but if it please God to give us the victory, as I trust he will, the smaller our number, the greater our glory."

## DICTATION.

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Als wir auf „Reals“ angekommen waren, empfing uns Einer der Väter schon an der Thüre sehr freundlich. Er führte uns sogleich in eine warme Stube, und war sehr geschäftig, uns, indem wir unsere Stiefel auszogen und Wäsche wechselten, zu bedienen. Wegen des Essen's mußten wir, sagte er, Geduld haben, indem sie in ihrer langen Fastenzeit begriffen wären. Wir versicherten ihm, daß eine warme Stube, ein Stück Brod und ein Glas Wein alle unsere Wünsche erfülle. Er reichte uns das Verlangte, und wir hatten uns kaum ein wenig erholt, als er uns ihre Umstände und ihr Verhältniß auf diesem öden Flecke zu erzählen anfang.

## FRENCH.

Saturday, 31st May. 10 A.M. to 12.30 P.M.

## I.

*Translate into English :*

Le célèbre Johnson était abondamment pourvu de tics, de singularités, de manies ; et son consciencieux biographe, Boswell, se serait fait scrupule d'omettre un seul de ses travers. À cet égard, il pousse l'exactitude jusqu'à la minutie. Il nous informe, par exemple, que le grand moraliste se dandinait dans son fauteuil ; qu'il se frottait le genou gauche avec la paume de la main droite ; qu'il faisait entendre tantôt un léger sifflement ; tantôt le cri d'une poule qui appelle ses petits ; et que, lorsqu'il avait péroré un certain temps, il reprenait sa respiration avec autant de bruit qu'une baleine. Son hilarité se manifestait par une sorte de grognement de bonne humeur. Lorsqu'il se promenait dans les rues, avec le balancement perpétuel de sa tête et l'oscillation correspondante de son corps, il semblait avancer par ce seul mouvement sans le secours de ses jambes. Dans ses distractions, il cognait les passants sans y prendre garde et ne rencontrait pas un seul poteau sans y porter la main. Johnson avait encore une habitude plus bizarre. Il ne traversait guère un corridor ou ne montait un escalier sans compter exactement le nombre de ses pas. Seulement Boswell avoue avec un peu de confusion qu'il ne saurait dire si c'était en partant du pied gauche ou du pied droit. Pour ceux qui seraient tentés de se divertir de ses détails, il ajoute gravement qu'une ressemblance ne saurait être parfaite si l'on ne tient compte des moindres particularités.

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Je ne me crois pas un lâche ; néanmoins je venais de reculer devant un antagoniste qui, plein de confiance dans ses armes naturelles, s'était bravement élancé à ma rencontre. J'avais la supériorité de la force, de la taille ; et l'araignée possédait huit yeux pour s'en assurer. Cependant, pas le moindre signe d'hésitation dans les allures de mon adversaire ; le front haut, il s'était jeté sur mes pinces, restées en son pouvoir. De ses deux pattes antérieures, l'arachnide palpa l'instrument, le mesura, le retourna. L'ayant jugé inoffensif, il le repoussa avec dédain, agitant à plusieurs reprises sa première paire de pattes au-dessus de sa tête. Je ne compris que trop bien ce geste de provocation. Je voulais m'emparer de l'énorme araignée sans la maltraiter : aussi, loin d'accepter le combat qu'elle m'offrait, je résolus d'avoir recours à l'adresse. Armé d'une branche fourchue, je m'avançai de nouveau vers mon ennemie, sûr cette fois de la victoire. Au lieu d'attaquer la bête de face, j'élevai mon arme au-dessus d'elle, puis je l'abaissai avec lenteur et circonspection. En véritable écolier, j'oubliais que six des huit yeux dont la nature a pourvu cette araignée sont placés sur la poitrine. Or, tandis que les deux yeux de la face de mon adversaire surveillaient mes mouvemens, les six autres, braqués sur mon bâton, en suivaient la descente traitresse. J'allais abaisser brusquement ma fourche lorsque, prévenant ce dernier geste, l'arachnide s'élança sur mon arme et remonta vers l'extrémité que je tenais à la main avec une vélocité si surprenante que j'eus à peine le temps de lâcher le bâton. Une seconde de plus, et j'étais atteint. L'araignée ne lâcha rien ; étalant avec une fierté visible ses dix pattes velues à la place que mes cinq doigts occupaient une minute auparavant, elle demeura immobile. Les savans qui se sont occupés des araignées, n'ont pu découvrir ni le siège de l'ouïe, ni celui du rire dans cette intéressante famille ; mais je le devinai à son attitude, au frémissement de ses pattes : mon adversaire riait de ma stupéfaction.

## II.

### *Translate into French :*

I have estimated Cromwell highly. I see no reason why his nation in his age should not in the terrible but fruitful throes of a revolution have brought forth one of the greatest of the sons of men. "A larger soul never dwelt in a house of clay," said one who had been much about his person, after his death, when flattery was mute. His greatness is not to be compared to that of conquerors. Ten years more of Alexander and we should have had ten more satrapies. Ten years more of Napoleon and we should have had ten more conquests at once profligate and insensate, civilisation put back ten degrees more, the barbarous war spirit made ten degrees more powerful in the world. Ten years more of Cromwell and the history of England and of Europe might have been changed. In England, we should have had no revival of the absolutist and Romanising monarchy of the Stuarts. In Europe, there would have been no domination of Louis XIV; no extermination of French protestantism. And now the Protector's foot was on the threshold of success. But on the threshold of success stood death. It was death in strange form for him : for after all his battles and storms, and all the plots of assassins against his life, this terrible chief died of grief at the loss of his favourite daughter and of watching at her side.

## DICTATION.

LES BIENS MAL ACQUIS NE PROFITENT JAMAIS.

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Trois voleurs de grand chemin, après avoir dévalisé plusieurs voyageurs, se trouvèrent en possession d'une grande quantité d'argent, de bijoux et autres objets précieux. Ils se retirèrent dans une forêt pour faire le partage de leur butin. Mais, pressés par la faim et la soif, ils tirèrent au sort pour savoir lequel irait chercher des vivres. L'homme ainsi désigné prit un panier et se rendit au village le plus proche. Chemin faisant, l'idée lui vint que, s'il possédait à lui seul tout le butin, il serait riche et heureux ; il résolut, en conséquence, de se défaire de ses deux camarades. A cet effet, quand il eut terminé ses achats, il empoisonna le vin et l'eau-de-vie. Pendant son absence, les deux autres scélérats avaient eu la même pensée. Ils convinrent de tuer leur camarade pour augmenter d'autant leur part des dépouilles, et, aussitôt qu'il fut arrivé, ils se jetèrent sur lui et l'assassinèrent. Mais ils ne jouirent pas du fruit de ce nouveau forfait. S'étant livrés à des excès de boisson pendant leur repas, ils ne l'avaient pas achevé qu'ils éprouvèrent des douleurs atroces et expirèrent dans des convulsions affreuses. Ainsi, leurs richesses mal acquises ne profitèrent à aucun d'eux.

## GREEK.

Saturday, 31st May. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

## I.

*Translate into English :*

Μετὰ δὲ τὰς σπονδὰς καὶ τὴν ξυμμαχίαν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, αἱ ἐγένοντο μετὰ τὸν δεκαετῆ πόλεμον ἐπὶ Πλειστόλα μὲν ἐν Λακεδαίμονι ἐφόρου, Ἀλκαίου δ' ἄρχοντος Ἀθήνησι, τοῖς μὲν δεξαμένοις αὐτὰς εἰρήνη ἦν, οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι καὶ τῶν ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ πόλεων τινες διεκίνησαν τὰ πεπραγμένα, καὶ εὐθὺς ἄλλη ταραχὴ καθίστατο τῶν ξυμμάχων πρὸς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα. καὶ ἅμα καὶ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι προϊόντος τοῦ χρόνου ὑποκτοὶ ἐγένοντο, ἔστιν ἐν οἷς οὐ ποιοῦντες ἐκ τῶν ξυγκειμένων ἃ εἴρητο· καὶ ἐπὶ ἑξ ἑτῇ μὲν καὶ δέκα μῆνας ἀπέσχοντο μὴ ἐπὶ τὴν ἐκατέρων γῆν στρατεῦσαι, ἔξωθεν δὲ μετ' ἀνακωχῆς οὐ βεβαίως ἐβλαπτον ἀλλήλους τὰ μάλιστα· ἔπειτα μέντοι καὶ ἀναγκασθέντες λῦσαι τὰς μετὰ τὰ δέκα ἑτῇ σπονδὰς αὐθις ἐς πόλεμον φανερόν κατέστησαν. Γέγραφε δὲ καὶ ταῦτα ὁ αὐτὸς Θουκυδίδης Ἀθηναῖος ἐξῆς, ὡς ἕκαστα ἐγένετο, κατὰ θέρη καὶ χειμῶνας,

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μέχρι οὐ τήν τε ἀρχὴν κατέπαυσαν τῶν Ἀθηναίων Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, καὶ τὰ μακρὰ τείχη καὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ κατέλαβον. ἔτη δὲ ἐς τοῦτο τὰ ξύμπαντα ἐγένετο τῷ πολέμῳ ἑπτὰ καὶ εἴκοσι. καὶ τὴν διὰ μέσου ξύμβασιν εἴ τις μὴ ἀξιώσει πόλεμον νομίζειν, οὐκ ὀρθῶς δικαιοῦσιν.

THUCYDIDES.

Οἱ μὲν δὴ ταῦτα ἐποίουν. Γαδάτας δὲ καὶ Γωβρύας ἦκον· καὶ θεοὺς μὲν πρῶτον προσεκύουν, ὅτι τετιμωρημένοι ἦσαν τὸν ἀνόσιον βασιλέα, ἔπειτα δὲ Κύρου κατεφίλουν καὶ χεῖρας καὶ πόδας, πολλὰ δακρύοντες ἅμα χαρᾷ καὶ εὐφραϊνόμενοι. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἡμέρα ἐγένετο καὶ ἦσθοντο οἱ τὰς ἄκρας ἔχοντες ἐαλωκυῖαν τε τὴν πόλιν καὶ τὸν βασιλέα τεθηκότα, παραδιδόασιν καὶ τὰς ἄκρας. Ὁ δὲ Κύρος τὰς μὲν ἄκρας εὐθὺς παρελάμβανε καὶ φρουράρχους τε καὶ φρουροὺς εἰς ταύτας ἀνέπεμπε, τοὺς δὲ τεθηκότας θάπτειν ἐφῆκε τοῖς προσήκουσι· τοὺς δὲ κήρυκας κηρύττειν ἐκέλευσεν ἀποφέρειν πάντας τὰ ὅπλα Βαβυλωνίους· ὅπου δὲ ληφθήσονται ὅπλα ἐν οἰκίᾳ, προηγόρευεν ὡς πάντες οἱ ἔνδον ἀποθανοῖντο. οἱ μὲν δὴ ἀπέφερον, ὁ δὲ Κύρος ταῦτα μὲν εἰς τὰς ἄκρας κατέθετο, ὡς εἶη ἕτοιμα, εἴ τί ποτε δέοι χρῆσθαι. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ταῦτ' ἐπέπρακτο, πρῶτον μὲν τοὺς μάγους καλέσας, ὡς δοριαλῶτου τῆς πόλεως οὕσης ἀκροθίνια τοῖς θεοῖς καὶ τεμένη ἐκέλευσεν ἐξελεῖν· ἐκ τούτου δὲ καὶ οἰκίας διεδίδου καὶ ἀρχεῖα τούτοις, ὥσπερ κοινῶνας ἐνόμιζε τῶν καταπεπραγμένων· καὶ οὕτω διένειμεν, ὥσπερ ἐδέδοκτο, τὰ κράτιστα τοῖς ἀρίστοις. εἰ δέ τις οἶοιτο μείον ἔχειν, διδάσκειν προσιόντας ἐκέλευε.

XENOPHON.

## II.

### *Translate into Greek Prose :*

It is said that when king Pyrrhus was exhibiting the utmost eagerness for his coming expedition against the Romans, Cyneas asked him what he proposed to himself by this war. "Why," says Pyrrhus, "to conquer the Romans and reduce all Italy to my obedience." "What then?" says Cyneas. "To pass over into Sicily," says Pyrrhus, "and make all the Sicilians my subjects." "And what does your majesty intend next?" "Why, truly," says the king, "to conquer Carthage and make myself master of all Africa." "And what, sire, is to be the end of all your expeditions?" "Why, then," says the king, "for the rest of our lives we will drink good wine." "How, sire," replied Cyneas, "better



than we have now before us? Have we not already as good wine as we can drink?"

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### III.

#### *Grammatical Questions.*

1. Give the principal tenses in each voice of ἐλαύνω, σκεδάννυμι, πείθω, αἴρω, αἰρέω, δεῖδω.
2. Explain briefly, and illustrate by examples, the various uses of the optative mood.
3. Give the meaning and derivation of ἄρρητος, ἀνδράποδον, ῥαδιουργός, κατάστρομα, τροπαῖον, αὐτόμολος.
4. Explain the different significations of περὶ and παρὰ in compound words.

### GREEK.

Monday, 2nd June. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

#### I.

*Translate into English :*

Ὡς ἄρ' ὅγ' ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα ἐλίσσεται, μερμηρίζων,  
Ὅπως δὴ μνηστῆρσιν ἀναιδέσι χεῖρας ἐφήσει,  
Μοῦνος ἐὼν πολέσι. σχεδόθεν δέ οἱ ἦλθεν Ἀθήνη,  
Οὐρανόθεν καταβᾶσα· δέμας δ' ἦϊκτο γυναικί·  
Στῇ δ' ἄρ' ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς, καί μιν πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπεν·  
Τίπτε' αὐτ' ἐγρήσσεις, πάντων περὶ κάμμορε φωτῶν;  
Οἶκος μέν τοι ὄδ' ἐστί, γυνὴ δέ τοι ἦδ' ἐνὶ οἴκῳ,  
Καὶ παῖς, οἷόν πού τις ἐέλδεται ἔμμεναι υἷα.  
Τὴν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πολύμητις Ὀδυσσεύς·  
Ναὶ δὴ ταῦτά γε πάντα, θεά, κατὰ μοῖραν ἔειπες·  
Ἀλλὰ τί μοι τόδε θυμὸς ἐνὶ φρεσὶ μερμηρίζει,  
Ὅπως δὴ μνηστῆρσιν ἀναιδέσι χεῖρας ἐφήσω,  
Μοῦνος ἐὼν· οἱ δ' αἰὲν ἀολλέες ἔνδον ἔασιν.  
Πρὸς δ' ἔτι καὶ τόδε μείζον ἐνὶ φρεσὶ μερμηρίζω·  
Εἵπερ γὰρ κτείναιμι, Διὸς τε σέθεν τε ἔκητι,  
Πῇ κεν ὑπεκπροφύγοιμι; τι σὲ φράζεσθαι ἄνωγα.  
Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη·  
Εἵπερ πεντήκοντα λόχοι μερόπων ἀνθρώπων  
Νῶϊ περισταῖεν, κτεῖναι μεμαῶτες Ἀρηϊ,  
Καί κεν τῶν ἐλάσαιο βόας καὶ ἴφια μῆλα.  
Ἀλλ' ἐλέτω σε καὶ ὕπνος.

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Δεινόν γέ σ' οὔσαν πατρός, οὗ σὺ παῖς ἔφους,  
Κείνου λελησθαι, τῆς δὲ τικτούσης μέλειν.  
Ἄπαντα γάρ σοι τὰμὰ νοθετήματα  
Κείνης διδακτά, κούδεν ἐκ σανυτῆς λέγεις.  
Ἐπεὶθ' ἐλοῦ γε θάτερ', ἥ φρονεῖν κακῶς,  
Ἡ τῶν φίλων φρονούσα μὴ μνήμην ἔχειν.  
Ἦτις λέγεις μὲν ἀρτίως, ὥς εἰ λάβοις  
Σθένης, τὸ τούτων μῖσος ἐκδείξειας ἄν.  
Ἐμοῦ δὲ πατρὶ πάντα τιμαυρουμένης,  
Οὔτε ξυνέρδεις, τίν τε δρῶσαν ἐκτρέπεις.  
Οὐ ταῦτα πρὸς κακοῖσι δειλίαν ἔχει;  
Ἐπεὶ δίδαξον, ἥ μάθ' ἐξ ἐμοῦ, τί μοι  
Κέρδος γένοιτ' ἂν τῶνδε ληξάσῃ γόων.  
Οὐ ζῶ; κακῶς μὲν, οἶδ', ἐπαρκούντως δέ μοι.  
Λυπῶ δὲ τούτους, ὥστε τῷ τεθνηκότι  
Τιμὰς προσάπτειν, εἴ τις ἔστ' ἐκεῖ χάρις.  
Σὺ δ' ἡμῖν ἡ μισοῦσα μισεῖς μὲν λόγῳ,  
Ἔργῳ δὲ τοῖς φονεῦσι τοῦ πατρὸς ξύνει.

SOPHOCLES.

## II.

*Translate into Greek Iambics :*

They heed me not ! they stay not at my call !  
The sacred bands of discipline are loosed.  
Do I alone retain my sober senses,  
While all around in wild delirium rave ?  
To fly before these weak degenerate foes  
Whom we in twenty battles have overthrown !  
Who is she then, the irresistible,  
The dread-inspiring goddess, who doth turn  
At once the tide of battle, and transform  
To lions bold a herd of timid deer ?

*Maid of Orleans.*

## III.

*Grammatical Questions.*

1. Give examples of the different forms which adjectives in -ος, -ης, -υς respectively assume in the comparative and superlative.
2. Accentuate and aspirate the following lines :—  
 Οιμοι κελευθου της τ' εμης δυσπραξιας  
 Οιμοι δ' εταιρων οιον αρ' οδου τελος  
 Αργους αφωρμηθημεν, ω ταλας εγω,  
 Τοιουτον οιον ουδε φωνησαι τινι  
 Εξεσθ' εταιρων, ουδ' αποστρεψαι παλιν,  
 Αλλ οντ αναυδον τηδε συγκυρσαι τυχη.
3. Explain and derive ναυκληρεῖν, μετάρσιος, αἰχμαλωτός, συμφορά, ἄκρατος, ἄκρατής, εὐώνυμος.
4. Decline throughout : εἷς, ὅστις, ποῦς, μέλας.

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TABLE showing the MARKS obtained by the CANDIDATES for ADMISSION to the ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY at WOOLWICH who were examined under the directions of the Civil Service Commissioners at Burlington Gardens on May 20, 1873, and subsequent days.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Name.	Mathematics.			English Composition, Literature, and History.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Experimental Sciences.	Geology and Physical Geography.	Drawing.		Total.
			Obligatory.	Optional.	Total.								Freehand.	Geometrical.	
		Maxima -	2,000	2,500	4,500	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	300	
1	91	Wisely; George Alexander Keith	1,665	1,096	2,761	1,586	1,568	372	1,096	1,178	—	—	653	151	8,213
2	55	Poster; Hubert John -	1,568	940	2,502	1,302	1,765	—	1,021	1,178	—	—	276	100	8,144
3	117	Haynes; Charles Edward -	1,620	1,215	2,835	1,771	1,765	—	857	1,108	—	—	595	109	7,906
4	96	Gale; Walter Andrew -	1,568	1,135	2,702	1,287	1,547	—	819	—	—	—	462	203	7,060
5	33	Jackson; Louis Charles -	1,269	221	1,490	1,168	1,567	—	1,176	978	—	0	173	138	6,689
6	20	Goodwyn; Henry Edward -	1,048	1,048	2,096	1,168	990	—	991	940	535	—	380	129	6,653
7	128	Kerrison; Edmund R. A. -	1,621	1,071	2,692	1,301	607	—	753	905	525	—	24	159	6,341
8	127	Woods; George Edwin Amesley	1,464	1,300	2,664	1,943	607	—	453	480	525	—	192	100	6,356
9	46	Barrick; Horace Hutton	1,328	649	1,975	1,943	2,092	643	839	480	525	—	147	131	6,251
10	115	Downing; David Fitzgerald -	1,253	519	1,772	1,453	—	—	476	895	808	—	515	164	6,068
11	112	Aplin; Hugh Morgan -	1,368	396	1,766	1,553	568	—	853	730	—	—	465	123	6,081
12	63	Mayne; Charles Blair -	1,705	1,219	2,924	770	—	—	461	573	407	—	543	208	5,874
13	89	Chambers; Arthur -	1,047	295	1,313	1,796	—	—	1,100	1,013	58	—	474	100	5,859
14	38	Townshend; George Robert -	1,664	508	2,172	1,590	1,068	—	849	—	—	943	44	100	5,755
15	35	Northcott; Walter Wynne	1,430	286	1,716	1,453	1,068	58	799	—	—	—	461	139	5,753
16	29	Lambart; Edgar Allan	1,169	16	1,185	1,294	977	—	1,019	1,153	—	—	136	146	5,730
17	74	Croft; Harry John -	1,495	655	2,140	1,914	643	65	506	725	535	—	136	146	5,531
18	39	Norton; Gilbert Frederick Allan	1,274	0	1,274	1,797	697	—	1,193	583	—	—	891	188	5,474
19	113	Gore; Gerald Ralph -	1,090	41	1,090	—	—	—	1,193	583	—	—	161	105	5,363
20	129	Taylor; Ernest Edmund	1,331	1,145	2,464	1,423	1,293	85	757	—	—	46	49	100	5,360
21	108	Matturin; Charles E. -	1,235	170	1,395	1,623	1,293	—	756	—	—	—	483	199	5,161
22	140	Simpson; Charles Napier	1,404	265	1,669	1,630	874	—	495	—	—	—	260	173	5,161
23	130	Haines; Robert Lewis	1,256	433	1,689	2,095	845	—	495	—	—	—	443	174	5,154
24	101	Ruck; Oliver Edval -	1,425	597	2,013	2,095	—	—	116	—	—	121	—	—	—

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25	45	Fleming; Edward William	1,313	261	1,574	—	1,344	633	1,065	—	159	819	118	5,133
26	99	Leach; Reginald Pemberton	1,012	97	1,109	979	853	—	463	913	—	409	147	5,108
27	71	Sclater; Henry Crichton	1,137	744	1,381	1,361	—	—	419	735	—	409	177	5,049
28	28	Henn; R. A. Milton	1,007	—	1,007	1,706	573	—	779	—	—	451	108	4,963
29	90	Macrath; Charles Frederick	1,007	165	1,319	867	1,494	445	779	—	—	451	108	4,963
30	47	Northcott; Henry Ponting	1,263	447	1,710	1,713	516	11	734	—	—	123	113	4,915
31	60	Phillips; Thomas Vaughan Wynn	1,172	945	2,117	1,401	—	—	281	—	—	563	109	4,885
32	31	Irving; Andrew Bell	1,425	533	1,755	1,723	1,092	—	60	833	—	66	112	4,862
33	137	Bannatine; Richard Allason	1,114	553	1,667	732	—	—	888	—	—	492	135	4,750
34	56	Leader; Francis Henry Mowbray	1,056	320	1,056	742	907	—	1,004	1,010	—	307	123	4,695
35	24	Breton; Walter E.	1,584	231	1,369	1,267	—	—	236	—	—	109	976	4,685
36	123	Elmalie; Frederick Baumgardt	1,138	231	1,369	1,267	—	—	708	758	—	109	976	4,685
37	1	Paget; Alwyn de Blaquière Valentine	1,226	113	1,359	1,075	461	—	708	—	—	123	131	4,640

## UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

38	31	—	1,336	292	1,628	1,553	801	—	316	—	—	284	144	4,693
39	80	—	1,191	261	1,453	—	543	—	1,091	800	—	355	138	4,444
40	4	—	1,304	364	1,758	1,373	454	—	251	—	—	411	150	4,377
41	64	—	1,138	198	1,381	1,703	—	—	516	—	—	268	108	4,351
42	98	—	1,123	47	1,199	1,071	357	—	610	648	—	323	117	4,325
43	98	—	1,123	47	1,199	836	—	—	403	—	—	385	183	4,281
44	113	—	1,314	510	1,594	1,251	—	—	131	690	—	225	100	4,187
45	111	—	1,165	388	1,558	1,251	172	—	217	690	—	323	117	4,066
46	126	—	1,276	176	1,453	1,365	474	—	580	725	—	293	107	3,963
47	106	—	1,423	178	1,423	867	—	—	1,134	453	—	193	100	3,911
48	114	—	1,092	20	1,112	763	—	—	193	—	—	—	134	3,711
49	6	—	1,345	665	2,020	895	469	—	0	—	—	337	116	3,697
50	132	—	1,163	427	1,590	1,440	214	—	0	—	—	40	101	3,333
51	67	—	1,303	205	1,509	926	—	—	756	—	—	86	102	3,285
52	10	—	1,013	78	1,091	575	60	—	71	1,340	—	154	171	3,195
53	10	—	1,074	90	1,164	1,108	467	—	71	788	—	611	175	3,141
54	27	—	1,199	199	1,398	13	—	—	306	—	—	43	121	3,081
55	64	—	1,000	44	1,043	1,123	239	—	405	68	—	186	140	3,009
56	24	—	1,226	82	1,258	1,221	19	—	186	—	—	532	117	2,925
57	62	—	1,126	83	1,150	654	232	—	231	—	—	—	100	2,815
58	77	—	1,358	48	1,390	870	—	—	615	—	—	—	148	2,734
59	104	—	1,175	0	1,175	932	—	—	216	—	—	178	102	2,632
60	8	—	1,016	206	1,323	763	291	—	279	—	—	—	194	2,539
61	144	—	1,256	400	1,656	—	241	—	163	—	—	301	149	2,377
		—	1,074	213	1,297	—	—	—	264	—	—	—	—	—

*Note.*—In addition to the above, 66 candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass the preliminary examination.

••• A deduction of 126 has been made from the marks obtained in each subject, except Obligatory Mathematics and Geometrical Drawing.

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#### 4.—EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

SEPTEMBER 1873.

*The competition was held under the same regulations as the January examination. An extract from these regulations containing all that is applicable to the examination is printed at p. 372.*

TIME TABLE of the Examination of Candidates for Admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, to be held in September 1873.

*The subjects printed in italics are obligatory.*

Place.	Time.	Subject of Examination.
Royal Military Academy, Woolwich	Monday, 15th Sept.	Medical Examination.
	Tuesday, 16th Sept. : 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	<i>Euclid.</i>
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	<i>Algebra.</i>
	Wednesday, 17th Sept. : 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	{ <i>Modern Language.</i> <i>Writing English from Dictation.</i> <i>Arithmetic.</i>
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	
	Thursday, 18th Sept. : 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	<i>Geometrical Drawing.</i> <i>Geography.</i>
	Friday, 19th Sept. : 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Mathematics (Pure).
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	English Composition.
	Saturday, 20th Sept. : 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Mathematics (Mixed).
The London University, Burlington Gardens	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	English History.
	Monday, 22nd Sept. : 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Mathematics (Pure).
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Latin.
	Tuesday, 23rd Sept. : 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Latin.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	*English Literature.
	Wednesday, 24th Sept. : 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	*Geology and Physical Geography.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	{ *Chemistry and Heat. *Electricity and Magnetism.
	Thursday, 25th Sept. : 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Freehand Drawing.
	Friday, 26th Sept. : 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	*German.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	*French.
	Saturday, 27th Sept. 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Greek.

\* In these subjects there will be an oral examination, the time and place of which will be notified to the candidates who take them up.

TABLE showing the MARKS obtained by the CANDIDATES for ADMISSION to the ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY at WOOLWICH who were examined under the directions of the Civil Service Commissioners at Burlington Gardens on September 16, 1873, and subsequent days.

## SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Name.	Mathematics.			English.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Experimental Sciences.	Geography and Geology.	Drawing.		Total.
			Obligatory.	Optional.	Total.								Freehand.	Geometrical.	
1	34	Haig Maxima	2,000	2,500	4,500	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	800	8,225
2	1	Haig Francis Murray	1,408	885	2,293	1,820	1,561	—	605	—	1,415	—	278	145	7,450
3	1	Garrison Edgar John	1,187	870	2,057	1,900	1,718	—	1,051	—	570	—	0	154	7,238
4	47	Caillard Vincent Henry Penaloer	1,523	750	2,273	1,450	1,797	295	1,092	—	—	—	131	251	7,195
5	3	Randolph Alfred Herbert	1,538	1,581	3,119	1,598	1,013	—	468	—	385	—	383	209	7,070
6	44	Smith William Apeley	1,544	140	1,684	1,905	1,769	770	763	—	385	—	0	189	6,596
7	19	Hickman Hugh Palliser	1,770	1,228	2,998	1,075	—	—	786	535	385	—	593	259	6,404
8	13	Moberley Walter Frederick George	1,762	1,461	3,223	—	1,075	—	750	600	625	—	—	151	6,287
9	82	Bittleson George Hastings	1,670	1,171	2,841	1,245	1,095	—	225	—	—	605	33	243	6,019
10	28	Maxwell Nigel	1,000	548	1,548	—	1,274	310	897	1,180	—	—	593	233	5,965
11	105	Carter Alfred Henry	1,345	248	1,593	1,150	2,180	145	773	—	—	—	100	261	5,798
12	75	Cornish Francis Cecil David	1,445	95	1,540	1,454	1,696	—	534	410	—	—	159	287	5,782
13	78	Plunkett John Hurst	1,323	0	1,323	1,040	1,102	—	756	1,175	—	—	191	249	5,765
14	33	Churchward Walter Stanbury	1,390	819	2,209	1,298	868	—	497	490	—	—	83	238	5,764
15	26	Blackler Latham Charles Miller	1,298	978	2,276	1,190	390	—	1,008	1,480	—	—	—	141	5,649
16	51	Tracey Arthur	1,297	966	2,263	1,260	—	—	820	385	815	—	204	199	5,613
17	4	Walker Charles Edward	1,453	898	2,351	1,106	756	—	579	835	—	—	—	161	5,531
18	23	Battersby Thomas Preston	1,393	466	1,859	1,445	1,120	—	908	—	805	—	—	263	5,481
19	20	Littledale Ralph Pudey	1,708	1,081	2,789	433	1,015	205	—	—	790	—	63	213	5,280
20	81	Trench Frederic John Arthur	1,075	0	1,075	1,435	—	—	1,345	795	515	—	115	183	5,280
21	74	Davison Kenneth Stewart	1,331	379	1,710	1,770	873	—	444	290	—	—	—	—	5,280

TABLE showing the MARKS obtained by the CANDIDATES for ADMISSION to the ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES—continued.

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Name.	Mathematics.			English.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Experimental Sci.	Geography and Geology.	Drawing.		Total.
			Obligatory.	Optional.	Total.								Freehand.	Geometrical.	
		Maxima	2,000	2,500	4,500	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	300	
21	27	Russell, Andrew Ernest	1,985	667	1,948	1,005	—	—	689	235	1,175	—	27	205	5,228
22	182	Waters; Walcourt Hely-Hutchinson	1,173	155	1,328	1,205	—	—	1,312	1,225	0	—	0	154	5,224
23	86	Slater; Mortimer John	1,632	289	1,991	—	1,508	145	888	550	—	—	61	197	5,210
24	90	Cottrell; Charles Dornier	1,297	465	1,782	1,445	1,103	535	579	—	85	—	43	217	5,203
25	124	Thackeray; Frederick Bennell	1,172	22	1,194	740	1,454	535	814	—	—	—	170	202	5,109
26	123	Cuthbertson; Francis Eugène	1,332	0	1,332	1,381	1,394	855	580	—	—	—	41	211	5,094
27	94	Holden; Henry Capel Loft	1,186	0	1,186	—	1,723	575	417	—	680	—	293	229	5,083
28	64	Hicks; William John	1,372	686	1,997	960	902	—	740	250	—	—	0	198	5,017
29	85	Decree; Richard Edmund Lyons	1,083	758	1,851	1,535	—	—	803	285	455	—	338	242	5,009
30	79	Hawkins; Walter Francis	1,722	515	2,237	—	1,167	60	415	255	—	—	607	264	5,005
31	41	Foster; Raymond Charles	1,086	0	1,086	1,090	—	—	1,224	—	680	215	480	221	4,986
32	33	Dunsterville; Knightley Stalker	1,287	605	1,893	1,358	1,512	475	315	—	390	—	204	197	4,935
33	71	Smith; Thomas Bunbury Gough	1,086	98	1,159	1,358	1,512	290	682	—	—	—	0	126	4,915
34	24	Macdonald; Allan Douglas	1,332	405	1,897	620	1,215	—	—	—	—	—	213	189	4,946
35	83	Howard; Cecil Arthur	1,543	1,264	2,812	1,115	—	—	0	—	550	95	0	236	4,908
36	5	Inglesfield, Norman Bruce	1,048	0	1,048	1,420	—	—	1,213	270	480	—	140	210	4,780
37	130	Lendrum; Samuel Edward Latham	1,000	624	1,624	1,190	959	—	172	—	450	—	163	182	4,743
38	63	Abdy; Anthony John	1,063	335	1,397	840	1,510	240	527	—	—	—	43	170	4,728
39	21	Commoline; Charles Ernest	1,247	304	1,551	1,645	1,087	—	523	365	295	—	171	156	4,676
40	91	Orr; John Elphinstone Hugh	1,117	298	1,415	865	1,087	0	—	—	—	—	79	116	4,557
41	125	Orde; Charles Reginald	1,170	0	1,170	1,145	1,031	—	376	—	0	—	579	205	4,506
42	104	Ooker; John Aubrey Laurence	1,451	907	2,358	895	1,216	—	384	315	220	—	10	215	4,397
43	66	Turner; Alfred Heyland Parratt	1,401	267	1,668	805	1,216	—	44	—	—	25	275	263	4,296
44	61	Lloyd; Willford Neville	1,411	0	1,411	1,470	571	—	469	—	—	5	5	177	4,138



TABLE showing the MARKS obtained by the CANDIDATES for ADMISSION to the  
ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY—continued.

UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Name.	Mathematics.			English.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Sciences.	Geography and Geology.	Drawing.		Total.
			Obligatory.	Optional.	Total.								Freehand.	Geometrical.	
		Maxima	2,000	2,500	4,500	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	300	
45	58	-	1,058	852	1,910	1,095	—	—	328	265	50	—	297	183	4,123
46	92	-	1,074	0	1,074	1,198	—	—	1,108	100	75	—	172	231	3,958
47	84	-	1,105	182	1,287	1,310	231	—	0	955	—	—	8	166	3,957
48	110	-	1,216	45	1,261	1,337	660	—	111	—	—	325	0	238	3,932
49	70	-	1,000	0	1,000	920	—	—	702	—	390	180	402	237	3,831
50	102	-	1,237	540	1,777	—	878	—	445	395	—	—	9	165	3,669
51	118	-	1,385	708	2,093	585	—	—	279	—	5	525	0	140	3,627
52	120	-	1,242	204	1,446	870	—	—	492	—	5	0	595	217	3,625
53	73	-	1,267	0	1,267	570	—	—	628	785	0	—	118	205	3,573
54	23	-	1,000	0	1,000	1,370	—	—	691	—	0	0	23	100	3,154
55	59	-	1,360	20	1,380	525	132	—	273	270	—	—	156	220	2,956
56	36	-	1,063	15	1,078	1,020	—	—	279	—	295	—	60	178	2,910
57	100	-	1,315	469	1,784	—	755	140	35	—	0	—	0	167	2,881
58	72	-	1,282	5	1,287	740	18	—	199	—	245	—	106	217	2,812
59	121	-	1,162	98	1,260	47	—	—	596	450	—	—	—	102	2,455
60	113	-	1,308	397	1,705	—	158	—	242	0	—	35	0	147	2,287
61	49	-	1,000	0	1,000	603	196	—	175	—	—	0	0	106	2,080

Note.—In addition to the above, 60 candidates presented themselves, but failed to pass the preliminary examination.

\*.\* A deduction of 125 has been made from the marks obtained in each subject, except Obligatory Mathematics and Geometrical Drawing.

CONTROL  
DEPARTMENT  
Feb. 1873.  
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**5.—OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR APPOINTMENTS AS SUB-ASSISTANT COMMISSARY IN THE SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT SUB-DEPARTMENT OF THE CONTROL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.**

FEBRUARY 1873.

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REGULATIONS.

1. The Examination will be held in London on Tuesday the 11th February 1873, and following days.
2. The subjects of examination will be as follows, viz. :—
  1. Handwriting.
  2. Spelling.
  3. Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
  4. English Composition.
  5. Latin.
  6. Mathematics, *i.e.*, Euclid (Books 1-6), Algebra (to Binomial Theorem), Plane Trigonometry (to solution of Triangles).
  7. French.
  8. German.
  9. Geography.
3. Candidates must pass to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners in all the first four subjects, in one at least of the two modern languages, the test being partly colloquial, and in either Latin or Mathematics.
4. The age for civilian Candidates will be from 17 to 20 years. Subalterns of the Army and subalterns of the Militia will be admitted up to the age of 22.
5. Candidates must be within the prescribed age on the 1st January 1873.
6. Not less than twenty appointments will be made on the result of this examination, if so many candidates shall be found qualified.

Civil Service Commission,  
16th November 1872.

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## TIME TABLE.

CONTROL  
DEPARTMENT.  
Feb. 1873.

Place.	Time.	Subject of Examination.
The London University, Burlington Gardens.	Tuesday, 11th Feb. 10 a.m. to 12½ p.m.	Exercises in Copying, Addition, and Dictation. Arithmetic.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	
	Wednesday, 12th Feb. 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	*French.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	*German.
	Thursday, 13th Feb. 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.	Mathematics.
	3 p.m. to 5 p.m.	English Composition.
	Friday, 14th Feb. 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Geography.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Latin.

\* In these subjects there will be an oral Examination, the time and place of which will be notified to the Candidates who take them up.

## EXAMINATION PAPERS.

The exercises in Copying, Addition, and Dictation were of the kind usually set in examinations for Clerkships, and similar to those set at the last Control Examination, which will be found printed at pp. 568-572 of the Seventeenth Report.

## ARITHMETIC.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

*You are requested to write your name at the top of each of your papers ; to put the number to each question ; to send up the working as well as the answers ; and to send up your work on complete sheets of paper, not on scraps, which are apt to be lost.*

N.B.—*You are particularly recommended to answer the questions in the order in which they are set ; not omitting any one unless you are unable to do it.*

1. Reduce 5 tons 10 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs. 7 oz. to ounces.
2. The proportion of the diameter of a circle to its circumference is very nearly 113 to 355. Find the circumference of a circle whose diameter is 132 feet.
3. Find (by Practice) the cost of 157 cwt. at 2l. 16s. 8d. per cwt.
4. Find the simple interest on 533l. 6s. 8d. for 146 days at 3 per cent. per annum.

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5. Add together  $5\frac{3}{7}$ ,  $4\frac{1}{28}$ ,  $\frac{13}{31}$ , and  $\frac{5}{98}$ .
6. Subtract  $6\frac{7}{11}$  from  $10\frac{1}{4}$ .
7. Multiply  $15\frac{1}{4}$  by  $\frac{15}{8}$ .
8. Divide  $13\frac{1}{8}$  by  $4\frac{3}{8}$ .

9. Add together 216·005, ·002604, 845, and 6914·02.
10. Subtract 36·978 from 500·32105.
11. Multiply 216·79 by 750.
12. Divide  $34\cdot015$  by  $701\cdot5$  to four places of decimals.
13. Reduce  $1\cdot0165$  of an acre to square yards.

14. In 237,164 feet how many miles, furlongs, poles, &c.?
15. How long will 40 men take to build a wall 10 feet high, if 11 men require 17 days to build one the same length, but only  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet high?
16. Find (by Practice) the dividend on 1,816*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* at 15*s.*  $3\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* in the pound.
17. Find the compound interest on 4,500*l.* in three years at 6 per cent. compound interest (neglecting fractions of a penny).

18. Add together  $3\frac{5}{8}$ ,  $\frac{3}{8}$ ,  $17\frac{19}{20}$ , and  $\frac{3}{4}$ .
19. Subtract  $12\frac{1}{4}$  from  $19\frac{3}{8}$ .
20. Multiply together  $3\frac{5}{8}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $\frac{8}{21}$ .
21. Divide  $8\frac{1}{2}$  by  $12\frac{1}{8}$ .

22. Add together 38·9126, ·005169, 3·0012, and 648·03.
23. Subtract 623·92842 from 1005·6123.
24. Multiply 319·12 by ·0016.
25. Divide 485976·5 by 20·165.
26. Reduce 253 yards to the decimal of 5 miles.

### Miscellaneous.

*You had better not attempt any of the following questions till you have done as many as you can of the preceding ones.*

27. Find the square root of (1) 15661·521316, (2) of  $62\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{4}$ .
28. The sum of 533*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* is received for 560*l.* due two years hence ; at what rate is discount calculated?
29. Divide 2,025*l.* among A, B, C, D, and E so that A's share is to B's share as 1 : 2 ; C's share to B's share as 5 : 4 ; D's share to C's share as 6 : 5 ; and E's share to D's share as 4 : 3.
30. A grocer buys coffee at the rate of 8*l.* 10*s.* per cwt. and chicory at 2*l.* 10*s.* per cwt., and mixes them in the proportion of 5 parts chicory to 7 coffee ; at what rate *per lb.* must he sell the mixture so as to gain  $16\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. on his outlay?
31. Three sacks contain *equal* quantities of wheat, barley, and oats, and a mixture is formed by taking 50 per cent. from the 1st sack, 30 per cent. from the 2nd, and 70 per cent. from the 3rd. Find what per-centage of the whole quantity of corn is taken

away. A candidate being required to answer this question reasons as follows : " 40 is the mean between 50 and 30, and 55 is the mean between 40 and 70, therefore 55 is the mean percentage required." Is this reasoning erroneous? If so, show clearly where the error lies.

32. Two clocks point to 8 o'clock at the same instant on the morning of New Year's-day; one loses 6 seconds, and the other gains 10 seconds in 24 hours; when will one be half an hour before the other, and what time will each clock then show?

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## FRENCH.

Time allowed, 2½ hours.

### *Translate into English :*

Dans ce moment, la vache noire qui se trouvait au fond de la cabane, avança la tête et fit entendre un meuglement.—Il y a quelqu'un près du seuil, dit la maîtresse de la maison. Elle n'avait point achevé qu'un coup brusque ébranla la porte, et qu'une voix rude se fit entendre au dehors.—Y a-t-il place pour les pauvres dans cette maison? demanda-t-elle.—Anaïk Timor! s'écrièrent toutes les femmes.—Anaïk! répéta Dinah, en rapprochant son enfant de son sein par un mouvement involontaire.—Qu'est-ce donc? demandai-je.—Une mendiante qui voit clair dans l'avenir, et qui jette des sorts, ajouta la maîtresse de la cabane.—Y a-t-il place pour les pauvres dans cette maison? répéta la voix d'un accent d'impatience.—Laissez-la entrer, ou elle nous fera arriver malheur, fit observer Dinah. Une fileuse alla ouvrir la porte, et Anaïk Timor parut. C'était une vieille femme, de petite taille, et dont les vêtements en lambeaux laissaient voir en partie les membres maigres. La neige, qui s'était arrêtée dans les déchirures de ses vêtements souillés, semblait en tacheter la couleur sombre, et quelques mèches de cheveux gris, hérissés par le givre, pendaient en glaçons de long de ses joues creusées. Son œil gris avait cette expression âpre et pourtant flottante que donne la folie ou l'ivresse. Elle s'arrêta au milieu de la chambre et se secoua avec un sourd grognement.—On a bien de la peine à recevoir la vieille Timor, dit-elle, en promenant autour d'elle un regard mécontent; on la laisse frapper sans répondre.—Personne ne vous attendait, répliqua la maîtresse avec quelque embarras.—Non . . . on ne m'attend jamais, moi, grommela Anaïk; qu'importe à ceux qui ont chaud près du foyer que les autres aient froid hors du seuil!

Imaginez une petite ville longue et étroite, étouffée entre des hauteurs considérables qui surplombent, et qui sont bien les plus arides et les plus ruinées de toutes les hauteurs. Cette ville n'a qu'une seule rue, qui s'étend et se développe comme une tranchée; les maisons y sont construites en bois et peuvent se démonter pour faire place nette aux avalanches, qui sans cette précaution emporteraient la ville régulièrement chaque année. Cette ville n'est autre que Barèges, la reine des eaux thermales. Au printemps dès que les fleurs paraissent sur le fond ouaté des neiges, les maisons se rétablissent comme par enchantement et reparaisent si blanches, si neuves, si polies, qu'on dirait qu'elles ont été

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conservées sous verre : elles semblent repousser avec la verdure ; mais l'aspect des crêtes ne change pas. Sur les plateaux inférieurs ou mitoyens, l'on aperçoit par intervalle quelque petit bout de champ qu'on laboure avec la pioche, et sur lequel croissent en petit nombre de maigres épis. Encore, pour faucher sans trop de péril cette humble moisson, les montagnards (tant l'inclinaison est rapide) sont-ils obligés de se faire attacher au milieu du corps par des cordes !—D'autres fois, ce sont des femmes pittoresquement vêtues que vous voyez occupées, à l'aide de longues cordes, à remonter dans des paniers la terre végétale nécessaire à la culture, et que les pluies de l'automne, en la détrempant, ont précipitée des hauteurs jusque dans le lit de la vallée.

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*Translate into French :*

But in the midst of the general joy one spot presented a dark and threatening aspect. On Blackheath the army was drawn up to welcome the sovereign. He smiled, bowed, and extended his hand graciously to the lips of colonels and majors. But all his courtesy was vain, the countenances of the soldiers were sad and lowering ; and had they given way to their feelings, the festive pageant, of which they reluctantly made a part, would have had a mournful and bloody end. But there was no concert among them. Discord and defection had left them no confidence in their chiefs or in each other. The whole army of the City of London was under arms. Numerous companies of militia had assembled from various parts of the realm, under the command of loyal noblemen and gentlemen, to welcome the king. That great day closed in peace ; and the restored wanderer rested in the palace of his ancestors.

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DICTATION.

JACQUES BONHOMME.

Dans toutes nos grandes crises historiques, le paysan français, si bien personnifié par Jacques Bonhomme, a toujours fini par nous tirer d'affaire. Remontez aux croisades, aux guerres de religion, aux guerres de l'Italie, aux guerres de la révolution et de l'empire ; c'est Jacques Bonhomme qui répare sans cesse le mal fait par d'autres. C'est encore Jacques Bonhomme qui a supporté tout le poids de la dernière révolution et de la dernière guerre, c'est lui qui a héroïquement subi sans se plaindre l'épreuve douloureuse de la disette ; c'est lui qui ne se lasse par defouiller le sol natal avec une opiniâtreté invincible et qui en tirera certainement de nouveaux fruits. Il ignore les jouissances du luxe, les gains du jeu, les ambitions fiévreuses, et possède encore les mâles vertus et les instincts productifs de ses pères. Laissez-le faire ; il vous rendra bien vite, sans faste et sans bruit, sinon ce que vous avez perdu, du moins ce que peuvent créer de richesses nouvelles, le travail et l'économie. Si les autres classes de la société française, riches, bourgeois, artisans des villes, valaient pour leurs rôles ce que Jacques Bonhomme vaut pour le sien, ce n'est pas l'Angleterre, c'est la France qui serait depuis longtemps le premier peuple de l'univers.

M. DE LAVERGNE.

## GERMAN.

Time allowed, 2½ hours.

CONTROL  
DEPARTMENT.  
Feb. 1873.*Translate into English :*

## A.

Der König Ludwig XVI. stand während seiner Gefangenschaft im Thurm gewöhnlich um 6 Uhr Morgens auf. Er rasirte sich selbst, und sein Kammerdiener half ihn ankleiden. Hierauf ging er in sein Lesezimmer, aber immer von einem Beamten begleitet, der ihn durch die offene Thüre beobachtete. Er las bis gegen neun Uhr; vorher aber betete er stehend fünf bis sechs Minuten lang. Nach neun Uhr kam die Königin mit ihren Kindern und der Prinzessin Elisabeth zum Frühstück herauf; um zehn Uhr ging er mit der ganzen Familie in das Zimmer der Königin hinab, wo er den übrigen Tag zubrachte. Er beschäftigte sich mit der Erziehung seines Sohnes, ließ ihn gute Bücher lesen, unterrichtete ihn in der Geographie, etc. Ebenso war die Königin die Lehrerin ihrer Töchter, und ihre gemeinschaftlichen Sectionen dauerten bis elf Uhr.

## B.

Der Kaiser Napoleon war mit seiner großen Armee in das Herz von Rußland eingedrungen, die alte Hauptstadt des russischen Reiches war in Flammen aufgelodert, und nun schien endlich der Augenblick gekommen, wo der Herr droben dem übermüthigen Sieger zurief: „Halt! Bis hieher und nicht weiter.“ Wunderbare Gerüchte verbreiteten sich im Winter des Jahres 1812 in den deutschen Landen. Der französische Kaiser sei auf dem Rückzuge aus Rußland von zwei ergrimmtten Feinden überfallen worden, dem russischen Winter und den russischen Kriegern. Was der Eine verschont, das habe der Andere vernichtet, die große Armee sei aufgelöst, der Kaiser auf der eiligsten Flucht nach Frankreich. Tausend und aber tausend Herzen schlugen hoch auf bei dieser Kunde und begannen zu ahnen, daß jetzt die Stunde kommen werde, wo es ihnen vergönnt sei, die alte Schmach der Knechtschaft zu brechen und den übermüthigen in seine Grenzen, über den Rhein, zurückzutreiben.

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*Translate into German :*

In the meantime Wat Tyler, with Jack Straw, and the most desperate of the party, instead of going with the others to meet the king at Mile End, had broken into the Tower of London, and murdered the Archbishop of Canterbury and many other persons whom they found there. Their design was to seize on the young king, to murder all the nobility, and to plunder, and then burn, London. But on the following day, June 15, they were stopped in their mad career. The king was passing through Smithfield, attended by the Lord Mayor and about sixty horsemen. Wat Tyler met them with 20,000 of the insurgents, and, riding up to the king, behaved with so much audacity, that Walworth, unable to endure the sight, drew his sword, and felled him to the ground with a blow.

DICTIONATION.

Die Nacht vom zwanzigsten zum ein-und-zwanzigsten Juni, wurde zur Flucht festgesetzt. Den Abend vorher gab der König Befehl, ihn wie gewöhnlich Morgens um acht Uhr zu wecken. Erst nachdem sich die ganze Dienerschaft entfernt hatte, wurde den wenigen die mitgenommen werden sollten, der geheime Plan entdeckt. Die Königin sollte unter einem fremden Namen reisen, und der König für ihren Kammerdiener gelten. Um ein Uhr nach Mitternacht gingen die königlichen Personen einzeln, und nach Ihnen, ebenso ihr Gefolge, durch eine geheime Thür zum Schlosse hinaus, und erreichten alle glücklich den Platz wo ihrer die bestellten Wagen warteten. Unaufhaltsam rollten die Wagen zum Thore hinaus, und erst um neun Uhr Morgens wurde die Flucht der königlichen Familie entdeckt.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Time allowed, 4 hours.

1. In any right angled triangle the square described on the side subtending the right angle is equal to the sum of the squares described on the sides containing the right angle.

If in a triangle the square of the side subtending an angle be greater than the sum of the squares of the sides containing the angle, express the excess by a geometrical property applicable to all triangles in which this relation of the squares exists.

2. Draw a tangent to a circle from a given point without it.

If two tangents PA, PB, be drawn from a point (P) without the circle and a line be drawn from P cutting the circle in C and D, C being nearest to P : show that the angle between the tangents at P is equal to half the angle, subtended at the centre of the circle, which stands on an arc equal to the difference of the arcs ADB and ACB.

3. On a given straight line describe the segment of a circle that shall contain an angle equal to half a right angle.



4. Inscribe an equilateral and equiangular quindecagon in a given circle.

Find the number of sides of a regular polygon, each angle of which is to an angle of a regular quindecagon as 12 to 13.

5. Define similar figures—

If the sides of two triangles about each of their angles be proportionals the triangles shall be similar.

Show that the perimeters of similar figures are as their homologous sides.

6. Prove  $(a+b+c+d)^2 + (a+b-c-d)^2 - (c+d-a-b)^2 - (b+c-a-d)^2 = 4ad(a+b)(b+c)$ .

Divide  $(x+y)^3 + (a+b)^3$  by  $(x+y) + (a+b)$ .

7. Express in their simplest forms—

$$(1.) \frac{ab(x^2 - y^2) + xy(b^2 - a^2)}{ab(x^2 + y^2) + xy(a^2 + b^2)}.$$

$$(2.) \frac{ab - 2(a-b)\sqrt{c-4c}}{ac + 2(a+c)\sqrt{c+4c}}.$$

8. Solve the following equations :

$$(1.) (x-2)^2 + (x-3)^2 + (x-4)^2 = 3x^2 - 19x + 36.$$

$$(2.) (x+a)^2 + bc = (b+c)(x-a).$$

$$(3.) 3x^2 + 15x - 2\sqrt{x^2} + 5x + 1 = 2.$$

9. A broker bought 70 shares in a railway (A) and 120 in a railway (B) for 5,000*l.*, he bought 30 more shares in (A) for 1,000*l.* than he did in (B) for 600*l.*, required the price of the shares in (A) and (B).

10. Sum the following series :—

$$(1.) (a+nb) + (2a+2nb) + (3a+3nb) + \&c. \text{ to } (n) \text{ terms.}$$

$$(2.) .9 + .09 + .009 + \&c. \text{ to infinity.}$$

$$(3.) 1 + \frac{19}{20} + \left(\frac{19}{20}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{19}{20}\right)^3 + \&c. \text{ to 10 terms by the help}$$

of the logarithmic tables.

11. Assuming that the co-efficients of a binomial follow throughout the expansion, the law of the first four terms, write down the  $(r)^{th}$  co-efficient of  $(1+x)^n$ .

In multiplying the terms of the expansions for  $(1-x)^n$  and  $(1-x)^{-n}$  together all the terms after the first vanish.

Show this by actual multiplication as far as the term involving  $x^3$ .

12. Show that any number, however small or however great, positive or negative, may be the tangent of an angle. Find  $\tan 30^\circ$ . Given  $\sqrt{3} = 1.7320508$ , find without reference to the tables, the tabulated logarithms of  $\cos 30^\circ$ ,  $\tan 30^\circ$ .

13. Show that  $\tan(A+B) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \cdot \tan B}$ .

If A and B be the adjacent angles of a parallelogram, what does the formula become?

Prove  $\cot A + \tan A = \sec A \cdot \operatorname{cosec} A$ .

Find A, if  $\tan A + 3 \cot A = 4$ .

14. Given two sides and the included angle of a triangle, find formulas for determining—

(1.) the remaining angles of the triangle ;

(2.) the area of the triangle.

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15. In a triangle in which each angle of the base is double the third angle, given the base 200 feet, solve the triangle.
16. The angle of elevation of a tower 400 feet high when due north of an observer was  $55^{\circ} 14'$ ; what will be the angle of elevation to the observer when he has walked to a point 720 feet due west of his first position?

### SUBJECTS FOR ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Time allowed, 2 hours.

*In this Exercise attention should be paid to handwriting, spelling, punctuation, grammar, and style.*

I. The character of Napoleon III.

or

II. The importance of coals in the present day. Imagine a failure of coal mines, and trace the probable consequences;

or

III. The advance of Russia in Central Asia.

*The Composition should fill not less than two folio pages.*

### GEOGRAPHY.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Give a general account of the various principles on which maps are constructed. Draw an outline map of the British Isles, and put the names to the principal seas, headlands, and river mouths.
2. I have to construct a line of telegraph from Paris to Moscow. What towns would form the most convenient stations?
3. What are respectively the boundaries, the superficial dimensions, and the natural divisions of Switzerland?
4. What are the three great natural divisions of Hindostan? Specify the non-British possessions in that country.
5. Name the most southerly point of Nova Scotia; the most easterly point of Newfoundland; and the two capes in which the coast of Labrador terminates. What name has been given to the country lying between Labrador and the Rocky Mountains?
6. Describe briefly the lakes of *either* Scotland or Ireland.
7. Describe the position, and give approximately the heights of some of the higher mountain ranges of Europe.
8. Which of the United States is divided into two by the Canadian lakes; and what state has two shores, one on the Canadian lakes, and another on the Atlantic?
9. Give the names and indicate precisely the sites of four places in each of the following countries, England, France, and Germany, which are famous in each of the following particulars, (1) as battle-fields, (2) as birth-places, (3) as seats of industry. You will thus have to name twelve places in each country.
10. Trace through France (by description *or* by map) the watershed dividing the waters flowing north-west from the waters flowing south-east. What rivers enter France from other countries?

N.B.—*In all your exercises attention should be paid to orthography, handwriting, punctuation, grammar, and correctness of expression.*

## LATIN.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

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Feb. 1878.*Only two of the following passages need be attempted.**Translate into English :*

Facto senatusconsulto, ut urbe excederent Volsci, præcones dimittuntur, qui omnes proficisci ante noctem juberent. Ingens pavor primo discurrentes ad suas res tollendas in hospitia perculit. Proficiscentibus deinde indignatio oborta : ut consceleratos contaminatosque, ab ludis, festis diebus, cœtu quodammodo hominum deorumque, abactos. Tullus in concionis modum orationem exorsus, Veteres populi Romani injurias, cladesque gentis Volscorum, ut omnia, inquit, obliviscamini alia, hodiernam hanc contumeliam quo tandem animo fertis, qua per nostram ignominiam ludos commisere? An non sensistis, triumphatum hodie de vobis esse? vos omnibus, civibus, peregrinis, tot finitimis populis, spectaculo abeuntes fuisse? ~~vestras~~ conjuges, vestros liberos traductos per ora hominum? Quid eos, qui audire vocem præconis? quid, qui vos videre abeuntes? quid eos, qui huic ignominioso agmini fuere obvii, existimasse putatis, nisi aliquid profecto nefas esse, quo, si intersimus spectaculo, violaturi simus ludos, piaculumque merituri: ideo nos ab sede piorum, cœtu, concilioque abigi? Quid deinde? illud non succurrit, vivere nos, quod maturarimus proficisci? si hoc profectio, et non fuga est. Et hanc urbem vos non hostium ducitis, ubi, si unum diem morati essetis, moriendum omnibus fuit? Bellum vobis indictum est; magno illorum malo, qui indixere, si viri estis. Ita et sua sponte irarum pleni, et incitati, domos inde digressi sunt; instigandoque suos quisque populos effecere, ut omne Volscum nomen deficeret.

LIVY.

Divis orte bonis, optime Romulæ  
Custos gentis, abes jam nimium diu :  
Maturum reditum pollicitus patrum  
Sancto concilio redi.  
Lucem redde tuæ, dux bone, patriæ;  
Instar veris enim vultus ubi tuus  
Affulsit populo, gratior it dies  
Et soles melius nitent.  
Tutus bos etenim rura perambulat,  
Nutrit rura Ceres almaque Faustitas,  
Pacatum volitant per mare navitæ,  
Culpari metuit Fides ;  
Nullis polluitur casta domus stupris,  
Mos et lex maculosum edomuit nefas,  
Laudantur simili prole puerperæ,  
Culpam pœna premit comes.  
Quis Parthum paveat, quis gelidum Scythen,  
Quis Germania quos horrida parturit  
Fetus incolumi Cæsare? quis feræ  
Bellum curet Iberiæ?  
Condit quisque diem collibus in suis,  
Et vitem viduas ducit ad arbores ;  
Hinc ad vina redit lætus et alteris  
Te mensis adhibet Deum ;  
Te multa prece, te prosequitur mero  
Defuso pateris, et Laribus tuum  
Miscet numen, uti Græcia Castoris  
Et magni memor Herculis.

HORACE.

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Candidus insuetum miratur limen Olympi,  
Sub pedibusque videt nubes et sidera Daphnis.  
Ergo alacris silvas et cetera rura voluptas  
Panaque pastoresque tenet Dryadasque puellas.  
Nec lupo insidias pecori, nec retia cervis  
Ulla dolum meditantur : amat bonus otia Daphnis.  
Ipsi lætitia voces ad sidera jactant  
Intonsi montes ; ipsæ jam carmina rupes,  
Ipsa sonant arbusta ; deus, deus ille, Menalca.  
Sis bonus O felixque tuis ! En quatuor aras.  
Ecce duas tibi, Daphni, duas altaria Phœbo.  
Pocula bina novo spumantia lacte quotannis,  
Craterasque duo statuam tibi pinguis olivi ;  
Et multo in primis hilarans convivium Baccho,  
Ante focum, si frigus erit, si messis, in umbra,  
Vina novum fundam calathis Ariusia nectar.  
Cantabunt mihi Damœtas et Lyctius Ægon :  
Saltantes Satyros imitabitur Alphesibœus.  
Hæc tibi semper erunt, et quum solennia vota  
Reddemus Nymphis, et quum lustrabimus agros.  
Dum juga montis aper, fluvios dum piscis amabit,  
Dumque thymo pascentur apes, dum rore cicadæ,  
Semper honos nomenque tuum laudesque manebunt.  
Ut Baccho Cererique, tibi sic vota quotannis  
Agricolæ facient ; damnabis tu quoque votis.

VIRGIL.

*Translate into Latin :*

These arguments and others of similar tendency failed to convince the Emperor, who at once denied their force, and made the following speech against them in the Senate: "My ancestors (the remotest of whom, Clausus, was originally a Sabine, who was simultaneously admitted to Roman citizenship, and to the patrician order) impel me to follow the like policy in my administration of the empire, and transfer to Rome the best races of the world. We had lasting peace at home, and strength to cope with foreign foes, as soon as the people north of the Po were admitted to citizenship, and military colonies were sent to various parts of the globe, whereby the most vigorous provincials were incorporated, and the exhausted empire recruited. What caused the downfall of Sparta and Rome, in spite of their military prowess, but their exclusion of the vanquished from political rights on the ground of their foreign origin? [It was the wisdom of our founder Romulus that a single day often saw the same people our enemies and our fellow citizens. But, say objectors, we have been at war with the Senones! Were we never at war with the Volsci and Æqui? The Gauls, they say, captured Rome! And, I may add, we gave hostages to the Tuscans, and were sent under the yoke by the Samnites. But look at all our wars, and you will find none so short as that with the Gauls.] An unbroken and loyal peace has endured ever since. [Tastes, education, marriage, have united them to us: their wealth and resources had better be thrown into a common fund with ours instead of being kept apart. All institutions, Conscript Fathers, that are deemed to be most ancient, once were new. The measure I propose will in time become ancient, and, instead of being defended by precedents, will itself be quoted as a precedent."

TABLE showing the MARKS obtained by the CANDIDATES in the OPEN COMPETITION for 24 Appointments as SUB-ASSISTANT COMMISSARY in the SUPPLY and TRANSPORT SUB-DIVISION of the CONTROL DEPARTMENT of the ARMY, held on 11th February 1873, and subsequent days.

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Number in Order of Merit.	Name.	Handwriting.	Spelling.	Arithmetic.	English Composition.	Latin.	Mathematics.	French.	German.	Geography.	TOTAL.
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## SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

	Maximum	200	200	350	300	400	400	300	300	150	2,500
1	Fincham; H. G.	150	160	222	136	295	157	215	268	130	1,733
2	O'Doherty; J. H.	145	175	331	124	325	220	179	—	135	1,694
3	Laurence; W. M.	165	180	229	128	360	315	176	—	70	1,623
4	Moore; W. F.	130	120	269	152	210	233	211	180	55	1,610
5	Kernaghan; T. J.	140	160	300	124	145	176	228	248	80	1,596
6	Warren; G. O.	160	195	323	136	220	322	118	—	35	1,569
7	Parkin; J. W. B.	115	160	206	176	295	374	146	—	35	1,530
8	Hamilton; G. V.	135	160	272	104	320	242	156	—	125	1,514
9	Heygate; B.	150	185	189	136	350	117	195	100	70	1,492
10	Burt; H. P.	160	190	291	165	—	400	174	—	110	1,490
11	Wright; W. F.	145	170	254	140	130	372	238	35	105	1,489
12	Tate; C. W. H.	155	160	204	150	335	319	196	—	60	1,469
13	Bampfild; W. J. B.	125	180	260	120	95	243	245	153	45	1,465
14	Fagan; T. St. J.	120	120	266	104	350	200	227	—	75	1,462
15	Heath; E.	105	110	291	124	325	197	185	43	70	1,448
16	Tracey; L.	130	190	216	160	330	144	190	—	80	1,440
17	Jean; C. G.	130	175	226	132	345	249	127	—	80	1,434
18	Winter; S. H.	150	175	216	100	220	251	198	15	40	1,425
19	Hipwell; A. G.	175	185	274	172	270	68	204	—	70	1,418
20	Chalice; G. G.	150	185	140	110	395	75	223	123	105	1,411
21	Winter; W. R.	145	170	215	106	235	257	157	18	60	1,393
22	Edwards; J. R.	180	200	262	152	—	182	168	113	105	1,382
23	Bruno; H. W. B.	150	170	139	130	225	124	206	73	100	1,377
24	Holme; C. H.	140	150	224	136	200	231	199	30	65	1,375

## UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

25	155	200	265	160	295	84	187	—	25	1,371
26	145	195	209	140	280	141	159	45	85	1,366
27	150	170	128	124	295	157	133	115	85	1,327
28	120	180	238	150	315	155	141	—	55	1,354
29	140	180	270	144	—	189	182	155	85	1,345
30	110	140	300	156	20	253	199	—	140	1,333
31	140	140	214	136	300	195	176	—	90	1,321
32	120	200	171	116	310	150	197	—	55	1,319
33	140	155	243	116	180	261	115	—	85	1,306
34	100	185	149	132	320	77	250	—	65	1,278
35	120	140	223	108	135	325	161	—	65	1,277
36	105	180	173	124	240	219	151	—	70	1,267
37	145	175	171	124	235	239	181	—	—	1,260
38	100	100	229	124	130	219	173	100	70	1,244
39	145	120	214	120	20	260	256	—	85	1,230
40	135	155	197	120	135	204	184	—	85	1,215
41	165	195	241	100	90	183	169	—	80	1,212
42	135	170	181	112	190	129	223	—	65	1,206
43	145	120	181	134	—	213	214	115	80	1,201
44	120	190	131	120	75	216	159	145	45	1,201
45	100	195	258	104	210	152	178	—	—	1,196
46	155	170	265	124	40	136	194	—	110	1,194
47	135	140	141	120	265	199	130	—	65	1,185
48	165	130	155	150	220	135	162	—	75	1,182
49	150	190	180	144	290	—	148	—	80	1,182
50	170	130	206	144	95	194	130	—	90	1,179
51	155	160	210	130	235	56	172	—	80	1,173
52	140	145	184	100	200	203	165	—	40	1,173
53	140	120	165	144	95	135	189	133	50	1,176
54	120	175	189	120	35	169	188	120	50	1,166
55	140	160	213	144	110	215	165	—	—	1,160
56	140	170	224	112	—	314	126	—	145	1,131
57	100	100	243	120	0	233	—	210	125	1,131
58	140	100	260	116	20	295	146	—	75	1,126

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Table of Marks for Appointments as Sub-Assistant Commissary—*cont.*

Number in Order of Merit.	Name.	Handwriting.	Spelling.	Arithmetic.	English Composition.	Latin.	Mathematics.	French.	German.	Geography.	TOTAL.
	Maximum	200	200	350	200	400	400	300	300	150	2,500
59	.	140	130	184	116	100	276	141	—	80	1,117
61	.	140	160	203	104	125	146	179	—	90	1,117
62	.	120	165	206	144	—	196	136	—	130	1,083
63	.	140	140	198	110	85	184	171	—	85	1,083
64	.	125	145	150	110	120	201	162	—	80	1,083
65	.	150	180	190	144	65	150	133	—	80	1,082
66	.	150	140	206	123	135	96	118	—	120	1,082
67	.	140	120	181	104	90	193	204	—	80	1,082
68	.	130	120	242	146	—	223	145	—	80	1,081
69	.	125	135	237	100	40	132	134	103	70	1,076
70	.	130	190	172	120	—	155	162	10	125	1,064
71	.	140	160	120	130	330	—	131	—	80	1,061
72	.	160	100	237	120	—	179	166	—	75	1,037
73	.	110	170	150	120	125	164	141	—	75	1,045
74	.	140	200	196	150	—	162	132	—	85	1,045
75	.	140	120	161	100	75	207	175	—	65	1,043
76	.	145	160	174	104	35	134	175	65	80	1,042
77	.	130	150	213	110	—	204	131	—	30	1,028
78	.	150	190	216	120	170	—	122	—	90	1,028
79	.	100	185	147	152	165	100	109	—	70	1,023
80	.	160	180	145	116	185	53	127	—	60	1,023
81	.	120	160	204	120	135	110	125	—	45	1,019
82	.	110	130	250	100	0	243	112	—	60	1,005
83	.	150	130	199	120	165	67	103	—	75	999
84	.	105	140	194	116	50	137	173	—	70	990
85	.	100	160	125	120	175	—	240	—	65	985
86	.	140	100	183	123	—	222	146	—	60	980
87	.	115	130	217	136	—	172	129	—	75	974
88	.	130	100	150	140	40	145	174	—	90	969
89	.	160	165	135	110	—	175	152	—	60	967
90	.	120	130	151	116	100	111	153	—	60	946
91	.	150	160	117	100	85	123	133	—	60	943
92	.	120	140	120	152	135	65	144	—	65	941
93	.	100	195	123	106	165	21	153	—	65	933
94	.	145	150	151	110	0	144	160	—	55	915
95	.	120	170	202	144	—	112	110	—	55	913
96	.	130	100	161	116	15	201	104	—	45	873
	.	130	100	217	100	20	124	101	—	50	843

\*. In addition to the above, 143 candidates presented themselves, but failed in one or other of the obligatory subjects.

## 6. — EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR FIRST APPOINTMENTS IN THE CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

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### REGULATIONS.

#### SECTION I.—FIRST APPOINTMENTS TO CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

##### 1. *Medical Examination.*

1. All candidates, excepting non-commissioned officers, will be inspected by a medical board; and no candidate will be allowed to proceed to examination by the Civil Service Commissioners unless certified by the board to be free from any bodily defects or ailments, and in all respects as to height and physical qualities fit for Her Majesty's service.

##### 2. *Age.*

2. The limits of age for candidates for admission by competition, Queen's cadets, Indian cadets, and pages of honour, will be from 17 to 20; for students of the universities who shall have passed the interim examination as specified in article 22, from 17 to 21; for graduates of the universities who shall have passed the examination for the degree of B.A. or M.A., from 17 to 22; and for lieutenants from the militia, from 19 to 22. Officers who entered the militia between 16th February and 1st November 1871 inclusive, may be admitted up to the age of 23.

3. Candidates must be within the prescribed limits of age on the following date:—

Candidates for admission by competition, Queen's cadets, Indian cadets, and pages of honour	-	-	On the first day of the month in which the entrance examination is held.
Graduates and students from the universities	-	-	On the date of application for appointment.
Lieutenants from the militia	-	-	On the 1st of May of the year in which they are recommended for a commission in the army.

##### 3. *General Regulations as to Entrance Examinations.*

4. The entrance examinations will be conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, and will take place three times a year in the months of January, May, and October.

5. Notice will be given from time to time of the day and place of the examinations.

6. The number of trials allowed will not exceed three.

7. All candidates, except graduates and students from the universities and non-commissioned officers, will be required to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners in the following subjects:—

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- (1.) Mathematics, viz., (a) arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, proportion, and simple interest; (b) geometry, not beyond the standard of the first book of Euclid.
- (2.) French, German, or some other modern language; the examination being limited to translation from the language, and grammatical questions.
- (3.) Writing English correctly, and in a good legible hand, from dictation.
- (4.) The elements of geometrical drawing; including the construction of scales, and the use of simple mathematical instruments.
- (5.) Geography.

8. No marks will be allotted for the above preliminary examination excepting for geometrical drawing.

9. Those candidates only who pass the preliminary examination described in paragraph 7, will be allowed to proceed to the further examination.

10. The subjects of the further examination, and the maximum number of marks obtainable for each subject, will be as follows:—

	Marks.
(1.) Mathematics, viz., algebra up to and including quadratic equations; the theory and use of logarithms; geometry; plane trigonometry; and mensuration	3,000
(2.) English composition, tested by the power of writing an essay, letter, or précis; English literature, limited to specified authors; and English history, limited to certain fixed periods, the authors and periods being notified beforehand	3,000
(3.) Latin	3,000
(4.) Greek	2,000
(5.) French; the examination to be partly colloquial	2,000
(6.) German; the examination to be partly colloquial	2,000
* (7.) Experimental sciences,—viz., (a) chemistry and heat; or (b) electricity and magnetism	2,000
(8.) General and physical geography, and geology	2,000
(9.) Drawing { free-hand	1,000
{ geometrical	300

Of these nine subjects candidates will not be allowed to take up more than five nor less than two, exclusive of drawing.

11. In order to secure a proper proficiency in all the subjects taken up by a candidate, a certain number will be deducted from the marks gained by the candidate in each subject.

#### 4. Candidates for Admission by Open Competition.

12. Notice will be given from time to time of the number of sub-lieutenancies open to general competition at each periodical entrance examination.

13. A candidate for admission by competition at the January, May, or October examination, must send to the military secretary, not less than one month before the 1st January, 1st May, or 1st October respectively, an application to be examined, accompanied by the following papers:—

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\* Subjects (a) and (b) are alternative; a candidate will not be allowed to take up both.



- (a) An extract from the register of his birth; or, in default, a declaration made by one of his parents or guardians before a magistrate, giving his exact age.
- (b) A certificate of good moral character, signed by a clergyman of the parish in which he has recently resided, or by the tutor or head of the school or college at which he has received his education for at least the two preceding years, or some other satisfactory proof of good moral character.
- (c) A statement of the subjects in which he wishes to be examined. (See paragraph 10.)

14. A candidate who has once been examined will only be required, when he applies to be examined again, to forward the list of subjects he selects, and a certificate of good moral character for the interval between the two examinations.

15. The following will be the mode of selecting the successful candidates at open competitive examination. After the proper deduction (in accordance with para. 11) has been made from the number of marks gained by each candidate in the several subjects in which he has been examined, the remainders will be summed up, and the marks gained by the candidate, for geometrical drawing, at the preliminary examination will be added thereto. The resulting total will determine the place of the candidate in the competitive list; the successful candidates being those who stand at the head of the list up to the number of vacancies competed for.

#### 5. *Queen's and Indian Cadets and Pages of Honour.*

16. Queen's cadets are sons of officers of the army, royal navy, and royal marines, who have fallen in action, or died of wounds received in action, or of disease contracted on service abroad, and are appointed by the Secretary of State on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief or First Lord of the Admiralty.

17. Applications for Queen's cadetships should be addressed to the military secretary, if the candidate is the son of an officer of the army, or to the secretary of the Admiralty, if the candidate is the son of an officer of the royal navy or royal marines.

18. Indian cadets are the sons of persons who have served in India in the military or civil service of Her Majesty, or of the East India company, and are nominated by the Secretary of State for India in Council, under the provisions of 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106. and 23 & 24 Vict. c. 100. Applications for Indian cadetships should be addressed to the military secretary, India Office.

19. A Queen's cadet, Indian cadet, or page of honour must send the papers mentioned in paragraph 13 or 14 to the military secretary immediately on receiving an order from him so to do.

20. In accordance with article 1 of the royal warrant of 30th October 1871, Queen's cadets, Indian cadets, and pages of honour will be required to pass a qualifying entrance examination only.

21. The Civil Service Commissioners will not grant a certificate to any candidate, the aggregate of whose marks, after the deduction prescribed by paragraph 11, does not indicate, in the judgment of the Commissioners, a competent amount of general proficiency.

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## TIME TABLE.

Place.	Time.	Subject of Examination.
The London University, Burlington Gardens -	Monday, 5th May :	Medical Examination.
	Tuesday, 6th May :	{ Geography and English Dictation. Euclid. Modern Language.
	10 a.m. to 12.	
	12 to 1½ p.m.	
	3 p.m. to 5 p.m.	{ Arithmetic. Geometrical Drawing.
	Wednesday, 7th May :	
	10 a.m. to 12½ p.m.	
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	{ Mathematics. English Composition.
	Thursday, 8th May :	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	{ Mathematics. English History.
	Friday, 9th May :	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	{ *Chemistry and Heat. *Electricity and Magnetism. *English Literature.
	Saturday, 10th May :	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	{ *Geography and Geology. Latin.
	Monday, 12th May :	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	{ Latin. *German.
	Tuesday, 13th May :	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	{ Greek. Greek.
	Wednesday, 14th May :	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	{ Freehand Drawing. *French.
	Thursday, 15th May :	
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	

\* In these subjects there will be an oral Examination, the time and place of which will be notified to the Candidates who take them up.

## EXAMINATION PAPERS.

## GEOGRAPHY.

Tuesday, 6th May. 10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M.

(Six only of the following questions are to be attempted.)

1. Describe generally the situation of each of the following counties, and give as complete an account as you can of *one* of them : Argyleshire, Herefordshire, Kerry.
- 2 In what counties are the following towns ?—Weymouth, Stamford, Blackburn, Bangor, Balmoral, Montrose, Colchester, Wrexham, Greenock, Athlone, Thurles, Drogheda, Kilmarnock.

3. Describe the course of two rivers of France, mentioning the chief places on their banks, and any of the departments you remember, through which they flow.
4. Describe the course of two of the principal rivers in North America, and mention some of the most important towns on their banks.
5. Where are the following islands?—Cuba, Borneo, Japan, Malta, the Sandwich Isles, the Falkland Isles, the Scilly Isles, the Azores, the Hebrides, Madagascar.
6. What are the principal ports from which corn, wine, tobacco, timber, and sugar are exported to England?
7. Mention the rivers at or near the confluence of which the following towns are situated: Paris, Lyons, Coblenz, Pavia, Reading, Tewkesbury, Belgrade, Allahabad.
8. Explain the following terms: peninsula, plateau, glacier, steppe, lagoon, pampas, latitude, longitude.
9. Where are the following places, to whom do they belong, and for what are any of them remarkable?—Utrecht, Tilsit, Toulon, Port Mahon, Khiva, Solferino, Genoa, Philadelphia.
10. Write a short geographical description of *either* Italy *or* Bengal.
11. Draw and fill up a map, as large as your paper will permit, of *either* Spain *or* South America.

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#### DICTATION.

The army of the Long Parliament was raised for home service. The pay of the private soldier was much above the wages earned by the great body of the people; and, if he distinguished himself by intelligence and courage, he might hope to attain high commands. The ranks were accordingly composed of persons superior in station and education to the multitude. These persons, sober, moral, diligent, and accustomed to reflect, had been induced to take up arms, not by the pressure of want, not by the love of novelty and license, not by the arts of recruiting officers, but by religious and political zeal, mingled with the desire of distinction and promotion. The boast of the soldiers, as we find it recorded in their solemn resolutions, was, that they had not been forced into the service, nor had enlisted chiefly for the sake of lucre, that they were no mercenaries, but freeborn Englishmen, who had, of their own accord, put their lives in jeopardy for the liberties and religion of England, and whose right and duty it was to watch over the welfare of the nation which they had saved. A force thus composed might, without injury to its efficiency, be indulged in some liberties which, if allowed to any other troops, would have proved subversive of all discipline. In general, soldiers who should form themselves into political clubs, elect delegates, and pass resolutions on high questions of state, would soon break loose from all control, would cease to form an army, and would become the worst and most dangerous of mobs. But such was the intelligence, the gravity, and the self-command of the warriors whom Cromwell had trained, that in their camp a political organization and a religious organization could exist without destroying military organization. The same men, who, off duty, were noted as demagogues and field preachers, were distinguished by steadiness, by the spirit of order, and by prompt obedience on watch, on drill, and on the field of battle.

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EUCLID. (Book I.)

Tuesday, 6th May. 12 to 1½ P.M.

1. If one side of a triangle be produced, the exterior angle is greater than either of the interior opposite angles.
2. If two triangles have two angles of the one equal to two angles of the other, each to each, and one side equal to one side, viz., the side adjacent to the equal angles in each, then shall the other sides be equal, each to each, and also the third angle of the one equal to the third angle of the other.
3. Describe a parallelogram that shall be equal to a given triangle, and have one of its angles equal to a given rectilineal angle.
4. If the square described upon one of the sides of a triangle, be equal to the squares described upon the other two sides of it; the angle contained by these two sides is a right angle.
5. Describe a square on a given straight line as a diagonal.
6. Show that the sides of any four-sided rectilineal figure are together greater than the two diagonals.

FRENCH.

Tuesday, 6th May. 3 P.M. to 5 P.M.

I.

*Translate into English :—*

A.

*La Touraine et la Loire.*—Connaissez-vous cette partie de la France que l'on a surnommée son jardin ? Ce pays où l'on respire un air pur dans les plaines verdoyantes arrosées par un grand fleuve ? Si vous avez traversé dans les mois d'été la belle Touraine, vous aurez longtemps suivi avec enchantement la Loire paisible ; vous aurez regretté de ne pouvoir déterminer entre les deux rives celle où vous choisiriez votre demeure. Lorsqu'on accompagne le flot jaune et lent du fleuve, on ne cesse de perdre ses regards dans les riants détails de la rive droite. Des vallons peuplés de jolies maisons blanches qu'entourent des bosquets, des coteaux jaunis par les vignes ou blanchis par les fleurs du cerisier, de vieux murs couverts de chèvrefeuilles naissants, des jardins de roses d'où sort tout à coup une tour élancée, tout rappelle la fécondité de la terre ou l'ancienneté de ses monuments, et tout intéresse dans les œuvres de ses habitants industrieux. Rien ne leur est inutile : il semble que dans leur amour d'une si belle patrie, ils n'aient pas voulu perdre le moindre espace de son terrain, le plus léger grain de son sable. Les bons Tourangeaux sont simples comme leur vie, doux comme l'air qu'ils respirent, et forts comme le sol puissant qu'ils fertilisent.

A. DE VIGNY.

## B.

Si je ne craignais pas de pousser l'énumération au delà des limites de votre patience, je vous dirais combien il a fallu d'inventions sublimes pour fabriquer matériellement le livre que vous tenez en main, ou simplement le savon dont vos mains sont lavées, ou la pendule qui interrompra tantôt votre lecture en sonnant l'heure du dîner. J'attirerais votre attention sur le catalogue du plus simple musée ou de la plus misérable bibliothèque pour rappeler quelques-unes des belles choses que les morts ont laissées pour vous. J'aime mieux, pour abrégé, vous montrer vous-même à vous-même; votre santé à laquelle un million de savants ont travaillé depuis Hippocrate; votre mémoire des beaux vers qu'on a faits pour vous, votre raisonnement redressé par les philosophes de vingt écoles, votre goût formé peu à peu par le spectacle des chefs-d'œuvre, votre cœur ennobli par les conseils de la sagesse et les exemples de la vertu. Comprenez-vous que tous les hommes d'autrefois sont vos bienfaiteurs plus ou moins anonymes? Que vous devez quelque chose à leurs fils, vos contemporains? Qu'il ne suffirait point, pour acquitter votre dette, de ne pas faire le mal? Qu'il faut faire le bien et laisser quelque chose après vous comme vos devanciers vous ont laissé quelque chose? Que vous êtes l'anneau d'une chaîne, le degré d'une échelle ascendante, une transition vivante, active et laborieuse entre ce qui a été et ce qui sera?

E. ABOUT.

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*Grammatical Questions.*

(As the following questions are taken from the above pièces,  
Candidates should refer to them.)

1. "*Les mois d'été.*"—Write the names of the four seasons, of the twelve months of the year, and of the seven days of the week.—Say of what gender they are.
  2. "*Des coteaux jaunis.*" } Why is not the article *des* used in the  
"*De vieux murs.*" } second case as in the first?
  3. "*De jolies maisons blanches.*"—State why the adjective *jolies* is placed before the substantive and why the adjective *blanches* is after it. Give the rule on adjectives in that respect.
  4. Write down the past participle and the first person singular of the present, imperfect, perfect, and future indicative of the following verbs;—*rappeler, abréger, ennobli, devez, comprendre.*
  5. "*Ils n'aient pas voulu.*"—Why is the subjunctive mood required in this instance? Give the general rules on the use of the subjunctive.
  6. What adverbs correspond to the following adjectives;—*doux, pur, jolies, léger, lent, puissant, actif, laborieux?*
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# GERMAN.

Tuesday, 6th May. 3 P.M. to 5 P.M.

## I.

*Translate into English :*

Am 16ten März 1792 sollte bei Hofe ein Masken-Ball gegeben werden, den auch der König sich vorgenommen hatte zu besuchen. Abends über Tische erhielt er aber ein mit Bleistift geschriebenes Billet, worin er dringend gewarnt wurde auf den Ball zu gehen. Gustav aber, der schon mehr dergleichen Briefe von unbekannter Hand erhalten hatte, und sich keines persönlichen Feindes bewußt war, achtete nicht auf dieses Schreiben, und blieb bei seinem Vorhaben, dem Balle beizuwohnen.

Von zehn Uhr an füllte sich nach und nach der Saal; aber er hatte ein finsternes Ansehen. Viele Masken hatten sich an den Wänden hingedrückt, und schienen alle, die hereintraten, zu beobachten und zu belauschen. Endlich kam zwischen elf und zwölf Uhr auch der König in Begleitung des Grafen von Essen; mengte sich aber nicht gleich unter die Masken, sondern trat mit ihm in eine Loge, von wo er eine Zeit lang die Gesellschaft zu mustern schien. Nein, sagte er endlich, ich habe mich nicht geirrt; Alles ist ruhig. Lassen Sie uns also ohne Bedenken an dem Vergnügen Theil nehmen.

Mit diesen Worten trat er aus der Loge in's Parterre, um den Tanzenden zuzusehen; und sogleich wurde er von einer großen Anzahl Masken umringt. Gleich darauf hörte man einen Schuß, und sah den König sinken.

## II.

Nach einer angenehmen Wanderung von einigen Tagen gelangte ich nach Ems, wo ich eine kurze Zeit blieb, und sodann auf einem Rahne den Fluß hinabwärts fuhr. Da eröffnete sich mir der alte Rhein, die schöne Lage von „Oberlahnstein“ entzückte mich; über alles aber herrlich und majestätisch erschien das Schloß „Ehrenbreitstein,“ welches in seiner Kraft und Macht, vollkommen gerüstet dastand. An seinem Fuße lag das wohlgebaute Dörfchen „Thal“ genannt, wo ich mich leicht zu der Wohnung des Herrn von Laroche finden konnte. Angekündigt von Merk, ward ich von dieser edlen Familie sehr freundlich empfangen, und geschwind als ein Glied derselben betrachtet. Mit der Mutter verband mich mein sentimentales Streben, mit dem Vater ein heiterer Weltfönn, und mit den Töchtern meine Jugend.

*Grammatical Questions.*CAVALRY AND  
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—

1. Add the definite article to the following substantives, and decline them in full, singular and plural :

„Stuhl, Bank, Schloß, Vogel.“

2. Decline—

„Dieser gute Baum, dieselbe Tochter, dasjenige Kind.“

3. What cases are governed by the following prepositions : „durch, von, auf, während, anstatt?“ Add a substantive to each of them.

4. Give the indicative (singular and plural) of the present, imperfect, and perfect tenses of the verb „werden.“

5. Name four conjunctions which remove the copula to the end of the sentence, and add examples.

6. Conjugate the following verbs in the singular of the indicative mood of the present, imperfect, perfect, and future tenses :

„arbeiten, sprechen, fingen, vorlesen.“

**ARITHMETIC.**

Wednesday, 7th May. 10 A.M. to 12½ P.M.

N.B.—*You are particularly recommended to answer the questions in the order in which they are set; not omitting any one unless you are unable to do it.*

*Do not lose time by copying out the questions, but refer to each question by its number.*

1. Add together  $\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{2}{3}$ , and  $\frac{7}{8}$ .
2. Subtract  $2\frac{1}{4}$  from  $20\frac{1}{8}$ .
3. Multiply  $1\frac{1}{11}$  by  $1\frac{1}{2}$ .
4. Divide  $2\frac{3}{4}$  by  $1\frac{1}{16}$ .
5. Add together  $16\cdot41215$ ,  $9\cdot376$ ,  $\cdot00403$ , and  $270\cdot3$ .
6. Subtract  $17\cdot2398$  from  $27\cdot06$ .
7. Multiply  $46\cdot2375$  by  $\cdot0074$ .
8. Divide  $92\cdot3784$  by  $\cdot623$  to three places of decimals.
9. Find the value of  $1\cdot25$  of  $1l. 13s. 4d.$
10. Reduce 4 tons 3 cwt. 1 qr. 9 lbs. to ounces.
11. Find the income tax on  $356l. 10s.$  at  $5d.$  in the  $\pounds$ .
12. Find the simple interest on  $576l.$  for 6 years at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum.
13. Add together  $1\frac{7}{12}$ ,  $3\frac{7}{24}$ , and  $4\frac{1}{3}$ .
14. Subtract  $5\frac{3}{20}$  from  $10\frac{1}{15}$ .
15. Multiply together  $1\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\frac{5}{27}$ ,  $9\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $2\frac{2}{3}$ .
16. Divide  $2\frac{1}{2}$  by  $4\frac{1}{2}$ .
17. Add together  $2\cdot6$  of a day and  $\cdot85$  of an hour, and give the answer in minutes.

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18. Subtract  $4\cdot42$  of a cwt. from  $3\cdot64$  of a ton.
19. Multiply  $62\cdot5$  by  $\cdot579$ .
20. Divide  $\cdot473928$  by  $24\cdot18$ .
21. Express  $\cdot0425$  of a mile in yards.
22. In 156704 square inches how many square yards and square feet are there?
23. What is the income of a man whose income tax at  $4d.$  in the pound amounts to 23 guineas?
24. At what rate per cent. will 230*l.* 15*s.* amount to 305*l.* 14*s.*  $10\frac{1}{2}d.$  in 13 years at simple interest?
25. Find the dividend on 274*l.* 10*s.* at 8*s.* 3*d.* in the  $\pounds$ .
26. If 2 horses can plough 7 acres of ground in a day, how many horses will be required to plough 161 acres in  $11\frac{1}{2}$  days?

### GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

Wednesday, 7th May. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

*[The constructions must be neat and accurate. All work must be inked in.]*

1. Construct the angle ABC to contain  $76^\circ$ , making BA 3 inches and BC  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Bisect ABC by BD 2 inches long. From D draw perpendiculars to BA, BC. Measure and write down the lengths of the perpendiculars.
2. Construct an irregular pentagon ABCDE from the following dimensions:—AB = 2 in., BC =  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in., AC = 3 in.,  $\angle ACD = 75^\circ$ , CD =  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in.,  $\angle CDE = 120^\circ$ , DE =  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. Reduce the figure to a triangle of equal area, having D for its vertex and AB produced for its base. Measure and write down the size of the angles ABC and AED.
3. Describe a circle having a radius of 1·7 inches, and within it inscribe a regular octagon.
4. Find by construction (1) a mean proportional and (2) a third proportional to two lines 1·2 inches and 1·8 inches long.
5. Draw the scale for a plan in which 3,250 paces are represented by 31 inches, the scale to be capable of measuring to 10 paces.
6. By the method of diagonal division make it possible to measure single paces from the scale in Question 5.
7. Draw the segment of a circle of 2·3 inches radius to contain an angle of  $64^\circ$ . Inscribe a circle in the segment.

### MATHEMATICS.

(Algebra, Logarithms, and Mensuration.)

Thursday, 8th May. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Find the numerical value of  $(x^3 - 2ax + a^2)$  when  $x = 1$  and  $a = \frac{1}{2}$ ; find also the value of  $x$ , if  $(10000)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 10$ .



2. Perform the operations indicated in the following examples :—

$$(\alpha) \{2(a+b) - 3(c-d)\} - \{2(a-b) + 3(c+d)\}.$$

$$(\beta) (a^5 - a^4b + ab^4 - b^5) \times (a+b).$$

$$(\gamma) (16x^4 - 72x^3a^3 + 81a^4) \div (4x^2 + 12ax + 9a^2).$$

$$(\delta) \frac{a^4 - a^3b^2 + b^4}{a^3 - ab\sqrt{3} + b^3}.$$

$$(\epsilon) \sqrt{1 - 4x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 10x - 12x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 9x^2}.$$

3. Find the least common multiple of  $(1-x)$ ,  $(1-x^2)^2$ ,  $(1+x)^3$ .

Reduce to its lowest terms—

$$\frac{3x^3 - 27ax^2 + 78a^2x - 72a^3}{2x^3 + 10ax^2 - 4a^2x - 48a^3}.$$

4. If  $3x = \sqrt[3]{9}$ , what is  $x$ ?

$$\text{Prove } \frac{\sqrt[3]{9} - \sqrt[3]{6} + \sqrt[3]{4}}{\sqrt[3]{9} + \sqrt[3]{6} + \sqrt[3]{4}} \times \frac{3\frac{1}{3} + 2\frac{1}{3}}{3\frac{1}{3} - 2\frac{1}{3}} = 5.$$

5. Solve the following simple equations :—

$$(\alpha) \frac{x-2}{3} - \frac{x-4}{6} = 7 - \frac{x+3}{4}.$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (\beta) \quad x + y + z &= 36 \\ x + 3y - 2z &= 12 \\ x + \frac{y}{3} + \frac{z}{2} &= 20 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

6. A boat's crew row 9 miles with the tide in  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an hour, and when the tide is flowing at half its former rate, the same crew row 9 miles against the tide in an hour and a half. Required the rate of the strongest tide and the rate at which the crew will row in still water.

7. Solve the following equations as quadratics :—

$$(\alpha) (x+3)^2 = 6x + 58.$$

$$(\beta) \frac{3x-1}{2x} - \frac{2x}{3x-1} = \frac{24}{35}.$$

$$(\gamma) (x^3 - 8) = 4(x-2)(x+7).$$

8. If the lengths of two straight lines be each expressed in feet and inches, show how the product of their lengths may represent superficial measurement. Apply the rule of duodecimals to find the area of a room 32 feet 8 inches long by 18 feet 4 inches wide, and explain the different terms in the product.

9. Define the logarithm of a number. If the base were 3, of what numbers are 1, 2, 3, -1, -2, -3 respectively the logarithms? Why is it found most convenient to calculate logarithms to a base 10? Of what number is .5 the logarithm to a base 10?

$$\text{Find by the aid of the tables } \frac{(24.76)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(.0045)^{\frac{1}{2}}}.$$

10. A right-angled triangle has a base of 240 feet, and the hypotenuse is 400 feet; find the area of the triangle.

11. A pyramid has a regular hexagon for its base, each side being 20 feet; find the cubical content of the pyramid, if its altitude is 12 feet.

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12. The three edges of a rectangular parallelopiped that meet in an angle are respectively 25, 54, 160 feet. Find the side and diagonal of a cube which shall be same volume as the parallelopiped.
13. A field has 5 sides; show by what measurements the field may be divided into triangles and its area found.

### ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Thursday, 8th May. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

*(One only of the following subjects is to be attempted.)*

- (1.) The influence of "arms of precision" on the issues of war ;  
*or,*
- (2.) The life and character of one of the following: Marlborough ; Clive ; Wellington ;  
*or,*
- (3.) " Si vis pacem, para bellum."

### MATHEMATICS.

(Geometry and Trigonometry.)

Friday, 9th May. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. If a straight line be divided into two equal parts, and also into two unequal parts; the rectangle contained by the unequal parts, together with the square of the line between the points of section, is equal to the square of half the line.  
Illustrate the truth of this proposition by taking the whole straight line AB to be 12 feet, and the two parts AD and DB to be 9 feet and 3 feet respectively.
2. If a straight line drawn through the centre of a circle bisect a straight line in it which does not pass through the centre, it shall cut it at right angles.  
A point is taken within a circle and from that point two equal straight lines are drawn to the circumference. Prove that the straight line which bisects the angle between these two straight lines passes through the centre of the circle.
3. If one circle touch another internally in any point, the straight line which joins their centres being produced shall pass through that point of contact.
4. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle.  
If the points of contact be joined prove that each angle of the triangle so formed together with half the angle opposite to it in the original triangle is equal to a right angle.
5. Describe a circle about a given square.  
Prove that the area of the square inscribed in any circle is half that of the square described about the same circle.

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6. If a straight line be drawn parallel to one of the sides of a triangle, it shall cut the other sides, or these produced, proportionally.
7. Equal parallelograms, which have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, have their sides about the equal angles reciprocally proportional.
8. Prove that the ratio of the diameter of the circle described about a triangle to any one of the sides is the same as the ratio of half the rectangle of the remaining two sides of the triangle to the area of the triangle.
9. Define the grade and the degree, and express the interior angle of a regular pentagon both in grades and degrees.
10. Define the circular measure of an angle, and find two angles such that their difference is one degree, and their sum is the unit of circular measure.
11. Define the principal trigonometrical ratios, and find the sine of  $30^\circ$  and secant of  $45^\circ$ .
12. Prove that  $\sin(A-B) = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B$ , stating what limitations your proof supposes in the values of  $A$  and  $B$  respectively.
13. Find  $\sin 2A$  and  $\cos 3A$ .
14. If  $\sin A = \frac{2ab}{a^2 + b^2}$  find  $\tan \frac{A}{2}$ .
15. Prove that the area of any triangle whose sides are  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$  is

$$\sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

$s$  being the semiperimeter.

16. In the triangle ABC

$A = 60^\circ 15'$ ,  $B = 54^\circ 30'$ , and  $AB = 100$  yards, find  $AC$  having given

$$L \sin 54^\circ 30' = 9.9106860$$

$$L \sin 65^\circ 15' = 9.9581543$$

$$\text{Log } .89646 = \bar{1}.9525317.$$

17. The sides and the included angle of a triangle are 327 feet, 256 feet, and  $56^\circ 28'$  respectively, find the remaining angles, given

$$\text{Log } .71 = \bar{1}.8512583$$

$$\text{Log } .583 = \bar{1}.7656686$$

$$L \tan 61^\circ 46' = 10.2700705$$

$$L \tan 12^\circ 46' = 9.3552267$$

$$L \tan 12^\circ 47' = 9.3558126.$$

18. ABC is a triangle and D the middle point of the base BC, prove that the sine of BAD is

$$\frac{b \sin A}{\sqrt{b^2 + 2bc \cos A + c^2}}$$

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### ENGLISH HISTORY. 1660-1727.

Friday, 9th May. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. What ministers formed the "Cabal"? Give some particulars respecting their characters and their policy.
2. Name the most remarkable state trials which occurred within this period. Recount, in detail, the history of one of them; and say what constitutional principle, if any, was illustrated by it.
3. Give, in detail, the story of the battle of Sedgemoor, or of the massacre at Glencoe.
4. Show, by reference to facts, what was the condition of England during the reign of Charles II. with regard (1) to the number and distribution of the population; (2) to manufactures; (3) to means of locomotion, and (4) to the comforts of the labouring classes.
5. Give an account of any six of the most remarkable books published in England during the period. Refer especially to any writer whose works had much influence on the political controversies of the time.
6. What were the provisions of the Act of Settlement, and when and in what circumstances was that Act passed?
7. Sketch the career of Marlborough as a soldier.
8. Name the chief measures included in the "Clarendon Code"; and describe their scope and general purpose.
9. Who were Anne's principal advisers? Give some particulars respecting the policy of the leaders on both sides.
10. What were the non-jurors? Say why they were so called, and who were the most eminent among them.

### CHEMISTRY AND HEAT.

Saturday, 10th May. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Describe the chief characters of the elements chlorine and iodine. State how each of them may be obtained from its compound with potassium, and explain the chemistry of the process.
2. In what proportions by volume does hydrogen unite with nitrogen, phosphorus, and sulphur respectively; and what relations do the volumes of the compounds bear to those of the components? What conditions as to temperature and pressure are assumed in your statement, and why are these conditions necessary?
3. Required demonstration of the proportions of the gases in atmospheric air: explain how to do it. What are the grounds for thinking the air not to be a chemical compound?
4. Describe a method of preparing caustic soda from the carbonate, and explain the chemistry of it. Why is it called *caustic*? What is its action on (1) silver nitrate (2) zinc sulphate?
5. Fifty measures of a solution of caustic soda exactly neutralize 21 measures of a solution of sulphuric acid in water containing 10 per cent. of oil of vitriol; what is the per-centage of soda in the solution? ( $\text{Na} : \text{O} : \text{S} = 23 : 16 : 32$ .)
6. Explain the relation between ferrous and ferric salts. By what means could you convert ferrous into ferric chloride, and vice versa?

7. In what states of combination is mercury found in nature? With what metals will mercury not amalgamate? Why is it chosen for filling thermometers?
8. Define the co-efficient of expansion. What is the relation between the co-efficients of expansion of air and other gases? Does this relation hold for steam? A bottle closed tightly may be heated to  $300^{\circ}\text{C}$ . without danger of bursting, if it contain air only, but not if it contain also a little water: explain why the water makes so much difference.
9. On a clear cold night it is the inside of a window which is usually bedewed, whereas it is the exposed side of most objects which is covered with dew: explain the reason in each case.
10. Account on general principles for the fall of temperature when nitre is dissolved in water, and for the rise when sulphuric acid is mixed with water.

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### ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

Saturday, 10th May. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Describe experiments which show that the free electricity in a charged conductor is entirely upon its surface. How is this phenomenon explained?
2. Give an account of some method which has been employed to prove that electricity is produced at the contact of two different metals, and describe the apparatus made use of.
3. Define the terms "electric density," "electric potential," "electrical induction," "line of force"; and explain their relations to one another.
4. Describe Harris' Unit Jar, and show how to apply it to measure the charge to be given to a Leyden battery.
5. What is the nature of the action of the earth's magnetic force on a freely suspended magnetic needle? Describe a method of measuring its intensity.
6. Describe the torsion balance. How has it been applied to determine the laws of attraction or repulsion of two magnetic poles, and with what result?
7. Describe the construction and the nature of the chemical action in a Grove's cell, and point out any advantages which it may possess over other batteries.
8. State and explain Ohm's law.  
If the resistance of each cell of a battery be 1.2 units, show how to arrange 10 cells so as to obtain the current of greatest strength through a wire whose resistance is 2.5 units.
9. A battery, a voltmeter, and a tangent galvanometer are joined up in circuit; what relations exist between the effects of the current in each of them? What laws of electrolysis do they establish?
10. Explain how a bar magnet may be made to produce an electric current in a neighbouring wire.

A coil of wire is caused to rotate about an axis in its own plane, which is vertical; explain any electrical effect which may be induced in the wire by the earth's magnetic action.

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ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Saturday, 10th May. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

N.B.—*Refer always to the questions by their numbers.*

JULIUS CÆSAR.

1. How does Julius Cæsar describe Cassius ?
2. What reasons are given by the conspirators for and against asking Cicero to join them, and for killing or for sparing Antony ?
3. What does Shakespeare's feeling about the populace seem to be ? Describe the scene with Cinna, the poet, after Cæsar's death.
4. Write out in clear modern English :

Tyber trembled underneath her banks  
To hear the replication of your sounds,  
Made in her concave shores.

Vexed I am,  
Of late, with passions of some difference,  
Conceptions only proper to myself,  
Which give some soil, perhaps, to my behaviours.  
The abuse of greatness is, when it disjoins  
Remorse from power.

KING LEAR.

5. Give a summary of the scene wherein Gloster is blinded. What was the special cause of Cornwall's and Regan's anger against him ?
6. Explain :  
Pelican daughters. To be whipped from tything to tything.  
Come o'er the bourn, Bessie, to me. Advise the duke to a most  
festinate preparation. Oft 'tis seen our mean secures us.

MILTON.

7. Give the argument of Paradise Lost, Book IV.
8. Write out in clear modern English, explaining the allusions :

The birds their quire apply ; airs, vernal airs,  
Breathing the smell of field and grove, attune  
The trembling leaves, while universal Pan  
Led on the eternal spring.

That fair field  
Of Enna, where Proserpine, gathering flowers,  
Herself a fairer flower, by gloomy Dis  
Was gather'd, which cost Ceres all that pain  
To seek her through the world.

Still thy words at random, as before,  
Argue thy inexperience what behoves  
From hard assays and ill successes past  
A faithful leader.

9. Explain :

Caves of cool recess. Gordian twine. As a shooting star In  
autumn thwarts the night. None pass The vigilance here  
placed. Proud liminary cherub. Ported spears.

DRYDEN.

10. Sanhedrin : Hot Levites : Gath : Zimri : Canting Nadab : Corah :  
Agag : Hushai. Explain these names.

11. Enumerate the friends of Charles II., as described in *Absalom and Achitophel*. What idea does the poem give of Charles' character?

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MACAULAY.

12. What does Macaulay say on the *suggestive* character of Milton's poetry? Quote a passage from Milton in illustration.
13. What is Macaulay's criticism on Milton and Byron as *dramatic* poets? What does he say of *Comus*?
14. On what does Macaulay ground the right of the nation to take up arms against Charles I.? What is his view of the execution of Charles?
15. What is Macaulay's account of the greatness of Spain under Philip II.? In what points was he more powerful than Napoleon Bonaparte?
16. What was the claim of the Electoral Prince of Bavaria to the throne of Spain?
17. By what intrigues was Charles II. of Spain brought to consent to leaving his throne to a French heir?
18. Draw the characters of Cardinal Porto Carrero: The Duke of Berwick: Lord Peterborough.
19. Describe briefly the capture of Gibraltar (1704), and of Barcelona (1705).

WALTER SCOTT.

20. Give a summary of the first two chapters of *Peveril*, carrying the story to the date of the Restoration (1660);  
Or of chapters III. and IV. (the feast at Martindale Castle).  
N.B.—Only *one* of these summaries to be given.
21. Explain these phrases:  
The Capulets and Montagues of Derbyshire. Waiters upon Providence. Malignants. Caligraphy. Divining Rod. The Mauthe Dog. Old Rowley.
22. "You, like other young gentlemen of the time, are better acquainted  
" with Cowley and Waller than with the 'well of English  
" undefiled.' I cannot help differing. There are touches of  
" nature about the old bard of Woodstock that, to me, are worth  
" all the turns of laborious wit in Cowley, and all the ornate  
" and artificial simplicity of his courtly competitor."  
Explain the allusions here, and (if you can) illustrate the criticism by quotations.
23. *Buckingham*.—"I am tired of the gentlemen of the city; tell them  
" to go to Shaftesbury—to Aldersgate Street with them—that's  
" the best market for their wares."  
Explain the allusions here.  
What was Scroggs' conduct during the trial of the Peverils for being concerned in the plot?
24. What are the religious and political parties in Scotland described in *Old Mortality*? Does Scott take sides in the novel with any?
25. Explain:  
Wappen-schaw. Haugh. The carles have little enough gear.  
Umquhile. Browst. Douce woman. A thrang day. Lawing.  
Deal o' fash. Twa reiving loons. Dour-looking. The hill-folk.  
Daffing. The malt begins to get aboon the meal.

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## GENERAL AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

Monday, 12th May. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| * | { | 1. Mention the countries you would pass through and the great cities and chief natural phenomena you might see in a journey round the Mediterranean.  |
| A | { | 2. Describe the position of the capitals of Europe, and explain the causes which seem to have determined it in each case.   |
|   | { | 3. Describe any of the following areas, explaining the principal phenomena: the Sahara; the Steppes of Tartary; the Runn of Cutch; the Plateau de la Beauce; the Weald.   |
|   | { | 4. Explain the Gulf Stream and the Trade Winds.   |
| B | { | 5. What do you understand by the mean height of a continent?  |
|   | { | 6. Explain the causes of the unequal amount of rainfall over the eastern and western coasts of South America.   |
|   | { | 7. How is it that the Po and Mississippi in part of their course run along a ridge above the level of the surrounding country?  |
| C | { | 8. What is a delta, an artesian well, a mineral spring?   |
|   | { | 9. Explain how the physical geography of a country depends upon its geology.  |
|   | { | 10. Along what formations in England might you expect always to find dry ground; on what formations would you be generally sure of finding water; and on what formations are there most often long continuous valleys and plains? |
| D | { | 11. What is the difference between a conglomerate and a breccia?  |
|   | { | 12. What are the characteristic fossils of the chalk?   |
|   | { | 13. Describe the coal-bearing strata of the British Isles.  |
|   | { | 14. Under what conditions have gold and diamonds mostly been found?   |
| E | { | 15. Draw a transverse section through any series of beds not less than 1,000 feet thick, pointing out their distinguishing characters.  |

\* Select two questions out of each group of three.

## LATIN PROSE.

Monday, 12th May. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

*Translate into English:—*

Brutus, illis luctu occupatis, cultrum, ex vulnere Lucretiæ extractum, manantem cruore præ se tenens, Per hunc, inquit, castissimum ante regiam injuriam sanguinem juro, vosque, dii, testes facio, me L. Tarquinium Superbum, cum scelerata conjuge et omni liberorum stirpe, ferro ignique exsecuturum: nec illos, nec alium quemquam regnare Romæ passurum. Cultrum deinde Collatino tradit; inde Lucretio ac Valerio, stupentibus miraculo rei, unde novum in Bruti pectore ingenium, Ut præceptum erat, jurant: totique a luctu versi in iram, Brutum, jam inde ad expugnandum regnum vocantem, sequuntur ducem. Elatum domo Lucretiæ corpus in forum deferunt, concientque miraculo, ut fit, rei novæ atque indignitate homines. Pro se quisque scelus regium ac vim queruntur: movet tum patris mæstitia, tum Brutus, castigator



lacrimarum atque inertium querelarum, auctorque, quod viros, quod Romanos deceret, arma capiendi adversus hostilia ausos. Ferocissimus quisque juvenum cum armis voluntarius adest: sequitur et cetera juvenus. Inde, pari præsidio relicto Collatiæ ad portas, custodibusque datis, ne quis eum motum regibus nuntiaret, ceteri armati, duce Bruto, Romam profecti. Ubi eo ventum est, quacunque incedit armata multitudo, pavorem ac tumultum facit. Nec minorem motum animorum Romæ tam atrox res facit, quam Collatiæ fecerat. Ergo ex omnibus locis urbis in forum curritur.

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LIVY.

Plurimus circa aquilas labor, quæ neque ferri adversum ingruentia tela neque figi limosa humo poterant. Cæcina dum sustentat aciem, suffosso equo delapsus circumveniebatur, ni prima legio sese opposuisset; juvit hostium aviditas, omissa cæde prædam sectantium; enisæque legiones vesperscente die in aperta et solida. Neque is miseriarum finis: struendum vallum, petendus agger; amissa magna ex parte per quæ egeritur humus aut exciditur cæspes; non tentoria manipulis, non fomenta sauciis: infectos cæno aut cruore cibos dividentes funestas tenebras et tot hominum milibus unum jam reliquum diem lamentabantur. Forte equus abruptis vinculis vagus et clamore territus quosdam occurrentium obturbavit: tanta inde consternatio inrupisse Germanos credentium, ut cuncti ruerent ad portas; quarum decumana maxime petebatur, aversa hosti et fugientibus tutior. Cæcina comperto vanam esse formidinem, cum tamen neque auctoritate neque precibus, ne manu quidem obsistere aut retinere militem quiret, projectus in limine portæ miseratione demum, quia per corpus legati eundum erat, clausit viam; simul tribuni et centuriones falsum pavorem esse docuerant. Tunc contractos in principia jussosque dicta cum silentio accipere temporis ac necessitatis monet.

TACITUS.

*Translate into Latin Prose:—*

Though I am well satisfied, my Dolabella, with your reputation, and derive from it no small gratification and pleasure, still, I must admit, the measure of my delight is filled up by the fact, that in the opinion of most people, I am associated with your renown. I have met with no one, out of the many whom I daily see, who does not, after extolling you to the skies with the highest praises, also thank me in terms of the warmest gratitude. They all declare their conviction, that it is by obeying my precepts and counsels, that you show yourself to be at once a most excellent citizen and a most distinguished consul. Now, though I can with truth reply to these, that all your acts proceed from your own will and judgment, and that you require the advice of none; yet I neither openly assent, that I may not detract from your credit, if it should appear to have been wholly due to my advice, nor flatly deny; for I am, perhaps, a little too fond of glory.

CICERO.

### III.

#### *Grammatical Questions.*

1. Explain why the subjunctive is used in the phrase *quod Romanos deceret* (extract 1).

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2. Write down the perfect active (1st person) and supine of *veto*, *veneo*, *egerere*, *excidere*, *excindere*.
3. What are "frequentative" and "inceptive" verbs? Give examples formed from *jacio*, *facio*, *sequor*, *horreo*, *timeo*, *gemo*.
4. Translate into Latin:—"I had been told to depart." "Do not depart till I tell you." "He said he would not have done it if he had not thought it right." "I will not do it unless I think it right."

### LATIN VERSE.

Tuesday, 13th May. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

*Translate into English :*

Talibus orabat dictis, arasque tenebat ;  
Cum sic orsa loqui vates : Sate sanguine divûm,  
Tros Anchisiada, facilis descensus Averno ;  
Noctes atque dies patet atri janua Ditis :  
Sed revocare gradum, superasque evadere ad auras,  
Hoc opus, hic labor est. Pauci, quos æquus amavit  
Jupiter, aut ardens evexit ad æthera virtus,  
Dis geniti, potuere. Tenent media omnia sylvæ,  
Cocytusque sinu labens circumvenit atro.  
Quod si tantus amor menti, si tanta cupido est,  
Bis Stygios innare lacus, bis nigra videre  
Tartara, et insano juvat indulgere labori :  
Accipe quæ peragenda prius. Latet arbore opaca  
Aureus et foliis et lento vimine ramus,  
Junoni infernæ dictus sacer : hunc tegit omnis  
Lucus, et obscuris claudunt convallibus umbræ,  
Sed non ante datur telluris operta subire,  
Auricomos quam quis decerpserit arbore fetus.  
Hoc sibi pulchra suum ferri Proserpina munus  
Instituit. Primo avulso, non deficit alter  
Aureus : et simili frondescit virga metallo.

VIRGIL.

Excussere metus somnum. Conterrita surgo :  
Membraque sunt viduo præcipitata toro.  
Protinus adductis sonuerunt pectora palmis :  
Utque erat a somno turbida, rapta coma est.  
Luna fuit : specto, si quid, nisi littora, cernam.  
Quod videant oculi, nil, nisi littus, habent.  
Nunc huc, nunc illuc, et utroque sine ordine curro :  
Alta puellares tardat arena pedes.  
Interea toto clamanti littore, Theseu,  
Reddebant nomen concava saxa tuum ;  
Et quoties ego te, toties locus ipse vocabat.  
Ipse locus miseræ ferre volebat opem.  
Mons fuit ; apparent frutices in vertice rari :  
Hinc scopulus raucis pendet adesus aquis  
Ascendo, (vires animus dabat) atque ita late  
Æquora prospectu metior alta meo.

Inde ego (nam ventis quoque sum crudelibus usa)  
 Vidi præcipiti carbasa tenta Noto.  
 Aut vidi, aut, etiam, cum me vidiſſe putarem,  
 Frigidior glacie ſemianimisſue fui.

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OVID.

## II.

*Translate one of the following passages into Latin Verse:—*

*(For Elegiacs.)*

Alas ! how light a cauſe may move  
 Diſſenſion between hearts that love !  
 Hearts that the world in vain had tried,  
 And ſorrow but more cloſely tied ;  
 That ſtood the ſtorm when waves were rough,  
 Yet in a ſunny hour fell off—  
 Like ſhips that have gone down at ſea,  
 When heav'n was all tranquillity !  
 A ſomething light as air—a look,  
 A word unkind, or wrongly taken—  
 Oh ! love, that tempeſts never ſhook,  
 A breath, a touch like this hath ſhaken.

MOORE.

*(For Hexameters.)*

Thus was this place  
 A happy rural ſeat of various view ;  
 Groves whoſe rich trees waft odorous gums and balm ;  
 Others whoſe fruit, burniſhed with golden rind,  
 Hung amiable, Hesperian fables true ;  
 If true, here only ; and of delicious taſte :  
 Betwixt them lawns, or level downs, and flocks,  
 Grazing the tender herb, were interpoſed,  
 On palmy hillock ; or the flow'ry lap  
 Of ſome irriguous valley ſpread her ſtore,  
 Flowers of all hues, and without thorn the roſe.

MILTON.

## III.

*Grammatical Questions.*

1. Give the genitive ſingular of *caro*, *iter*, *anceps* ; the dative ſingular of *alius*, *alter*, *unus* ; and the perfect active (1ſt pers. ſing.) of *agnosco*, *prodo*, *prodeo*, *refringo*, and *surgo*.
2. Give the Latin numerals from five to thirteen ; and tranſlate *octingenti*, *octoginta*, *duodeviginti*, *anno trecentesimo altero quam Roma condita est*.
3. What conſtructions are poſſible with *circumdo*, *induo*, *præsto*, and *ſuppedito* ?
4. Illuſtrate by examples the uſe of *nedum*, *quotus*, *quotusquisque*, *ſin minus*, *ſiquidem*, and *tametsi*.

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GERMAN.

Tuesday, 13th May. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

(Including Dictation.)

I.

*Translate into English:—*

„Den Herzog also suchen sie? Also müßte er hier in der Nähe sein?“

„Wo er ist, weiß ich nicht,“ erwiderte der Pfeifer von Hardt, „und ich wollte wetten, dieß weiß niemand, als Gott; aber wo er sein wird, wenn die Noth am höchsten ist, das weiß ich; seine Getreuen werden sich zu ihm finden, und manche treue Brust wird zur Mauer werden, um den Herrn in der Noth gegen seine Feinde zu schützen.“

„Und wenn sie den unglücklichen Fürsten erkennen, wenn sie auf ihn stoßen? Hat er nicht seine Gestalt verhält und unkenntlich gemacht? Du hast mir einmal sein Gesicht beschrieben, und ich glaube ihn beinahe vor mir zu sehen, besonders sein glänzendes gebietendes Auge. Aber wie ist seine Gestalt?“

„Er mag kaum acht Jahre älter sein als Ihr,“ entgegnete jener; „er ist nicht so groß als Ihr, aber in Vielem Euch ähnlich an Gestalt; besonders wenn Ihr zu Pferde saßet, und ich hinter Euch ging, da gemahnte es mich oft und ich dachte: so, gerade so sah der Herzog aus in den Tagen seiner Herrlichkeit.“

Es war am 24. April, eines Sonntags Nachmittags, daß die kaiserlichen Reitergeschwader der Vorhut bei Mählsberg den Kurfürst Johann Friedrich angriffen. Das Feuer der kurfürstlichen Truppen wirkte wenig. In das Gehölz, das sie decken sollte, drangen die feindlichen Husaren ohne Schwierigkeit ein. In der Ferne sah man die Hauptmasse des kaiserlichen Heeres und jeder Widerstand schien vergeblich zu sein. Zuerst gerieth die kurfürstliche Reiterei in Verwirrung und sprengte in wilder Flucht auseinander. Da warfen auch die Fußvölker ihre Gewehre weg und suchten ihr Heil in der Flucht. Johann Friedrich war ganz allein gelassen und mußte sich, nach heldenmüthiger Vertheidigung, gefangen geben. Er wurde zum Kaiser geführt. Dieser sah ihn von ferne kommen; er erkannte das Pferd, das Johann Friedrich vor drei Jahren bei dem Reichstag in Speier geritten. Der Kurfürst wollte absteigen; der Kaiser winkte ihm,

er möge sitzen bleiben ; es war ihm genug, daß er ihn sah, mit Blut bespritzt, den Kopf geneigt, mit dem Ausdruck der Demuth. „Erkennt Ihr mich nun,“ rief er ihm entgegen, „für einen römischen Kaiser?“ „Ich bin,“ antwortete der Kurfürst, „auf diesen Tag ein armer Gefangener ; kaiserliche Majestät wolle sich gegen mich als einen gebornen Fürsten halten.“ „Ich will mich so gegen Euch halten,“ erwiderte der Kaiser, wie Ihr Euch gegen mich gehalten.“ „Ihr suchtet,“ fiel König Ferdinand ein, gleich als habe er erklären wollen, wie dies zu verstehen sei, „mich und meine Kinder von Land und Leuten zu verjagen.“

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*Translate into German :—*

“Well, young man,” said Warwick, “with what messages art thou charged?” “With none, my lord earl. I await now no commands but thine.” “Thou knowest not, poor youth, that I can serve thee no more. Go back to the court.”

“Oh, Warwick,” said Marmaduke, with simple eloquence, “send me not from thy side! This day I have been rejected by the maid I loved. I loved her well, and my heart bled within! but now, methinks, it consoles me to have been so cast off—to have no faith, no love, but that which is best of all, to a brave man,—love and faith for a hero! Where thy fortunes, there be my humble fate—to rise or to fall with thee!”

Warwick looked intently upon his young kinsman’s face and said, as to himself, “Why, this is strange! I gave no throne to this man, and he deserts me not!”

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DICTIONARY.

Dem Grafen von Egmont zeigte man das Todesurtheil zuerst vor. „Das ist fürwahr ein strenges Urtheil!“ rief der Graf bleich und mit entsetzter Stimme. „So schwer glaubte ich Seine Majestät nicht beleidigt zu haben, um eine solche Behandlung zu verdienen. Muß es aber sein, so unterwerfe ich mich diesem Schicksale mit Ergebung. Möge dieser Tod meine Sünden tilgen, und weder meiner Gattin, noch meinen Kindern zum Nachtheile gereichen! Dieses wenigstens glaube ich für meine vergangenen Dienste erwarten zu können. Den Tod will ich mit gefasster Seele erleiden, weil es Gott und dem Könige so gefällt.“

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## GREEK PROSE.

Wednesday, 14th May. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

## I.

*Translate into English :—*

Ταῦτα δὴ ἄν πάντα πυνθανόμενος ὁ Κροῖσος, ἔπεμπε ἐς Σπάρτην ἀγγέλους δῶρά τε φέροντας, καὶ δεησομένους συμμαχίης, ἐντειλάμενός τε τὰ λέγειν χρῆν. οἱ δὲ, ἐλθόντες ἔλεγον, “Ἐπεμψε ἡμέας Κροῖσος ὁ Λυδῶν τε καὶ ἄλλων ἐθνέων βασιλεὺς, λέγων τάδε· ὦ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, χρήσαντος τοῦ θεοῦ τὸν Ἕλληνα φίλον προσθέσθαι, ὑμέας γὰρ πυνθάνομαι προσεσθάναι τῆς Ἑλλάδος, ὑμέας ἄν κατὰ τὸ χρηστήριον προσκαλέομαι, φίλος τε θέλων γενέσθαι καὶ σύμμαχος ἄνεν τε δόλου καὶ ἀπάτης.” Κροῖσος μὲν δὴ ταῦτα δι’ ἀγγέλων ἐπεκηρυκεύετο. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ, ἀκηκούτες καὶ αὐτοὶ τὸ θεοπρόπιον τὸ Κροίσῳ γενόμενον, ἥσθησάν τε τῇ ἀφίξει τῶν Λυδῶν, καὶ ἐποίησαντο ὅρκια ξεινίης πέρι καὶ ξυμμαχίης· καὶ γὰρ τινες αὐτοὺς εὐεργεσίαι εἶχον ἐκ Κροίσου πρότερον ἔτι γεγонуῖαι. πέμψαντες γὰρ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐς Σάρδεις, χρυσὸν ὠνέοντο, ἐς ἀγαλμα βουλόμενοι χρήσασθαι τούτῳ, τὸ νῦν τῆς Λακωνικῆς ἐν Θόρνακι ἱδρυται Ἀπόλλωνος· Κροῖσος δὲ σφι ὠνεομένοισι ἔδωκε δωτίην. Τούτων τε ἄν εἵνεκεν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὴν συμμαχίην ἐδέξαντο, καὶ ὅτι ἐκ πάντων σφέας προκρίνας Ἑλλήνων, αἰρέετο φίλους.

HERODOTUS.

Κῦρος δὲ συγκαλέσας τοὺς στρατηγοὺς εἶπεν, Ἀπολελοίπασιν ἡμᾶς Ξενίας καὶ Πασίων. ἀλλ’ εἴ γε μέντοι ἐπιστάσθων ὅτι οὔτε ἀποδεδράκασιν· οἶδα γὰρ ὅπη οἴχονται· οὔτε ἀποπεφεύγασιν. ἔχω γὰρ τριήρεις ὥστε ἐλεῖν τὸ ἐκείνων πλοῖον. ἀλλὰ μὰ τοὺς θεοὺς οὐκ ἔγωγε αὐτοὺς διώξω, οὐδ’ ἐρεῖ οὐδεὶς ὡς ἐγὼ ἕως μὲν ἂν παρῇ τις, χρῶμαι, ἐπειδὰν δὲ ἀπιέναι βούληται, συλλαβὼν καὶ αὐτοὺς κακῶς ποιῶ καὶ τὰ χρήματα ἀποσουλῶ. ἀλλὰ ἰόντων, εἰδότες ὅτι κακίους εἰσὶ περὶ ἡμᾶς ἢ ἡμεῖς περὶ ἐκείνους. καίτοι ἔχω γε αὐτῶν καὶ τέκνα καὶ γυναῖκας ἐν Τράλλεσι φρουρούμενα· ἀλλ’ οὐδὲ τούτων στερήσονται, ἀλλ’ ἀπολήψονται τῆς πρόσθεν ἕνεκα περὶ εἰμὲ ἀρετῆς. καὶ ὁ μὲν ταῦτα εἶπεν· οἱ δὲ Ἕλληνες, εἴ τις καὶ ἀθυμότερος ἦν πρὸς τὴν ἀνάβασιν, ἀκούοντες τὴν Κύρου ἀρετὴν ἡδίων καὶ προθυμότερον συνεπορεύοντο.

XENOPHON.

## II.

*Translate into Greek Prose :—*

Theseus is said to have accomplished his designs partly by force, partly by persuasion. The lower classes offered no opposition, but the powerful men were only induced to comply with his proposals by his promise that all should be admitted to an equal share in the government, and that he would resign all his royal prerogatives except those of commanding in war and of watching over the laws. This promise he fulfilled when he laid aside his kingly majesty and proffered equal rights to all the citizens. But on the other hand, to guard against democratical confusion, he divided the people into three classes, nobles, husbandmen, artizans; and to the first of these he reserved all the offices of state.

## III.

*Grammatical Questions.*

1. What cases are governed by *κατά* and *παρά* respectively? Explain the meaning of the preposition in each case.
2. Give the Attic declension of *ναῦς* throughout, and mention any dialectical variations found in Homer or Herodotus.
3. Give instances of comparative and superlative adjectives formed (1) from substantives (2) from prepositions.
4. In what cases are *ἄν* and *ἵνα* used with the indicative mood?
5. State any examples you know of verbs which have two aorists of the active form, one used transitively and the other intransitively.

**GREEK VERSE.**

Wednesday, 14th May. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

## I.

*Translate into English :—*

Ὡς φάτο, Ποντόνοος δὲ μελίφρονα οἶνον ἐκίρνα,  
 Νάμῃσεν δ' ἄρα πᾶσιν ἐπαρξάμενος δεπάεσσιν.  
 Αὐτάρ ἐπεὶ σπείσαν τ' ἐπιόν θ' ὅσον ἤθελε θυμὸς,  
 Τοῖσιν δ' Ἀλκίνοος ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπεν  
 “Κέκλυτε, Φαιήκων ἡγήτορες ἠδὲ μέδοντες,  
 Ὅφρ' εἴπω τά με θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι κελεύει.  
 Νῦν μὲν δαισάμενοι κατακείετε οἶκαδ' ἰόντες·  
 Ἦῳθεν δὲ γέροντας ἐπὶ πλέονας καλέσαντες  
 Ξεῖνον ἐνὶ μεγάροις ξεινίσσομεν ἠδὲ θεοῖσιν  
 Ῥέξομεν ἱερὰ καλά, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ περὶ πομπῆς  
 Μνησόμεθ', ὥς χ' ὁ ξεῖνος ἀνευθε πόνου καὶ ἀνίης  
 Πομπῇ ὑφ' ἡμετέρῃ ἦν πατρίδα γαῖαν ἵκηται  
 Χαίρων καρπαλίμως, εἰ καὶ μάλα τηλόθεν ἐστίν,  
 Μηδὲ τι μεσσηγὺς γε κακὸν καὶ πῆμα πάθῃσιν  
 Πρὶν γε τὸν ἧς γαίης ἐπιβήμεναι· ἔνθα δ' ἔπειτα  
 Πείσεται ἄσσα οἱ αἶσα κατακλῶθές τε βαρέϊαι  
 Γίγνομένῳ νήσαντο λίνω, ὅτε μιν τέκε μήτηρ.”

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Τυραννίδος δὲ τῆς μάτην αἰνουμένης  
Τὸ μὲν πρόσωπον ἡδὺ, τὰν δόμοισι δε  
Λυπηρά· τίς γὰρ μακάριος, τίς εὐτυχῆς,  
Ὅστις δεδοικῶς καὶ παραβλέπων βίαν  
Αἰῶνα τείνει; δημότης ἂν εὐτυχῆς  
Ζῆν ἂν θέλοιμι μᾶλλον ἢ τύραννος ὦν,  
ὦι τοὺς πονηροὺς ἡδονὴ φίλους ἔχειν,  
Ἐσθλοὺς δὲ μισεῖ κατθανεῖν φοβούμενος.  
Εἵποις ἂν ὡς ὁ χρυσὸς ἐκνικᾷ τάδε,  
Πλουτεῖν τε τερπνόν· οὐ φιλῶ ψόγους κλύειν,  
Ἐν χερσὶ σῶζων ὄλβον, οὐδ' ἔχειν πόνους.  
Εἰή δ' ἔμοιγε μέτρια μὴ λυπουμένῳ.  
Ἄ δ' ἐνθάδ' εἶχον ἀγάθ', ἄκουσόν μου, πάτερ·  
Τὴν φιλτάτην μὲν πρῶτον ἀνθρώποις σχολὴν  
Ὅχλον τε μέτριον· οὐδέ μ' ἐξέπληξ' ὁδοῦ  
Πονηρὸς οὐδέεις. κείνο δ' οὐκ ἀνασχετὸν  
Εἴκειν ὁδοῦ χαλῶντα τοῖς κακίοισιν.

EURIPIDES.

## II.

*Translate into Greek Iambics :—*

- King.*—O noble maiden, how completely now  
Hast thou fulfilled thy word; how rapidly  
Reversed my destiny! Thou hast chased my foes  
And freed my cities from the stranger's yoke.  
Speak, how can I reward thy valiant deeds?  
*Joan.*—Sire, in prosperity be still humane,  
As in misfortune thou hast ever been;  
Refuse not to the lowest of thy people  
The claims of justice; so shalt thou become  
The root and ancestor of mighty kings.

## III.

*Grammatical Questions.*

1. Give the derivation of ἀνασχετός, παρρησία, ἄκρατος, ἐπίκλοπος, and νήπιος.
2. Write down and accentuate the principal tenses of πυνθάνομαι, λαγχάνω, πίπτω, φύω, τρέχω, and θνήσκω.
3. Give the declension of θρίξ throughout. Explain and illustrate the changes in the initial consonant.
4. What is the difference of meaning between the participial adjectives in -τός and -τέος? Give examples of each.



**FREE-HAND DRAWING.**

Thursday, 15th May. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

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[N.B.—The Drawing must be entirely free-hand; no instrument or mechanical aid of any kind is allowed.

The Paper supplied must not be torn, nor must any other be used, and the drawing must be executed on only one side of the paper. No drawing whatever is allowed on the printed paper of questions or on the blotting paper.

In making drawings from models, or any kind of solids, you will necessarily have to deal with cross lights: all such objects must be drawn just as they happen to be lighted.]

1. Make a pencil drawing in light and shade, and of the actual size, of the wooden cone before you,  
The cone is to be placed upright.
2. Copy with pen and ink in as accurate fac-simile as possible the Dürer woodcut fixed on your paper, and on that sheet.  
You may use a pencil to make a slight sketch as a guide; but remember that a pencil drawing inked over can have no freedom.
3. Give as complete a representation as you can of the object supplied to you, using colour or sepia or pen or pencil according to your own choice, taking care to make a finished drawing, and not a mere sketch.

**FRENCH.**

Thursday, 15th May. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

(Including Dictation.)

*Translate into English:—*

L'anecdote du menuisier d'Orléans eût fourni à Le Sage un de ces charmants chapitres où le mépris des hommes se cache sous une indifférente gaieté. Ce menuisier, nommé François, habitait Orléans. Bien qu'il fût habile à travailler tous les bois, ses affaires ne prospéraient guère, faute de travail et de crédit; il en arriva donc bientôt à avoir plus de créanciers que de pratiques. Résolu à en finir avec la vie, il voulut seulement préparer un dénouement digne de lui. Il devait pour cela convoquer ses créanciers à huitaine, et préparer son arrière-boutique pour les recevoir de sorte qu'en y entrant ils le trouvassent couché dans sa bière entre quatre cierges, bien et dûment trépassé. Il se mit donc au travail; mais dans le quartier on se demandait ce que faisait le jeune menuisier. L'aubergiste dit qu'il avait vu François rentrer plusieurs nuits portant des fardeaux qu'il semblait cacher. Il ajouta que depuis la veille le menuisier travaillait dans sa cave, et on conclut que notre homme avait découvert un trésor. La croyance au trésor changea les dispositions de toutes ses connaissances, ses pratiques l'employèrent de nouveau, et au bout de quelques années il se trouva en mesure d'acheter la maison dont il n'avait pu payer le loyer.

Triste spectacle que cette insouciance superbe de la nature élémentaire! La pitié ne commence à poindre que chez l'homme et quelques animaux supérieurs, et encore que d'infractions à ses timides lois! Deux oisillons, insoucients et joyeux, chantaient et sautillaient par dessus les carreaux de leur cage, avec une ardeur infatigable. Tout-à-coup, l'un d'eux s'accroche la patte, se débat, se brise les membres et se renverse juste à l'endroit où

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les faisait toujours retomber leur sarabande désordonnée. Il jette des cris perçants, appelle manifestement son frère libre à son secours ; mais celui-ci aveugle et féroce dans sa légèreté poursuit sa course et ses bonds insensés. À chaque tour, il retombe lourdement sur le corps du malheureux qu'il étourdit, puis qu'il assomme lentement avec la régularité d'un balancier. Le pauvre petit martyr longtemps agita ses ailes, fit des efforts désespérés, se tordit avec angoisse, criant d'abord, puis soupirant ensuite à mesure que venaient les défaillances et que la vie s'en allait. La cage était loin de moi, de l'autre côté de la rue ; je ne pouvais rien pour le moribond, et je vis l'autre toujours piaulant, qui continuait ses gambades sauvages sur le cadavre de son pauvre petit frère.

## II.

### *Translate into French :—*

Admiral Byng, the son of a distinguished admiral, was a commander of high character, till, unfortunately for himself, he was sent, in 1756, to the relief of Minorca, then in possession of the English, but besieged by a French army. After Byng had arrived off the island, a French fleet also appeared, which for some reason he would not attack, and he soon after sailed for Gibraltar, and Minorca fell into the hands of the French. An excessive clamour was in consequence raised against the admiral. His enemies declared that his unwillingness to fight had proceeded from cowardice. His friends tried to defend him by saying that his hesitation had proceeded from his habitual caution and humanity, which had always made him averse to risk the lives of his men without a certainty of success. However that was, orders were issued for putting him under arrest, and bringing him to England. On his arrival he was committed a close prisoner to Greenwich Hospital. In about six months he was removed to Portsmouth, where a court-martial was held on his conduct, and he was sentenced to be shot.

## DICTATION.

### NAPOLÉON À STE. HÉLÈNE.

Menacé d'être livré à l'ennemi, Napoléon partit pour Rochefort, pensant chercher un asile aux États-Unis. Mais tous les passages étaient gardés ; après de longues incertitudes, il se rendit à bord du vaisseau Anglais le Bellérophon, et écrivit au régent d'Angleterre cette lettre admirable : "Altesse Royale, en butte aux factions qui divisent mon pays et à l'inimitié des grandes puissances de l'Europe, j'ai terminé ma carrière politique, et je viens, comme Thémistocle, m'asseoir au foyer du peuple Britannique. Je me mets sous la protection de ses lois, que je réclame de votre Altesse Royale, comme du plus puissant, du plus constant, et du plus généreux de mes ennemis." Le gouvernement anglais traita en prisonnier de guerre l'homme qui venait si noblement réclamer son hospitalité. L'empereur fut conduit dans l'île de Sainte Hélène, au milieu de l'Atlantique, sous un ciel brûlant, à 500 lieues de toute terre. Après six années de captivité, il est mort le 5 Mai, 1821, à quatre heures du matin, enveloppé dans son manteau de bataille, et tandis qu'un ouragan des tropiques déchainait sa fureur sur l'île et y déracinait quelques-uns des plus grands arbres, "comme si l'esprit des orages, emporté sur les ailes du vent, courait apprendre au monde qu'un être puissant venait de descendre dans les sombres abîmes de la nature."

V. DURUY.

TABLE showing the MARKS obtained by the CANDIDATES for FIRST APPOINTMENTS to the CAVALRY and INFANTRY who were examined under the directions of the Civil Service Commissioners at Burlington Gardens on the 5th May 1873, and subsequent days.

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\*\* Candidates marked thus (\*) are eligible for Commissions in the West India regiments only.

### SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Name.	Mathematics.	English.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Experimental Sciences.	Geology and Physical Geography.	Drawing.		Total.
											Freehand.	Geometrical.	
		Maxima - -	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	300	—
1	297	Tonnochy; Valens Congreve.	1,460	1,513	1,813	947	950	—	—	—	440	210	7,133
2	111	Clough; Charles Ernest.	1,320	1,618	1,738	588	1,113	—	—	—	375	212	6,939
3	178	*Middlemass; William Hume.	2,275	1,614	1,240	509	804	—	—	—	245	201	6,897
4	357	Gall; Charles David Myers.	1,390	1,166	1,543	—	1,460	1,045	—	—	16	206	6,826
5	220	Scott; William Erskine.	690	1,628	2,231	545	1,200	—	—	—	265	150	6,769
6	243	Wilkinson; Edward Obert Hindley.	710	2,087	1,939	429	1,022	—	—	—	286	138	6,611
7	224	*Cox; Charles J. -	2,125	565	—	—	1,277	—	1,662	87	490	255	6,461
8	299	*Skelton; John -	2,275	1,365	1,244	69	861	—	—	—	348	254	6,416
9	231	Lake; Percy Henry Noel.	1,385	1,263	2,013	1,074	340	—	—	—	—	231	6,306
10	219	Bellew; (Hon.) Patrick George.	2,200	1,487	—	—	1,131	—	445	162	540	261	6,226
11	312	Montresor; Thomas Auchmuty.	1,930	1,561	—	—	997	940	605	—	0	181	6,214
12	261	Hutton; Charles Molyneux.	—	1,687	2,266	963	1,110	—	—	—	—	96	6,124
13	139	Thomas; Ascanius William Nevill.	1,190	1,232	1,962	798	620	—	—	—	—	139	5,941
14	31	Meade; Malcolm John	2,015	1,938	464	—	551	—	531	—	355	214	5,868
15	142	Campbell; James Archibald.	1,435	882	1,493	672	998	—	—	—	126	195	5,851
16	215	Anderton; William Arthur Ince.	975	1,237	1,692	—	1,474	253	—	—	0	186	5,797
17	169	Coope; Montgomery Penrose.	1,955	694	928	—	924	703	—	—	353	230	5,789
18	317	*Tinkler; John -	1,990	1,403	1,219	686	306	—	—	—	—	135	5,739
19	221	Babington; James Melville.	2,395	1,447	—	—	897	360	—	0	370	268	5,737
20	123	Meade; John de Courcy Dashwood.	1,555	1,815	749	—	902	—	—	0	437	254	5,712
21	270	Sidney; (Hon.) Philip	760	1,281	1,890	627	1,014	—	—	—	—	99	5,671
22	281	Hamilton; Edward Owen.	2,035	1,530	798	—	789	—	—	140	128	207	5,637
23	294	Bagot; Josceline Fitz-Roy.	—	1,887	1,195	105	1,135	—	670	—	438	201	5,631
24	61	Haines; Gregory -	1,710	1,778	882	—	669	—	—	9	372	158	5,578
25	106	Yaldwyn; Gilbert Moorcroft.	1,705	1,417	—	—	722	—	1,303	106	0	217	5,470
26	23	*Davy; James -	1,825	1,216	1,293	—	804	—	145	—	—	177	5,460
27	37	Macraeth; Charles Frederick.	1,460	695	1,558	434	1,045	—	—	—	—	216	5,408
28	266	Hicks; George Murray	1,800	1,132	1,538	—	782	—	—	0	0	155	5,407
29	110	Phayre; Richard -	1,820	1,684	—	—	749	—	647	0	242	265	5,407
30	362	Passy; Harry Everard	1,695	1,348	—	—	810	—	739	—	503	289	5,384
31	296	Short; Mayow -	1,070	1,203	1,201	—	971	525	—	—	305	102	5,377
32	366	Wegg-Prosser; John F.	975	1,102	1,128	—	1,289	448	—	—	245	151	5,333
33	293	Moody; Richard Stanley Hawks.	1,915	1,256	—	—	537	793	209	—	378	242	5,330
34	117	*Masters; Edward Stewart.	2,500	2,154	247	—	223	—	—	—	—	185	5,309
35	18	Morrhead; Philip Anderson.	500	1,682	1,668	402	846	—	—	—	—	151	5,309
36	6	Weale; Charles John Morey.	—	1,394	1,628	401	1,353	598	—	—	0	131	5,305
37	55	Guinness; Henry William Newton.	1,340	—	1,727	—	969	215	315	—	—	234	5,270
38	118	Mansel; Eustace Gambier.	2,365	839	—	—	857	505	—	0	545	252	5,263
39	226	*Foster; Sydney Francis	1,645	1,360	897	—	1,414	—	—	178	0	160	5,254

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TABLE OF MARKS—SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES—continued.

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Name.	Mathematics.	English.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Experimental Sciences.	Geology and Physical Geography.	Drawing.		
											Freehand.	Geometrical.	Total.
		Maxima - -	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	300	—
40	151	Greville; (Hon.) Alwyne Henry Fulke.	1,075	935	—	—	1,043	713	511	—	733	163	5,173
41	308	Watson; Arthur John	1,855	—	—	—	806	723	995	31	466	234	5,140
42	166	*Clementson; Edward Henry.	2,130	805	—	—	555	715	415	—	473	210	5,103
43	254	Lawford; Eustace Edward Melville.	700	1,433	—	—	953	940	324	—	523	171	5,094
44	211	Lodwick; Robert William Peter.	1,460	1,585	677	—	730	—	275	—	97	212	5,036
45	84	Mackenzie; Kenneth Ross.	1,195	1,004	823	—	1,219	555	—	—	4	136	4,935
46	32	Pollock; Frederick George.	1,685	244	1,149	—	679	—	—	0	—	144	4,901
47	312	*Stanley; Edward	970	175	1,725	880	864	—	—	—	—	253	4,847
48	35	Ridley; Charles Parker	1,230	518	1,554	189	1,061	—	—	—	73	206	4,829
49	21	Pelle; Solomon Charles Frederick.	1,325	600	823	—	969	540	—	—	297	227	4,796
50	136	Farquhar; John Stormonth Taylor.	—	1,075	1,734	366	673	740	—	—	—	189	4,777
51	189	Burne; Henry Thomas George.	1,735	1,431	833	—	678	—	—	0	348	191	4,766
52	123	*Murphy; James A.	990	1,531	765	—	733	—	627	—	0	111	4,763
53	340	Tudor; Langley Frederick Vernon.	1,795	715	—	—	1,337	735	—	0	—	223	4,755
54	327	Page; Joseph	1,965	394	1,030	—	462	—	468	—	182	216	4,742
55	54	Prichard; George Montague.	—	1,115	1,427	—	958	1,095	—	0	—	145	4,740
56	358	Lambton; (Hon.) Frederick William.	270	1,665	1,621	—	969	—	—	0	0	111	4,636
57	241	Grainger; Francis Edward.	—	1,273	1,951	796	486	—	—	0	—	147	4,632
58	100	Heath; Charles Ernest.	1,710	1,294	—	—	930	505	—	0	—	184	4,623
59	90	Spankie; John Patrick Walter.	1,370	1,318	—	—	557	233	—	0	367	216	4,611
60	338	Courtenay; Edward Reginald.	1,710	1,404	375	—	734	—	—	58	169	150	4,600
61	156	Becker; Charles Theodore.	1,050	1,225	—	—	795	1,068	—	—	270	164	4,592
62	233	Williams; Cecil Charles.	1,635	1,291	—	—	376	98	—	0	545	146	4,591
63	249	Westloe; Frederick Henry.	1,435	1,189	—	—	1,313	—	400	0	95	145	4,587
64	256	Holmes; Henry Richard Longcroft.	1,340	1,413	409	—	904	346	—	—	65	133	4,517
65	325	Oddie; Henry James	1,950	—	936	—	599	408	—	0	410	212	4,515
66	182	Egerton; Francis William.	1,650	1,173	—	—	788	25	465	—	163	243	4,507
66	251	Headley; Henry Brandram.	—	927	1,794	1,011	672	—	—	0	—	103	4,507
68	322	Penno; Fitzroy Somerset Lanyon.	1,755	729	356	—	651	575	—	—	265	158	4,469
69	158	Campbell; William Alexander.	1,685	1,191	381	—	828	—	—	0	184	206	4,475
70	26	Nedham; Edward Montgomerie.	630	1,133	1,794	537	—	230	—	—	—	111	4,435
71	290	*Grant; Charles	—	1,625	1,533	—	1,061	100	—	0	—	87	4,426
72	269	Hay; Albert Washington.	995	1,595	—	—	621	163	497	—	253	273	4,396
73	347	*Doyle; John Canute	1,250	1,460	405	—	573	496	—	—	0	136	4,373
74	57	Morris; Charles Henry	805	1,346	616	—	599	395	—	—	0	83	4,344
75	1	Beatson; Stuart Brownlow.	1,620	1,596	—	—	863	—	19	87	0	150	4,340
76	194	Warner; William Pochin.	660	1,329	1,677	196	277	—	—	—	—	161	4,303
77	202	Lovett; Hubert Richard.	1,640	1,127	—	—	822	—	317	0	178	208	4,292
78	167	*Swinton; George Herbert Tayler.	820	1,787	699	—	786	—	—	—	—	166	4,268
79	77	Morris; Edward Coxwell.	950	—	1,918	405	759	—	—	0	—	147	4,269
80	361	*Lyster; Charles Bybie	1,955	625	567	—	702	—	—	0	205	182	4,236
81	225	Mack; Philip Paston	1,115	681	1,002	358	857	—	—	—	—	173	4,195
82	191	Clerk; Henry	1,835	1,042	315	0	761	—	—	—	0	162	4,145
83	143	Carr; Edward Elliott	1,720	1,605	—	—	425	—	231	7	12	117	4,117

TABLE OF MARKS—SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES—continued.

CAVALRY AND  
INFANTRY.  
May 1873.

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Name.	Mathematics.	English.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Experimental Sciences.	Geology and Physical Geography.	Drawing.		Total.
											Freehand.	Geometrical.	
		Maxima - -	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	300	—
84	177	Hill; Martin Mackinon.	1,300	913	434	140	863	—	—	—	188	258	4,094
85	13	*Tyndale; Charles Henry Wyndham.	1,164	543	—	—	1,351	740	45	—	—	182	4,025
86	188	Williams; Henry David.	930	1,184	866	—	633	60	—	—	140	199	4,013
87	200	*Kerans; Percy George	390	1,266	1,219	360	649	—	—	—	—	113	3,997
88	15	B Barclay; Theodore Gordon.	1,077	1,537	—	—	530	375	—	0	233	242	3,993
89	184	Monteith; Arthur Mackworth.	1,630	931	—	—	1,069	—	—	0	183	165	3,967
90	73	Hore; Walter - -	1,075	1,213	—	—	478	—	637	0	348	155	3,966
91	234	Thackwell; Edward Loftus Roche.	850	—	1,405	771	637	—	—	7	—	239	3,929
92	240	Darwin; Charles Waring.	300	1,504	897	—	634	333	—	—	172	83	3,923
93	296	Robinson; George Henry.	2,235	645	—	—	78	—	570	0	183	236	3,927
94	87	Boddam; Louis Maclean.	1,560	915	14	—	960	—	—	0	355	92	3,906
95	116	Elliot; Herman Frederick.	1,005	741	1,003	93	863	—	—	—	0	165	3,869
96	208	Baird; William James Gardiner.	1,690	1,237	0	—	445	—	—	27	278	209	3,856
97	155	*Mansel; Ernest Digby	1,905	1,291	—	—	533	200	—	0	0	199	3,833
98	165	*Turner; James Montague Spence.	540	1,413	910	—	773	—	—	0	104	79	3,824
99	222	*Lawson; Herbert -	1,420	1,323	554	—	309	—	—	—	—	174	3,779
100	60	*Spratt; Arthur Graves	1,465	920	—	—	593	303	—	0	277	188	3,746

## INDIAN CADETS.

1	193	Chamberlain; Neville Francis Fitzgerald.	1,185	888	24	—	1,333	710	—	—	390	152	4,671
2	196	Daly; Edward Dermot Hamilton.	—	—	1,779	275	980	896	—	—	—	181	4,060
3	206	Radcliffe; Arthur Wilbraham Twining.	975	801	662	—	511	—	—	0	85	136	3,170
4	353	Lye; Harry Shuldham.	700	908	—	—	453	—	—	0	563	97	2,716

## UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

101	333	-	535	762	231	—	969	788	—	—	263	147	3,745
102	49	-	1,140	817	429	—	916	—	225	—	0	178	3,705
103	268	-	250	803	1,667	150	787	—	—	—	146	118	3,703
104	47	-	300	1,565	1,274	94	339	—	—	—	0	132	3,604
105	28	-	1,075	937	—	—	723	0	240	—	375	242	3,592
106	329	-	215	737	1,765	45	740	—	—	—	—	84	3,556
107	274	-	1,715	1,047	63	—	348	—	—	8	192	204	3,577
108	67	-	790	1,494	665	—	493	—	0	—	0	130	3,572
109	149	-	1,445	—	338	—	294	1,033	—	233	—	165	3,558
110	190	-	1,325	947	—	—	463	—	—	0	540	229	3,517
111	323	-	1,325	940	—	—	599	—	452	0	—	181	3,467
112	273	-	480	961	686	170	958	—	—	—	70	146	3,461
113	360	-	810	—	1,289	357	922	0	—	—	—	111	3,461
114	236	-	1,160	1,303	—	—	137	—	639	0	58	210	3,480
115	179	-	1,040	1,073	1,151	—	—	—	45	—	—	106	3,487
116	45	-	825	—	1,442	—	881	—	67	0	60	134	3,415
117	74	-	1,490	1,427	0	—	339	—	—	0	0	151	3,409
118	134	-	1,030	1,215	—	—	39	—	943	—	—	0	3,407
119	304	-	—	1,265	1,463	306	—	—	—	—	157	170	3,381
120	22	-	—	1,328	—	—	847	1,018	0	0	0	164	3,361
121	237	-	1,040	1,096	395	20	496	—	—	—	—	183	3,357
122	30	-	820	1,135	529	—	327	—	—	—	—	287	3,341
123	181	-	855	919	555	—	390	—	445	—	—	113	3,271
124	36	-	555	1,060	—	—	655	600	—	0	167	155	3,192
125	181	-	1,475	586	—	—	428	—	137	0	321	239	3,186
126	29	-	605	1,176	574	—	702	—	—	—	—	117	3,174
127	248	-	835	1,252	—	—	1,022	—	35	0	155	145	3,172
128	205	-	880	1,205	320	103	523	—	—	—	0	137	3,174
129	209	-	510	1,564	460	—	496	—	—	—	—	83	3,166
130	115	-	1,400	1,105	—	—	236	—	0	0	249	175	3,165
131	98	-	765	806	—	—	545	360	17	—	—	153	3,146

CAVALRY AND  
INFANTRY.  
May 1873.

TABLE OF MARKS—UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES—continued.

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Name.	Mathematica.	English.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Experimental Sciences.	Geology and Physical Geography.	Drawing.		
											Freehand.	Geometrical.	Total.
		Maxima	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	300	—
132	324	.	1,110	335	473	—	758	—	—	0	253	184	3,113
133	271	.	875	942	—	—	608	—	3	0	413	245	3,084
134	19	.	1,360	1,238	—	—	327	—	—	0	0	153	3,083
135	132	.	950	671	—	—	274	208	323	—	451	194	3,071
136	188	.	300	1,453	454	—	892	—	—	—	—	81	3,070
137	56	.	905	1,267	—	—	222	—	100	89	263	186	3,032
138	98	.	850	1,323	—	—	637	—	0	0	—	132	3,032
139	62	.	1,200	1,010	5	—	484	—	—	—	160	164	3,023
140	318	.	1,240	—	144	—	710	—	712	21	0	175	3,008
141	147	.	1,225	1,348	—	—	198	—	0	—	—	201	2,972
142	216	.	1,160	718	—	—	1,005	—	—	0	—	94	2,972
143	30	.	81	790	—	—	600	1,063	—	0	295	108	2,967
144	157	.	965	679	—	—	978	—	—	0	123	120	2,960
145	24	.	1,335	—	—	—	816	463	49	—	0	162	2,825
146	48	.	405	1,001	—	—	793	—	119	0	337	80	2,825
147	114	.	415	1,251	592	45	361	—	—	—	—	132	2,796
148	180	.	560	842	302	—	345	—	365	—	203	158	2,775
149	305	.	900	461	296	—	758	55	—	—	193	172	2,750
150	244	.	1,375	708	—	—	275	—	45	0	47	207	2,717
151	124	.	1,640	139	—	—	376	—	377	—	0	183	2,715
152	103	.	1,065	—	378	—	498	—	0	0	0	161	2,702
153	250	.	740	435	—	—	1,052	—	—	0	373	99	2,699
154	33	.	1,515	—	—	—	966	0	—	0	0	163	2,664
155	272	.	1,105	465	—	—	605	—	—	—	230	152	2,647
156	25	.	785	984	59	—	490	0	—	—	208	103	2,625
157	50	.	225	720	679	—	524	—	—	—	265	122	2,605
158	197	.	800	824	—	—	561	—	181	0	0	104	2,470
159	195	.	320	1,727	311	—	—	—	—	0	—	91	2,440
160	39	.	1,195	—	279	—	453	—	0	—	345	194	2,446
161	76	.	1,375	—	0	—	299	—	527	11	28	197	2,437
162	70	.	1,245	517	0	—	528	—	0	—	0	125	2,413
163	150	.	1,260	696	0	—	219	—	80	—	0	161	2,406
164	40	.	1,135	—	473	—	494	0	—	—	70	196	2,358
165	89	.	660	791	367	—	370	—	—	—	—	148	2,356
166	2	.	940	769	304	—	96	—	—	0	—	236	2,345
167	390	.	1,150	416	—	—	469	—	67	0	—	226	2,328
168	164	.	1,200	490	—	—	334	—	—	—	170	142	2,326
169	313	.	620	882	—	—	142	—	285	0	200	137	2,266
170	309	.	1,500	318	—	—	0	—	15	0	225	158	2,216
171	161	.	565	712	—	—	—	—	225	0	430	148	2,080
172	314	.	—	840	479	312	312	—	—	0	—	110	2,053
173	303	.	1,145	689	—	—	0	—	0	0	15	173	2,022
174	199	.	630	926	0	—	339	—	0	—	0	106	2,001
175	232	.	0	1,022	296	25	472	—	—	—	—	123	1,940
176	352	.	715	606	0	—	404	—	—	—	0	117	1,932
177	350	.	760	782	0	—	232	—	—	0	—	143	1,917
178	223	.	635	699	189	—	246	—	0	—	—	138	1,907
179	187	.	785	598	—	—	189	—	127	0	—	143	1,842
180	292	.	390	751	—	—	457	118	—	0	0	120	1,836
181	7	.	595	119	—	—	664	—	75	0	229	137	1,819
182	105	.	635	563	—	—	474	—	0	0	—	100	1,772
183	13	.	—	1,139	0	—	405	—	—	—	—	79	1,711
184	85	.	340	538	—	—	681	—	—	0	0	150	1,709
185	178	.	625	—	279	—	581	55	0	—	—	80	1,600
186	160	.	200	921	0	—	89	—	—	0	259	118	1,587
187	102	.	—	838	0	—	570	—	—	—	—	116	1,574
188	121	.	120	186	102	—	962	25	—	—	—	76	1,471
189	320	.	475	265	—	—	96	—	0	0	85	237	1,100
190	364	.	590	—	0	—	228	—	0	0	0	210	1,023
191	258	.	125	—	73	—	513	—	141	0	0	135	967
192	43	.	395	—	43	—	239	—	7	0	108	137	934
193	301	.	730	0	—	—	73	—	—	0	—	122	925
194	171	.	180	316	0	—	257	—	—	—	—	121	874
195	162	.	300	237	—	—	95	—	—	0	—	88	720

## INDIAN CADETS.

5	222	.	1,585	—	—	—	—	265	30	—	—	178	2,053
6	223	.	—	—	1,264	54	—	—	45	—	—	142	1,672
7	63	.	600	305	—	—	—	—	—	0	473	145	1,525
8	11	.	307	558	60	—	208	—	—	—	—	106	1,299

**7.—EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR FIRST APPOINTMENTS IN THE CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.**

CAVALRY AND  
INFANTRY.  
August 1873.

REGULATIONS.

(For an extract from the regulations under which this examination was held, see page 429.)

TIME TABLE.

Place.	Time.	Subject of Examination.
The London University, Burlington Gardens	Monday, 11th Aug.	Medical Examination.
	Tuesday, 12th Aug.	{ Arithmetic and English Dictation. Modern Language.
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	
	3 p.m. to 5 p.m.	
	Wednesday, 13th Aug.	Geography and Euclid. Geometrical Drawing.
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	
	2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.	
	Thursday, 14th Aug.	Mathematics. English Composition.
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	
	Friday, 15th Aug.	Mathematics. English History.
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	
	Saturday, 16th Aug.	{ *Chemistry and Heat. *Electricity and Magnetism. *English Literature.
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	
	Monday, 18th Aug.	*Geography and Geology. Latin.
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	
	Tuesday, 19th Aug.	Latin. *German.
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	
	Wednesday, 20th Aug.	Greek. Greek.
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	
	Thursday, 21st Aug.	Freehand Drawing. *French.
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	

\* In these subjects there will be an oral examination, the time and place of which will be notified to the candidates who take them up.

CAVALRY AND INFANTRY. TABLE showing the MARKS obtained by the CANDIDATES for FIRST APPOINTMENTS to the CAVALRY and INFANTRY who were examined under the directions of the Civil Service Commissioners at Burlington Gardens on the 12th August 1873, and subsequent days.

## SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Name.	Mathematics.	English Composition, Literature, and History.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Experimental Sciences.	Physical Geography and Geology.	Drawing.		Total.
											Freehand.	Geometrical.	
		Maxima - -	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	300	—
1	81	Briscoe; Henry Manley.	1,463	1,390	1,663	960	1,490	—	—	—	730	237	7,963
2	233	Story; Robert - -	1,466	—	2,133	1,115	1,440	1,320	—	—	0	189	7,668
3	41	Pinkney; Geoffry Francis.	1,725	1,365	1,765	755	1,190	—	—	—	—	196	7,596
4	17	Beatson; Finley Cochran.	2,305	1,790	1,044	—	1,095	—	1,000	—	63	174	7,471
5	219	Campbell; James Ramsay.	—	2,213	2,291	1,295	800	—	568	—	215	179	7,361
6	10	Burn; William Henry	1,896	1,612	1,069	—	—	1,490	—	402	35	237	6,761
7	240	Newnham-Davis; Nathaniel.	917	1,859	1,279	—	1,065	—	695	—	645	203	6,663
8	211	Kelly; Arthur Dillon Denis.	1,844	1,450	—	—	1,275	1,235	355	—	222	196	6,567
9	83	Stutfield; Charles Johnstone.	1,765	740	1,736	—	1,040	—	635	—	335	235	6,536
10	115	Newcome; Edward Cyrrill.	1,069	980	1,491	—	1,190	940	—	—	518	241	6,419
11	58	Sanford; Eugene Ayshford.	775	1,710	906	—	1,375	1,345	—	—	—	215	6,326
12	138	Kane; Francis Richard Pennistather.	1,211	1,329	273	—	1,265	1,640	—	—	368	194	6,280
13	9	Bray; Norman Aiton	938	1,440	—	—	1,290	1,505	365	—	367	217	6,122
14	79	Fletcher; Henry Arthur.	2,247	1,235	759	—	535	—	—	508	515	234	6,063
15	101	Pycroft; George - -	2,169	—	1,561	—	795	—	695	568	—	215	6,003
16	116	Darley; Joseph Watkins William.	891	1,500	1,319	—	1,375	585	—	—	78	210	5,858
17	29	Thompson; Quintin Hamilton.	1,737	840	—	—	1,210	1,035	805	—	22	300	5,840
18	221	Poynton; Edward Morris.	1,311	1,423	1,279	310	730	—	—	—	540	240	5,833
19	65	Grubbe; Laurence Carrington.	1,759	1,710	918	—	500	—	—	245	430	171	5,733
20	191	Barry; Robert Mercer.	1,317	1,730	1,026	—	1,135	—	—	—	275	184	5,717
21	70	Dun; Edward William.	1,412	1,060	—	—	955	1,046	690	—	350	146	5,679
22	111	Walker; Francis James.	1,002	2,070	—	—	1,050	1,305	—	—	—	217	5,644
23	52	Parkyn; S. S. - -	1,482	1,317	—	—	640	1,070	855	—	70	180	5,614
24	53	Lambert; William -	1,274	1,355	1,426	—	945	395	—	—	—	173	5,568
25	163	Forbes; St. John William.	469	1,385	2,033	825	645	—	—	—	—	200	5,567
26	157	Robotham; John Gustavus Clifford.	1,665	1,122	1,035	—	975	—	—	245	105	186	5,433
27	18	Kennedy; Chessborough Gordon Mackenzie.	1,577	1,229	919	—	1,160	—	—	58	290	185	5,418
28	103	Scott; Arthur Francis Macmillan.	471	1,455	1,434	—	1,130	805	—	—	—	118	5,413
29	64	Lambton; (Viscount) John George.	451	1,520	1,710	280	1,125	—	—	—	—	169	5,255
30	63	Palmes; Guy St. Maur.	307	1,699	496	—	715	1,633	—	—	147	165	5,213
31	135	Le Quesne; Charles Edwin.	1,255	1,120	664	—	1,535	—	—	395	35	200	5,204
32	156	Morgan; William John Fortescue.	1,896	1,246	605	—	590	655	—	—	100	208	5,200
33	168	Schwabe; James Harry.	1,061	812	—	—	925	1,320	—	405	0	150	5,193
34	56	Dawson; Harry Leonard.	1,302	1,146	—	—	560	910	470	—	591	200	5,179
35	230	Lister; (Hon.) Thomas.	—	1,516	2,059	—	1,400	—	—	—	61	119	5,155



TABLE OF MARKS—SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES—continued.

CAVALRY AND  
INFANTRY.  
August 1873.

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Name.	Mathematics.	English Composition, Literature, and History.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Experimental Sciences.	Physical Geography and Geology.	Drawing.		Total.
											Freehand.	Geometrical.	
		Maxima - -	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	300	—
36	109	Lake; Lancelot W. -	—	950	2,128	860	1,000	—	—	58	—	77	5,073
37	95	Mitchell; Alexander Wade.	1,779	1,628	—	—	665	—	760	—	—	235	5,067
38	88	Burke; Michael Arthur.	1,188	1,740	1,312	—	590	—	—	35	0	180	5,045
39	124	Littledale; Henry Arthur.	1,923	1,663	—	—	585	—	85	568	—	219	5,043
40	233	Lindesay; Edward -	1,181	1,490	915	—	675	—	505	—	—	205	4,961
41	90	Kennedy; (Lord) Alexander.	240	1,430	1,575	375	845	—	—	—	150	214	4,938
42	169	Lane; Alfred Ambrose.	1,194	1,415	1,299	245	250	—	—	—	285	216	4,904
43	205	Yate; William Gordon.	1,773	1,212	624	—	350	—	—	375	310	229	4,873
44	53	Barter; Richard Traversa.	1,755	1,678	390	—	170	—	—	—	595	260	4,857
45	238	Jones; Morey Quayle	1,601	1,128	650	—	755	480	—	—	—	241	4,855
46	262	Jones; Morgan -	759	1,214	1,305	105	1,185	—	—	—	42	239	4,849
47	155	Mills; George Arthur	1,737	832	—	—	710	—	375	233	637	264	4,833
48	167	Sadler; Ralph Henry Hayes.	1,207	160	449	—	1,320	1,470	—	—	—	209	4,815
49	237	Fergusson; Home J. -	1,577	1,043	1,162	—	585	—	195	—	120	116	4,806
50	108	Leighton; Charles A. B. Knyvett.	1,159	1,360	1,040	170	900	—	—	—	—	159	4,788

## QUEEN'S CADET.

1	59	Davies; Owen Edward Mytton.	781	1,165	—	—	1,195	1,190	222	—	25	220	4,798
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## INDIAN CADETS.

1	48	Leslie; Robert Burrows.	1,490	1,218	—	—	85	—	—	—	775	164	3,732
2	184	Leonard; Arthur Glyn	589	1,970	—	—	—	705	—	—	—	127	3,591
3	16	Fenton; Alexander B.	—	—	1,428	175	1,065	—	190	—	290	217	3,565

## UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

51	27	.	1,375	1,072	—	—	685	1,280	—	78	77	205	4,772
52	105	.	1,189	1,385	—	—	775	1,195	0	—	0	211	4,755
53	91	.	1,373	660	866	—	895	720	—	—	—	214	4,728
54	61	.	980	1,340	544	—	675	1,000	—	—	0	134	4,673
55	80	.	1,590	653	—	—	605	705	—	442	525	175	4,665
56	176	.	1,681	837	551	—	365	745	—	—	185	280	4,633
57	92	.	2,022	1,340	—	—	535	540	—	0	—	184	4,621
58	121	.	745	1,585	1,272	0	800	—	—	—	—	194	4,596
59	202	.	689	1,740	—	—	1,140	—	360	292	165	179	4,565
60	51	.	1,418	1,430	672	5	875	—	—	—	0	158	4,558
61	68	.	1,351	748	1,463	—	695	—	135	—	1	180	4,543
62	50	.	1,700	1,223	1,221	—	205	—	—	—	—	171	4,520
63	15	.	469	2,101	—	—	770	915	0	—	70	185	4,508
64	198	.	617	1,895	485	—	725	—	—	0	685	96	4,503
65	257	.	1,898	633	1,022	—	770	—	—	—	0	180	4,503
66	106	.	—	1,678	1,541	140	620	—	—	302	0	172	4,453
67	242	.	2,108	1,201	—	—	325	—	0	182	340	237	4,398
68	177	.	1,273	1,145	—	—	695	320	448	—	315	194	4,390
69	227	.	951	1,245	—	—	1,065	—	530	338	12	196	4,340
70	199	.	939	1,664	964	—	495	—	55	—	—	181	4,268
71	154	.	1,813	800	—	—	925	35	—	415	70	196	4,254
72	87	.	187	1,319	1,551	280	555	—	—	—	225	137	4,254
73	74	.	519	1,725	911	—	665	—	—	255	27	145	4,247
74	140	.	1,596	1,458	653	—	180	—	—	98	—	255	4,240
75	117	.	—	1,370	1,689	540	265	—	—	138	—	206	4,208
76	98	.	1,209	1,125	717	—	740	—	225	—	—	183	4,199
77	32	.	1,073	1,580	581	0	515	—	—	—	170	253	4,172
78	181	.	0	1,874	1,294	—	820	—	—	12	0	132	4,132
79	196	.	1,029	1,350	—	—	645	785	—	52	60	206	4,130
80	118	.	962	995	891	—	930	—	—	105	23	202	4,111
81	146	.	1,475	1,505	692	—	305	—	0	—	—	129	4,106
82	160	.	1,583	1,069	647	—	105	—	—	148	293	255	4,100
83	75	.	1,903	1,003	—	—	495	—	—	—	550	237	4,088
84	54	.	2,109	50	310	—	990	—	—	—	417	211	4,087
85	222	.	427	1,613	—	—	1,055	570	190	—	62	107	4,024
86	248	.	864	1,298	1,251	—	205	—	—	196	0	164	3,990
87	49	.	1,413	1,110	—	—	565	—	380	315	0	176	3,969

TABLE OF MARKS—UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES—continued.

CAVALRY AND  
INFANTRY.  
August 1873.

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Exami- nation.	Name.	Mathematics.	English Composi- tion Literature, and History.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Experimental Sci- ences.	Physical Geogra- phy and Geology.	Drawing.		Total.
											Freehand.	Geometrical.	
		Maxima	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	300	—
88	4	.	1,685	655	437	—	600	—	385	—	0	195	3,957
89	135	.	835	925	—	—	1,280	—	—	128	575	186	3,929
90	179	.	893	1,465	669	—	155	—	170	—	232	214	3,878
91	34	.	1,147	1,358	471	0	810	—	—	—	360	206	3,852
92	259	.	541	970	812	—	—	1,320	—	2	0	185	3,830
93	251	.	1,668	1,188	—	—	306	0	280	—	151	219	3,812
94	260	.	645	1,225	—	—	1,460	—	30	152	95	198	3,805
95	253	.	1,856	1,170	—	—	540	—	305	0	232	189	3,802
96	174	.	906	897	—	—	300	1,275	200	—	0	178	3,756
97	178	.	1,029	661	552	—	820	70	—	—	410	191	3,733
98	245	.	659	1,136	984	200	475	—	—	—	87	185	3,726
99	209	.	964	1,470	232	—	710	—	—	205	0	146	3,717
100	166	.	401	1,100	1,346	—	520	—	—	115	7	204	3,693
101	224	.	1,163	936	763	—	440	—	—	206	8	145	3,659
102	247	.	1,103	1,105	0	—	825	—	435	—	2	188	3,658
103	80	.	773	1,690	643	25	440	—	—	—	—	77	3,648
104	22	.	1,281	1,450	429	—	215	—	—	98	0	172	3,645
	28	.	1,142	1,055	—	—	220	635	88	—	257	114	3,580
106	36	.	296	1,104	1,188	850	—	—	—	28	—	170	3,517
107	131	.	595	1,445	877	5	425	—	—	—	255	178	3,515
108	123	.	719	1,010	563	—	610	—	180	—	0	190	3,483
109	197	.	1,751	581	181	—	705	75	—	—	0	156	3,475
110	74	.	1,537	929	—	—	165	—	295	238	155	150	3,466
111	216	.	641	815	—	—	800	915	0	—	145	150	3,460
112	39	.	1,245	1,130	—	—	725	—	0	232	0	173	3,428
113	129	.	1,337	—	1,173	0	670	—	75	—	0	169	3,394
114	195	.	1,151	740	185	—	520	255	—	—	375	255	3,366
115	60	.	1,743	848	—	—	125	—	—	—	395	98	3,323
116	170	.	439	1,895	836	—	0	—	55	—	—	156	3,298
117	236	.	973	1,363	—	—	30	550	—	185	41	129	3,266
118	3	.	55	1,225	1,321	5	531	—	—	—	0	258	3,243
119	142	.	1,967	860	107	—	20	—	—	—	31	172	3,198
120	44	.	1,681	1,145	—	—	0	—	102	98	0	212	3,175
121	30	.	861	989	485	—	580	—	—	48	—	155	3,172
122	67	.	1,171	1,120	—	—	—	—	390	285	61	179	3,162
123	31	.	560	569	242	—	1,105	455	—	—	52	214	3,144
124	192	.	1,637	600	—	—	360	—	160	135	38	174	3,077
125	144	.	1,226	750	282	—	555	—	—	88	2	246	3,025
126	12	.	1,191	—	—	—	—	530	560	—	495	0	3,006
127	204	.	235	1,076	1,071	—	142	—	—	332	0	150	3,000
128	137	.	247	1,417	219	—	745	80	—	—	113	174	2,964
129	185	.	1,799	810	—	—	105	—	0	35	0	215	2,912
130	185	.	—	945	734	—	900	—	—	—	142	136	2,875
131	180	.	175	569	1,464	240	295	—	—	—	199	2,759	2,785
132	40	.	973	892	—	—	555	—	—	—	227	189	2,720
133	172	.	1,125	700	—	—	370	—	385	—	—	194	2,680
134	90	.	—	1,696	—	—	470	—	370	—	—	182	2,672
135	189	.	693	673	—	—	960	—	—	—	250	215	2,655
136	125	.	1,275	1,160	0	—	0	—	—	98	—	212	2,655
137	45	.	1,367	—	—	—	0	—	650	12	425	165	2,650
138	69	.	396	660	0	—	—	680	55	552	212	2,594	2,588
139	8	.	900	836	—	—	455	—	105	35	154	178	2,588
140	161	.	1,680	175	—	—	0	—	220	28	205	178	2,541
141	6	.	—	1,588	497	20	—	—	222	82	—	162	2,495
142	140	.	971	400	—	—	0	835	—	0	63	130	2,434
143	212	.	533	930	307	—	335	—	195	—	95	113	2,353
144	102	.	—	1,275	491	—	360	—	—	—	0	142	2,333
145	256	.	1,063	948	175	—	5	—	—	0	0	161	2,306
146	20	.	1,271	0	216	—	0	—	—	—	660	119	2,016
147	244	.	341	1,027	0	—	5	—	—	12	702	113	1,963
148	96	.	588	890	—	—	100	230	—	—	0	101	1,935
149	25	.	444	910	235	—	280	—	—	0	—	124	1,896
150	66	.	7	1,113	704	0	40	—	—	—	0	87	1,836
151	1	.	372	1,080	—	—	90	—	—	0	—	160	1,823
152	255	.	247	0	266	—	320	605	—	—	75	93	1,793
153	213	.	404	742	—	—	80	—	—	52	—	124	1,706
154	153	.	163	692	—	—	370	—	—	—	240	105	1,683
155	206	.	0	—	295	—	555	—	30	62	—	112	897
156	19	.	391	80	0	—	32	575	—	—	—	145	860
157	76	.	223	—	0	—	470	—	—	82	—	179	661
158	150	.	—	515	—	—	200	—	0	—	—	127	530
159	134	.	55	289	128	—	—	—	—	—	0	185	508
160	226	.	133	270	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	463
161	198	.	169	—	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
162	259	.	139	75	—	—	130	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE OF MARKS—UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES—*continued*.

Number in Order of Merit.	Number in Examination.	Name.	Mathematics.	English Composition, Literature, and History.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Experimental Sciences.	Physical Geography and Geology.	Drawing.		Total.
											Freehand.	Geometrical.	
		Maxima -	- 3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	300	-

## INDIAN CADETS.

4	119	:	:	:	:	688	1,068	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	1,856
5	817	:	:	:	:	—	—	461	—	335	335	—	—	85	1,216

The following Lieutenants of Militia passed a qualifying examination at the same time for Commissions in the Army :—

- 306. Armstrong; Thomas Francis Conyngham.
- 328. Bertie; (Hon.) Charles Claud.
- 333. Blake; Napoleon Joseph Rodolph.
- 351. Carey; Carteret Walter.
- 345. Carey; John Herbert Carteret.
- 309. Carey; Osmond de Beauvoir.
- 301. Cholmondeley; Hugh Cecil.
- 343. Dive; Hugh John Hector.
- 323. Emeris; John.
- 302. French; Houston.
- 338. Haggard; Andrew Charles Parker.
- 350. Hallowes; Thomas Richard Francis Brabazon.
- 315. Hamilton; Beresford Robert.
- 326. Hodgkinson; Harry Stewart Bruce.
- 318. Hudson; Herbert Edward.
- 337. Kevill-Davies; Somerset E. O'B.
- 344. Michel; Cecil B. D.
- 303. Mitchell-Innes; James.
- 352. Oughterson; James Charles.
- 346. Owen; Richard.
- 343. White; James Grove.
- 346. Wilbraham; Lionel Bootle.

The following Lieutenants of Militia passed a qualifying examination in September 1873 for Commissions in the Army :—

- 214. Daunt; Arthur Hildesley.
- 202. Groves; Edward Aickin William Stewart.
- 210. Hall; Reginald Hawkins.
- 226. Morgan-Payler; Egerton Payler.
- 208. Simpson; Reginald Molesworth.
- 213. Stopford; (Hon.) John Montagu.
- 203. Talbot; Francis Arthur Bouverie.
- 229. Verner; William Willoughby Cole.



## APPENDIX VII.

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### CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

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## 2.—INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED TO CANDIDATES.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1871,  
WITH REGARD TO THEIR FINAL EXAMINATION, COMMENCING  
ON TUESDAY, THE 13TH OF MAY 1873.

5th November 1872.

### I.—LANGUAGES.

Candidates of  
1871.  
Final ex-  
amination.  
Special in-  
structions.

Candidates will be expected to show a thorough knowledge of the grammar of the languages which they take up; facility in translating from and into each language, the examination not being confined to the prescribed Text Books; familiarity with the written character; and some proficiency in speaking the language.

#### *Text Books.*

*Hindustani*.—Forbes's *Totā Kahānī*.

*Ikhwān-us-Safā*.

*Khīrad Afroz*, pp. 114-149, 225-266.

*Urdu Petitions*, Nos. 1, 2, 7, 14, 25, 36, 42, 53, 62, 70, 80, 91.

*Hindi*.—*Sinhāsan Battīsī* (first 11 stories, with the introduction).

*Prem Sāgar*, pp. 1-124, 188-220 (omitting poetry).

*Hindi Reader*, pp. 1-122.

*Bengali*.—*Charitābali*, pp. 7-65.

*Naba Nārī*, pp. 1-231, and 255-292.

*Selections from the Som Prakāsh*.

*Bengali Petitions*, pp. 1-35.

*Gujarati*.—*Fourth Reading Book*, pp. 1-45 (omitting poetry).

*Fifth Reading Book*, pp. 1-80, and 110 to end (omitting poetry).

*Seventh Reading Book*, pp. 1-80.

*Marathi*.—*Æsop's Fables*. *Fables* 1-65.

*Fifth Reading Book*, pp. 31-79, 84-101, 115-225, and 263-265.

*Vachan Málá*, Nos. I., II., XLVIII. to LI., LIV., LV., LXIX., LXX.

*Tamil*.—*Pope's Tamil Reader*, pp. 1-145.

*Panchatantram*. *Book I*.

*Pope's Handbook*, pp. 174-196.

*Robertson's Tamil Papers*; the *Arzis*, p. 173 to end.

*Wright's Official Documents*, first 10 *Arzis*.

*Telugu*.—*Brown's Grammar*, especially *Books V. to X.*, and the *Appendix*.

*Brown's Reader*, pp. 5-108, 131-227.

*Lane's Official Documents*, Nos. 1-20, and 91-95.

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N.B.—Where pages, &c. are specified, the numbers are to be taken *inclusively*.

**Sanskrit.**—The Grammar.

Johnson's Mahábhárata Selections, pp. 1-34, 61-86.

The first two Books of the Hitopadesa, and the poetry of the fourth book, omitting the account of the 16 Sandhis.

Raghuvansa, Books 1, 2, 5. (Stenzler's edition.)

Candidates of 1871.

Final examination. Special instructions.

**Arabic.**—The Grammar.

Alif Laila, pp. 101-121; also pp. 200-258 of Vol. I. (Macnaghten's edition).

Ikhwán-us-Safá, pp. 50-80.

Nufhut Alyumun, pp. 20-40, and 100-126.

Timur Nameh, pp. 60-90.

**Persian.**—Gulistán, books 1-6.

Anwari Suhaili (Hertford edition). Stories 4, 17-24; also 25 pages beginning at the introduction to Book III.

Selections from Bostan (Calcutta edition), pp. 35-45.

Inshae Abul Fazl, pp. 30-42.

## II.—LAW.

1. *General Jurisprudence.*—Candidates will be expected to show that they have mastered the general contents of the prescribed text-books, the principles to be extracted from them, and their bearings on one another.

*Text Books.*

Blackstone's Commentaries (Kerr's edition), from § ii. of the Introduction to Book I. cap. xviii.; or the following portions of Stephen's Commentaries :—§§ ii.-iv. of the Introduction. Books I. and III. and Book IV. Part 1; Part 2, cap. i.; and Part 3, cap. i.

The Institutes of Justinian.

Austin's Lectures, I, V., and VI.

Maine's Ancient Law.

Lord Mackenzie's Studies in Roman Law. (A knowledge of the comparative views of the laws of France and Scotland will not be required.)\*

Bentham's Theory of Legislation by Dumont.—Principles of Legislation, cap. vii. to end; Principles of Civil Code (omitting cap. v. of Part III.).

2. *Notes of Cases and Law of Evidence.*—Each candidate will be required to furnish five reports,† drawn up as described in the "General Instructions," with particular attention to clearness of language, and

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\* The whole of this work may be read with advantage by candidates for the Prize in Law; as also Bentham's Principles of the Penal Code.

† These reports must be sent in on or before March 30th. They should be *legibly* written on half sheets of foolscap paper, and on one side only.

Candidates of  
1871.  
Final Ex-  
amination.  
Special in-  
structions.

method in the analytical summaries. The subjects of these reports are to be as follows\* :—

1. The investigation before a London police magistrate of a grave criminal charge, ending in committal for trial by jury. The attendance for this report may commence on the first remand;† but in such case, the purport of the evidence taken before the first remand must be clearly and fully given in the report.
2. The whole business, of whatever kind, transacted in a London police court in any one day. (No separate summary required.)
- 3-4. Two important civil causes tried by a special jury in London or Westminster, or at Kingston.
5. A case heard in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, on appeal from India.‡ If this cannot be obtained, the cases argued and decided in any one day in the Court for the consideration of appeals in Criminal cases, or a case heard in one of the Courts in Banc, at Westminster, in the Exchequer Chamber, or in the House of Lords, will be received as equivalent.

Besides continuing the general study of the leading rules of evidence and procedure, as laid down in Pitt Taylor's Treatise, candidates will be required to master more particularly the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act (1872).

### 3. *Indian Law :*

All candidates must be thoroughly acquainted with the following works :—

The Indian Penal Code.  
The Code of Civil Procedure.  
The Code of Criminal Procedure (1872).  
Hindu and Mahomedan Law.  
The Intestate and Testamentary Succession Act.

Candidates for the prize will be examined also in the Indian Contract Act (1872).

## III.—HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA.§

Candidates will be expected to show a general knowledge of Elphinstone's History of India, and to be well acquainted with the Geography of India. Under the head of History they will be examined more particularly in the following works :—

Mill's British India, Vols. III. and IV.  
Wilson's continuation of Mill, chapter I.  
Marshman's History of India, chapters 8-38.

\* It is expected that candidates will, by their own inquiries, ascertain at what places and times they should attend for the purpose of taking their Notes. In case of difficulty, however, application may be made to this office for such information as the Commissioners may be able to afford.

† The days of such remands may be ascertained by inquiry from the clerks of the several police courts.

‡ All candidates for the prize will be expected to report an Indian Appeal Case.

§ Candidates for the prize will be expected to have read not only the general histories of India, but also such special works as the histories of Orme and Duff, and Kaye's Afghan War, and Life of Metcalfe.



## IV.—POLITICAL ECONOMY.\*

Candidates of  
1878.

Candidates will be examined more particularly in Mill's Political Economy ; but they must be prepared to answer questions referring, for the sake of illustration or comparison, to Adam Smith and McCulloch's Notes. Final examination. Special instructions.

*N.B.—Candidates are reminded that at this examination it will be decided whether they are qualified for the Civil Service of India, and that no Candidate can be regarded as qualified who is not found to have a competent knowledge of the several subjects above specified.*

As the duties of civilians in India are such as often require the performance of journeys on horseback, candidates will be expected to produce before the time fixed for the final examination satisfactory evidence of their ability in this respect.

## PRIZES.

Prizes of the value set forth below will be offered for competition in the several subjects, and will be awarded according to the combined results of the general examination, and of a separate prize examination. The Civil Service Commissioners are only authorised to award these prizes on condition that a high standard of proficiency is attained.

	£
Law, one prize of	- 100
Sanskrit	- 75
Hindustani	- 50
Hindi	- 50
Bengali	- 50
Tamil	- 50
Telugu	- 50
Gujarati	- 50
Marathi	- 50
Arabic	- 50
Persian	- 50
History and Geography of India	- 50
Political Economy	- 50

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\* Candidates for the prize will be expected to have included in their reading the first 21 chapters, at least, of Ricardo's Political Economy, Northcote's History of Twenty Years of Financial Policy, and Göschen's Theory of Foreign Exchanges.

Candidates of  
1872.  
Second  
periodical  
examination.  
Special  
instructions.

**SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1872,  
WITH REGARD TO THEIR SECOND PERIODICAL EXAMINATION,  
COMMENCING ON TUESDAY THE 29TH APRIL 1873.**

*N.B.—In each subject candidates must be prepared to answer questions referring, for the sake of illustration or comparison, to the books prescribed for the first Examination.*

15th November 1872.

**I.—LANGUAGES.**

Candidates will be examined in the grammar of the vernacular languages which they respectively take up, and in the under-mentioned text-books. Passages will be set from the text-books for translation into English, and for re-translation into the original, as well as a simple narrative passage from some English book for translation. An extract will also be given from some easy native book other than the text-book.

Special value will be attached to correct and idiomatic writing of the vernacular languages. Candidates are recommended to practise as much as possible re-translating into the original languages passages translated from the text-books. Marks will also be given for correct pronunciation of the native sounds.

*Hindustani.*—Akhlāq-i-Hindī, pp. 1-80.

*Telugu.*—Brown's Grammar; especially Books 2 to 7.

Brown's Reader, pp. 38-108.

Candidates who take the under-mentioned languages should read the following works:—

*Hindi.*—Hindi Reader, pp. 12-64.

Prem Ságar, pp. 1-30 (omitting poetry).

*Bengali.*—Naba Nári, pp. 14-106.

*Tamil.*—Pope's Handbook, pp. 7-15, 23-125, 174-196, and 202-206.

Pope's Reader, pp. 50-104.

Rhenius' Grammar, 3rd edition, pp. 76-186.

*Marathi.*—Fifth Reading Book (edition of 1870), pp. 31-79, 84-101.

*Sanskrit.*—The Grammar.

Johnson's Mahábhārata Selections, pp. 61-86.

Hitopadesa, Book i. (omitting introduction) to the commencement of Hiranyaka's Story of his own Life.

*Arabic.*—Alif Laila. Vol. I. of Macnaghten's edition, pp. 200-230.

Ikhwán-us-Safá, pp. 16-41.

*Persian.*—Gulistán, caps. ii., iii., iv., and Stories 1 to 8 of cap. v.

Anwári Suhailí. Hertford edition, 4th Story, pp. 67-82.

**II.—LAW.**

1. *General Jurisprudence.*—The books or portions of books to be studied are:—

Blackstone's Commentaries (Kerr's edition), Book I., cap. ix.-xviii.; or, if Kerr's edition cannot be procured, the following portions of Stephen's Commentaries:—Book III., Book IV., Part 1. cap. ii., and cap. viii. to end; Part 2, cap. i.; and Part 3, cap. i.

*N.B.*—Where pages, &c. are specified, the numbers are to be taken *inclusively*.

Justinian's Institutes (Sandars's edition), Book I., and Book II. to Tit. ix., section 6, with the Editor's Introduction.

Maine's Ancient Law, chapters i.-v.

Candidates of  
1872.  
Second  
periodical  
examination.  
Special  
instructions.

2. *Notes of Cases and Law of Evidence*.—Not fewer than ten reports\* must be supplied by each candidate, drawn up as required by the General Instructions, and consisting exclusively of cases decided in the Courts of Assize, in the Central Criminal Court, or in the Superior Courts of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin. Five of these reports must relate to civil actions, and five to criminal trials. No case should be taken in which the defendant or prisoner is unrepresented by counsel.

The Law of Evidence is to be studied more especially under the heads mentioned in the "General Instructions."

### 3. *Indian Law* :—

The Penal Code.

The Code of Criminal Procedure.

The Code of Civil Procedure.

Acts† of the Government of India, No. 23 of 1861, and No. 9 of 1863.

## III.—HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA.

Elphinstone, from Book VI. to end.

The Map of India, with special reference to the prescribed portion of History.

Geography of India, by Duncan.

## IV.—POLITICAL ECONOMY.

M'Culloch's edition of Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, 1863, Books III., IV., and V., with the Supplemental Notes and Dissertations as far as they relate to these books.

After the examination prizes will be given as follows :—

			£
For the greatest proficiency in Law (Jurisprudence) -			- 10
Ditto	ditto	Law (Notes of Cases, &c.)	- 10
Ditto	ditto	Law (Indian) -	- 10
Ditto	ditto	Hindustani -	- 10
Ditto	ditto	Hindi -	- 10
Ditto	ditto	Bengali -	- 10
Ditto	ditto	Tamil -	- 10
Ditto	ditto	Telugu -	- 10
Ditto	ditto	Marathi -	- 10
Ditto	ditto	History and Geography of India -	- 10
Ditto	ditto	Political Economy -	- 10
Ditto	ditto	Sanskrit -	- 10
Ditto	ditto	Arabic -	- 10
Ditto	ditto	Persian -	- 10

\* Five of these reports must be sent in on or before January 27th, and the remainder on or before March 30th. They should be *legibly* written on half sheets of foolscap paper, on one side only.

† A copy of these Acts will be given to each candidate.

Candidates of  
1872.  
Second  
periodical  
examination.  
Special  
instructions.

No prize will be awarded except for a respectable degree of proficiency; no candidate will receive a prize who does not exhibit satisfactory proficiency in each of the prescribed subjects; and no candidate will receive a prize in respect of any subject for which a prize was awarded to him at the last examination.

N.B.—No candidate who, in any of the prescribed subjects, shall fail to show satisfactory proficiency, will receive marks in respect of any additional language.

Candidates of  
1872.  
Third  
periodical  
examination.  
Special  
instructions.

**SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1872,  
WITH REGARD TO THEIR THIRD PERIODICAL EXAMINATION,  
COMMENCING ON TUESDAY THE 14TH OCTOBER 1873.**

May 1873.

N.B.—*In each subject candidates must be prepared to answer questions referring, for the sake of illustration or comparison, to the books prescribed for the previous Examinations.*

#### I.—LANGUAGES.

Passages will be set from the text-books for translation into English, and for re-translation into the original, as well as a passage from some English book for translation. An extract will also be given from some native book other than the text-book, and questions will be asked on the Grammar.

Special value will be attached to correct and idiomatic writing of the vernacular languages. Candidates are recommended to practise as much as possible re-translating into the original languages passages translated from the text-books. Marks will also be given for correct pronunciation of the native sounds.

N.B.—No candidate who, in any of the prescribed subjects, shall fail to show satisfactory proficiency, will receive marks in respect of any additional language.

#### TEXT BOOKS.

*Hindustani*.—Ikhwân-us-Safâ, pp. 1-4 and 45 to end.

*Telugu*.—Brown's Grammar, especially Books 6-10, with the Appendix.

Brown's Reader, ch. ii., pp. 131-188.

Candidates who take the under-mentioned languages should read the following works :—

*Hindi*.—Prem Sâgar, pp. 30-73 (omitting poetry).

Hindi Reader, pp. 65-108.

*Bengali*.—Naba Nârî, pp. 106-204.

*Marathi*.—Fifth Reading Book (edition of 1870), pp. 115-156.

Lipidhârâ, pp. 1-40.\*

N.B.—Where pages, &c. are specified, the numbers are to be taken *inclusively*.

\* Candidates will be expected to write the Modi character, as well as to read it.

*Tamil*.—Pope's Reader, pp. 104-145.

Panchatantram, 1st Book.

Rhenius' Grammar, pp. 43-75, 187-220.

*Sanskrit*.—Hitopadesa, from the beginning of Hiranyaka's History in Book I. to the end of the "Sandpiper and the Sea" in Book II.

*Arabic*.—Nufhut Alyumun, pp. 20-40.

Alif Laila (Macnaghten's Ed.), vol. i., pp. 230-258.

*Persian*.—Gulistán, Books V. (Stories 9-20) and VI.

Anwári Suhaili, Stories 17-24, pp. 120-143.

*Gujarati*.—Shapurji Edalgi's Grammar.

Fifth Reading Book, pp. 1-80 (omitting poetry).

Candidates of  
1872.  
Third  
periodical  
examination.  
Special  
instructions.

## II.—LAW.

1. *General Jurisprudence*.—The books or portions of books to be studied are :—

Justinian's Institutes (Sandars's edition), from Tit. x. of Book II. to the end of Book IV.

Maine's Ancient Law, chapters vi.-x.

2. *Notes of Cases and Law of Evidence*.—Not fewer than six reports\* must be supplied by each candidate, drawn up as required by the General Instructions, and referring exclusively to cases of importance tried before juries in the Courts of Assize, in the Central Criminal Court, or in the Superior Courts of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin. Three of these reports must relate to civil actions, and three to criminal trials. The civil cases must consist entirely of actions tried before special juries. The criminal cases must be selected for some special quality, such as the gravity of the offence charged (*e.g.*, varieties of homicide, perjury, forgery, aggravated assaults, &c.), the nature of the evidence produced, the number of prisoners, &c.

No case should be taken in which either party is unrepresented by counsel.

Particular attention should be paid to clearness of language and method in the analytical summaries.

The Law of Evidence is to be studied in the manner described in the "General Instructions."

3. *Indian Law* :—

The Indian Penal Code.†

The Indian Law of Contracts (1872).‡

Hindu Law.§

Mahommedan Law.§

\* Three reports of *civil* cases should be sent in before August 1st, and the remainder before September 1st.

An early opportunity of reporting special jury cases will occur at the sittings after Term, at Guildhall and Westminster, about the middle of June.

† See notes to General Instructions.

‡ Copies will be given to candidates on application.

§ Cowell's Lectures on Hindu Law (1870 and 1871) and Rumsey's Chart of Mahommedan Inheritance may be consulted with advantage.

Candidates of  
1872.  
Third  
periodical  
examination.  
Special  
instructions.

### III.—HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA.

Mill's History of British India, edited by Wilson, vol. iii.

Marshman's History of India, chap. viii.—xviii.

The Map of India, and Thornton's Gazetteer (in one volume) with special reference to the prescribed portion of History.

### IV.—POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Principles of Political Economy, by J. S. Mill, Books I, II., and first 15 chapters of Book III.

After the examination prizes will be awarded as follows:—

			£
For the greatest proficiency in Law (Jurisprudence) -			10
Ditto ditto Law (Notes of Cases, &c.) -			10
Ditto ditto Law (Indian) -			10
Ditto ditto Hindustani -			10
Ditto ditto Hindi -			10
Ditto ditto Bengali -			10
Ditto ditto Tamil -			10
Ditto ditto Telugu -			10
Ditto ditto Marathi -			10
Ditto ditto History and Geography of India -			10
Ditto ditto Political Economy -			10
Ditto ditto Sanskrit -			10
Ditto ditto Arabic -			10
Ditto ditto Persian -			10
Ditto ditto Gujarati -			10

No prize will be given except for a respectable degree of proficiency ; no candidate will receive a prize who does not exhibit satisfactory proficiency in each of the prescribed subjects ; and no candidate will receive a prize in respect of any subject for which a prize was awarded to him at a previous examination.

Candidates of  
1873.  
General  
instructions.

### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS RESPECTING THE PERIODICAL EXAMINATIONS OF THE CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1873.

14th May 1873.

It is necessary that the selected candidates should at once commence their special preparation. They will remember that they have been selected on the ground of superior proficiency in subjects which (with, perhaps, the exception of Arabic and Sanskrit) are included within the ordinary range of English education. The Civil Service Commissioners believe that no better presumptive evidence of fitness can be obtained ; but it must rest with the candidates themselves to give more conclusive evidence, by showing aptitude in acquiring the special knowledge necessary for them in the positions which they hope to gain. They will be expected and required to devote their whole time to the pursuit of this

special knowledge. They must bear in mind that at the several examinations which they have to pass, the requirements of universities or colleges will not be regarded as affording any excuse for imperfect preparation; and further, that any one who should accept the position of a selected candidate without the intention of using all diligence to qualify himself for the service, would be acting unfairly alike to the Government of India and to the candidate who might have been selected in his place. Each candidate, in choosing his place of residence, should carefully consider what facilities will be afforded him for the prosecution of his studies; and in this respect it should be remembered that London offers advantages for the study of law, and also, perhaps, of some of the vernacular languages, which can be obtained in no other part of the United Kingdom.

Candidates of  
1873.  
General  
instructions.

The regulations relating to the periodical examinations to be undergone during the period of probation have already been communicated to every candidate. That there may be no misapprehension on the subject, a second copy of those regulations is herewith enclosed. After each examination, the half-yearly allowance\* will be paid to those candidates who shall have passed to the satisfaction of the Commissioners. Deductions may be made from this allowance in the case of candidates whose examination is unsatisfactory, in proportion to the degree of their deficiency. After each examination prizes will be awarded.

The following instructions will suffice to indicate generally the course of study to be pursued in the several subjects, but special instructions with reference to the preparation required for each of the periodical examinations will be given at the proper time.

### I.—LANGUAGES.

Every candidate will be required to pass to the satisfaction of the Commissioners in the language prescribed for his presidency, viz., for,—

BENGAL	-	-	-	-	-	Hindustani.
MADRAS	-	-	-	-	-	Telugu.
BOMBAY	-	-	-	-	-	Hindustani.

The final test of qualification in each of these languages will be as nearly as possible that which was formerly imposed on civil servants in India before they were appointed to active duties: it will include a sound knowledge of the grammar, facility in translating from and into the language, familiarity with the written character, and some proficiency in speaking the language.†

In addition to the prescribed language, candidates may take up any two of the following, viz.,—Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian. Languages other than these can only be taken up by special permission of the Commissioners.‡ Proficiency in additional languages will not be accepted as compensating for deficiency in those which are prescribed; and no candidate, who in any of the prescribed subjects shall fail to show satisfactory proficiency, will receive marks in respect of an additional language.

\* i.e., 50*l.* after the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, and 150*l.* after the final examination.

† Extract from 13th Report of the Civil Service Commissioners as to the necessity of acquiring a competent knowledge of the vernacular languages:—"We consider that at the 'Final Examinations' no amount of proficiency in other subjects should be accepted as compensating for deficiency in this essential qualification."

‡ Candidates desiring this permission should make early application for it, on occasion of each examination.

## II.—LAW.

Candidates of  
1873.  
General  
instructions.

Examinations will be held under the following heads :—

1. General Jurisprudence.
2. (A.) Proceedings in English Courts of Justice ; (B.) Law of Evidence.
3. Laws of India.

1. Under the head of *General Jurisprudence* candidates will be expected to have mastered the contents of the following books, or such portions of them as may be indicated by special instructions :—

*Blackstone's Commentaries*, edited by R. M. Kerr, LL.D., Vol. I. (containing the "Introduction" and the "Rights of Persons").

*Austin's Jurisprudence*, Vol. I.

*The Institutes of Justinian*, edited by Sandars.

*Maine's "Ancient Law."*

*Studies in Roman Law*, with comparative views of the Laws of France, England, and Scotland. By Lord Mackenzie.

*Bentham's Theory of Legislation*. By Dumont.

2. Under the second head, Mr. Pitt Taylor's *Treatise on the Law of Evidence* is recommended for reading and reference.

(A.) *Proceedings in English Courts of Justice*.—Every candidate is required to send in, at least six weeks before each half-yearly examination, reports of a specified number of cases heard by himself in courts of justice,\* in accordance with the regulations set forth below. Should, however, the set of reports sent in by a candidate in any half year fall below a reasonable standard, either in the choice of subject-matter or in the manner of treating it, or should the *vivâ voce* examination show that no sufficient knowledge of the meaning and conduct of the proceedings reported has been gained, the candidate may be required to attend and report a further number of cases from such courts as the Civil Service Commissioners may prescribe.

The object aimed at in this course of reporting is, that the candidate should acquire clear ideas as to the conduct of a judicial inquiry into such facts as form the ordinary staple of business in the civil and criminal courts of this country, and some familiarity with the principles on which the rules of evidence and procedure enforced in those courts are founded. Candidates will, therefore, do well to avoid (for the first year at least) cases involving abstruse legal questions or difficult technicalities.

Candidates are advised, before commencing their attendance in court, to read either in *Blackstone's Commentaries*, or in some other elementary work, an account of the proceedings in a civil action and a criminal trial; and they are required to attend to the following points in the preparation, &c. of the reports :—

- (a.) Each report should contain the title of the court, the names of the judge and the parties, the time and place of trial, and the matter of the charge, cause of action, &c. The reports should state, fully and methodically, the substance of the evidence given (reporting it in the first person, and marking whether it was elicited in chief, cross, or re-examination)—the objections made to evidence, whether oral or documentary—the points, if any, on which a conflict of evidence has arisen—the arguments of counsel—the view taken by the judge—and the ultimate result ; besides noting the course of procedure, and any other details which may appear worthy of observation.

\* The Commissioners will, if applied to, endeavour to facilitate the admission of candidates to those courts of justice in which any special arrangement for their accommodation can be made.



- (b.) The candidate is to underline, in the body of his report, such portions of the evidence as appear to him specially cogent and material, and to state in the margin opposite, in the shortest possible note, the reason why. Candidates of 1873. General instructions.
- (c.) In addition to the more extended report, a very short analytical statement of each case is to be given, showing, in criminal cases, the facts necessary to constitute the offence charged, and in civil cases, the exact points in issue, with the bearing of the evidence upon them. In working out this summary, clearness and precision should be steadily kept in view.
- (d.) Each candidate is to append to his reports a declaration that they have been obtained by his personal attendance in court, and are *bonâ fide* his own composition, without revision or help given by another person or derived from another report.
- (e.) The reports are to be written on detached sheets of *white foolscap* paper of the ordinary size. One side only of the paper is to be used; and attention must be paid to handwriting, which should be clear and large.

(B.) *Law of Evidence*.—Candidates will be expected to acquire a general knowledge of the main principles and rules of the English Law of Evidence, as laid down in Mr. Pitt Taylor's treatise, and at the same time to master more particularly the provisions of the "Indian Evidence Act, 1872."\*

At each Periodical Examination a paper will be set, and *vivâ voce* questions will be asked, to test both the familiarity of the candidates with the Law of Evidence as limited above, and the practical knowledge which they have gained by following the procedure of courts of justice in their course of reporting.

3. The examination in the *Laws of India* will include papers and *vivâ voce* examination in the following branches :—

- (a.) The Code of Civil Procedure.†
- (b.) The Indian Penal Code.‡
- (c.) The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1872.§
- (d.) The Indian Law of Contracts, 1872.||
- (e.) The Intestate and Testamentary Succession (British India) Act, 1865.¶
- (f.) Hindu Law.¶¶
- (g.) Mahomedan Law.¶¶

### III.—HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA.

The following books may be studied with advantage :—

Elphinstone's History of India.

Marshman's History of India.

\* Copies of this Act will be given to candidates on application.

† The book recommended is the work by William Macpherson, Esq., published by R. C. Lepage & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street. By the favour of the author candidates will be permitted to purchase this work at the trade price, on making direct application to the publishers.

‡ Candidates are recommended to read the Indian Penal Code, illustrated by Mr. Mayne, or the work by Messrs. Morgan and Macpherson; of which the former may be obtained from Mr. Bain, 1, Haymarket, and the latter, on the terms mentioned in the preceding note, from Hay & Co., 31, Essex Street, Strand.

§ Copies will be given to candidates on application.

|| Copies will be given to candidates at the proper time. The Succession Act has been published with a Commentary and Notes, by Mr. W. Stokes.

¶ Cowell's Lectures on Hindu Law (1870 and 1871) and Rumsey's Chart of Mahomedan Inheritance, may be consulted with advantage.

Candidates of 1873.  
General instructions.

Mill's History of British India, edited and continued by Professor Wilson.  
Kaye's Afghan War.  
Kaye's Life of Lord Metcalfe.  
Maine's Village Communities.  
Geography of India (Allen's series or Duncan's).  
Thornton's Gazetteer.

#### IV.—POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The works recommended are :—

M'Culloch's edition of Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, last edition (1863).  
J. S. Mill's Principles of Political Economy.  
Ricardo's Political Economy.  
Northcote's Twenty Years of Financial Policy.  
Gütschen on Foreign Exchanges.

Candidates are requested to acknowledge at once all communications from this office, and to inform the Secretary of any change in their address.

Candidates of 1873.  
First periodical examination.  
Special instructions.

**SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1873,  
WITH REGARD TO THEIR FIRST PERIODICAL EXAMINATION,  
COMMENCING ON THE 28TH OF OCTOBER 1873.**

15th May 1873.

#### I.—LANGUAGES.

Candidates will be expected to have studied the grammar of the vernacular languages in which they are to be examined, to be able to translate portions of some simple text-book in each language, and to translate into it a few simple sentences of English. Passages translated from the text-book will also be set for re-translation.

Care should be taken to acquire from the first, as far as possible, a correct pronunciation of the native sounds.

In all Examinations in the Vernacular Languages special value will be attached to correct and idiomatic writing of the language. Candidates are recommended to practice as much as possible re-translating into the original languages passages translated from the text-books.

In the prescribed languages the books on which candidates will be examined are :—

*Hindustani*.—Williams' or Forbes' Grammar.

Forbes' Totá Kahání (first 82 pages).

*Telugu*.—Brown's Grammar.

Brown's Reader, pp. 5-38.

Candidates who take the under-mentioned languages should read the following works :—

*Hindi*.—Ballantyne's Grammar.

Hindi Reader, pp. 1-12.

Sinhásan Battísí (first 11 stories, with the Introduction).

*Bengali*.—Wenger's edition of Yates' Grammar.

Charitábali, pp. 7-65.

Naba Nári, pp. 1-14.

N.B.—Where pages, &c. are specified, the numbers are to be taken *inclusively*.

- Tamil.**—Elements of the Grammar as given in Pope's Tamil Handbook (pp. 7-15, 23-76, 163-173, 207-211).  
 Pope's Tamil Prose Reading Book (first 45 Stories of Book I.).
- Marathi.**—Stevenson's Grammar (omitting all the small print from p. 41 to p. 75).  
 Bellairs' Grammar, pp. 5-31.  
 Æsop's Fables (first 65 fables in Candy's edition).
- Sanskrit.**—The Grammar; more especially the rules of Sandhi, the regular declensions of the nouns, the pronouns, and the common verbs, as far as the four conjugational tenses, the reduplicated perfect, and the two futures, in the Parasmaipada and Ātmanepada.  
 Johnson's Mahābhārata Selections, the three first extracts (pp. 1-34).
- Arabic.**—The Grammar. (Wright, Forbes, or Stewart.)  
 Selections. (Forbes or Schalch.)  
 Alif Laila, Macnaghten's edition, pp. 101-121.
- Persian.**—The Grammar. (Lee's Edition of Sir W. Jones, Forbes, or Mirza Ibrahim.)  
 Selections. (Gladwin or Forbes.)  
 Gulistān, cap. i.

Candidates of  
1873.  
First periodical  
examination.  
Special  
instructions.

## II.—LAW.

1. *General Jurisprudence.*—The books or portions of books to be studied are :—

Blackstone's Commentaries (Kerr's edition), from the beginning of section ii. of the Introduction to the end of chapter viii., Book I.; or, if Kerr's edition cannot be procured, the following portions of Stephen's Commentaries :—Sections 2, 3, and 4 of the Introduction, Book I., and the first seven chapters of the First Part of Book IV.

Austin's Lectures, I., V., and VI.

2. *Notes of Cases, and Law of Evidence.*—Not fewer than twelve reports\* must be supplied by each candidate, drawn up as required by the "General Instructions,"† and consisting exclusively of cases decided by a single judge or magistrate without the aid of a jury. Four of these reports must relate to civil cases decided by the judge of a county court (or, in Scotland, of a sheriff's court) where both parties are represented by counsel or attorney. Seven must relate to proceedings in the police courts of London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, presided over by stipendiary magistrates, embracing—

(a.) Cases in which the magistrate exercises final jurisdiction.

(b.) Cases in which the magistrate commits for trial by a jury.

One must consist of a separate report of the whole of the business, of whatever kind, transacted in a police court during any one day.

The *Law of Evidence* is to be studied in the manner indicated in the "General Instructions."

3. *Indian Law* :—

The Penal Code.

The Code of Criminal Procedure.

\* Six of these (including at least one report of a county court case, and at least one of a police court case) must be sent in before July 1st. The remainder (including the Report of the business of a day in a police court) must be sent in before October 1st.

† Candidates will be allowed to inspect, at the office of the Civil Service Commission, specimens of reports drawn up in the manner desired.

Candidates of  
1873.  
First periodical  
examination.  
Special  
instructions.

### III.—HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA.

Elphinstone, to the end of Book V.  
The Map of India.  
Geography of India (Allen's series or Duncan's).

### IV.—POLITICAL ECONOMY.

M'Culloch's edition of Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, 1863. Introductory Discourse, and Books I. and II. (with the Supplemental Notes and Dissertations as far as they relate to those books), omitting the Digression concerning variations in the value of Silver, Book I., cap. xi., pt. 3, and the account of the Scotch Banking System in the latter portion of cap. ii., Book II.

After the examination prizes will be awarded as follows :—

			£
For the greatest proficiency in Law (Jurisprudence) -			- 10
Ditto	ditto	Law (Notes of Cases, &c.)	- 10
Ditto	ditto	Law (Indian) -	- 10
Ditto	ditto	Hindustani -	- 10
Ditto	ditto	Hindi -	- 10
Ditto	ditto	Bengali -	- 10
Ditto	ditto	Tamil -	- 10
Ditto	ditto	Telugu -	- 10
Ditto	ditto	Marathi -	- 10
Ditto	ditto	History and Geography of India -	- 10
Ditto	ditto	Political Economy -	- 10
Ditto	ditto	Sanskrit -	- 10
Ditto	ditto	Arabic -	- 10
Ditto	ditto	Persian -	- 10

No prize will be given except for a respectable degree of proficiency; and no candidate will receive a prize who does not exhibit satisfactory proficiency in each of the prescribed subjects.

### 3.—EXAMINATION PAPERS.

SET AT THE OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION OF 1873, FOR  
APPOINTMENTS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

OPEN  
COMPETITION,  
1873.

#### REGULATIONS.

*N.B.—The Regulations are liable to be altered in future years.*

1. On Tuesday, 1st April 1873, and following days, an examination of Candidates will be held in London. At this examination not fewer than Candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these, will be selected for the Presidency of Bengal, [ for the Upper Provinces, and for the Lower Provinces,] for that of Madras, and for that of Bombay.\*  
—Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of examination.

2. Any person desirous of competing at this examination, must produce to the Civil Service Commissioners, before the 1st of February 1873, evidence showing:—

- (a) That he is a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.
- (b) That his age, on the 1st March 1873, will be above 17 years and under 21 years. [*N.B.—In the case of Natives of India this must be certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which the Candidate may have resided.*]
- (c) That he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India.†
- (d) That he is of good moral character;

he must also pay such fee as the Secretary of State for India may prescribe.‡

3. Should the evidence upon the above points be *prima facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the Candidate will, upon payment of the prescribed fee, be admitted to the examination. The Commissioners may, however, in their discretion, at any time prior to the grant of the certificate of qualification herein-after referred to, institute such further inquiries as they may deem necessary; and if the result of such inquiries, in the case of any candidate, should be unsatisfactory to them in any of the above respects, he will be ineligible for admission to the Civil Service of India, and if already selected, will be removed from the position of a probationer.

4. The examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:—

	Marks.
English Composition - - - - -	500
History of England—including that of the Laws and Constitution	500
English Language and Literature - - - - -	500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece - - - - -	750
"    "    "    Rome - - - - -	750
"    "    "    France - - - - -	375
"    "    "    Germany - - - - -	375
"    "    "    Italy - - - - -	375
Mathematics (pure and mixed) - - - - -	1,250
Natural Science: that is (1) Chemistry, including Heat; (2) Electricity and Magnetism; (3) Geology and Mineralogy; (4) Zoology; (5) Botany - - - - -	1,000
* * The total (1,000) marks may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any two or more of the five branches of science included under this head.	
Moral Sciences: that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy - - - - -	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature - - - - -	500
Arabic Language and Literature - - - - -	500

Candidates are at liberty to name, before February 1st, 1873, any or all of these branches of knowledge. No subjects are *obligatory*.

\* The number of appointments to be made, and the number in each Presidency &c., will be announced hereafter.

† Evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than the 1st January 1873.

‡ The fee for this examination will be 5*l.*, payable by means of a special stamp, according to instructions which will be communicated to candidates.

Regulations  
for 1873.

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks; and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination, unless he shall be considered to possess a *competent knowledge* of that subject.\*

7. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *visà voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided they appear to be in other respects duly qualified. Should any of the selected candidates become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled up or not. In the former case, the candidate next in order of merit and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a selected candidate. A selected candidate declining to accept the appointment which may be offered to him will be disqualified for any subsequent competition.

9. Selected candidates, before proceeding to India, will be on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically, with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects †:—

1. Oriental Languages:	Marks.
Sanskrit - - - - -	500
Vernacular‡ Languages of India (each) - - - - -	400
2. The History and Geography of India - - - - -	350
3. Law - - - - -	1,250
4. Political Economy - - - - -	850

In these examinations, as in the open competition, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one examination. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *visà voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary. The last of these examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called the "final examination," at which it will be decided whether a selected candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India.

10. Any candidate who, at any of the periodical examinations, shall appear to have wilfully neglected his studies, or to be physically incapacitated for pursuing the prescribed course of training, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of selected candidates.

11. The selected candidates who, at the final examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of age, health, and character, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for that Service.

12. Applications from persons desirous to be admitted as candidates are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, London, S.W. from whom the proper form for the purpose may be obtained.

June 1872.

\* "Nothing can be further from our wish than to hold out premiums for knowledge of wide surface and of small depth. We are of opinion that a candidate ought to be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer."—Report of Committee of 1854. A deduction of marks will be made under each subject, including *Mathematics*.

† Full instructions as to the course of study to be pursued will be issued to the successful candidates as soon as possible after the result of the open competition is declared.

‡ Including, besides the languages prescribed for the several Presidencies, such other languages as may, with the approval of the Commissioners, be taken up as subjects of examination.

The Civil Service Commissioners are authorised by the Secretary of State for India in Council to make the following announcements : Regulations for 1873.

(1.) *Selected candidates will be permitted to choose,\* according to the order in which they stand in the list resulting from the open competition as long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and in Bengal the division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed, but this choice will be subject to a different arrangement, should the Secretary of State or Government of India deem it necessary.*

(2.) *No candidate will be permitted to proceed to India before he shall have passed the final examination, and received a certificate of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners, or after he shall have attained the age of twenty-four years.*

(3.) *The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the final examination.*

(4.) *It is the intention of the Secretary of State to allow the sum of 50l. after each of the three first half years of probation, and 150l. after the last half year, to each selected candidate who shall have passed the required examinations to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected candidates.*

(5.) *All selected candidates will be required, after having passed the second periodical examination, to attend at the India Office for the purpose of entering into an agreement binding themselves, amongst other things, to refund in certain cases the amount of their allowance in the event of their failing to proceed to India. For a candidate under age a surety will be required.*

(6.) *After passing the final examination, each candidate will be required to attend again at the India Office, with the view of entering into covenants and giving a bond for 1,000l., jointly with two sureties, for the due fulfilment of the same. The stamps payable on these documents amount to 1l. 10s.*

(7.) *Candidates rejected at the final examination of 1875 will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.*

#### ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE OPEN COMPETITION OF 1873.

Arrangements.

#### NOTICES.

1. This paper should be carefully preserved, and produced when required during the course of the examination.
2. It is requested that the candidate will acknowledge the receipt of these instructions by writing his name on the outside of the enclosed envelope, and returning it through the post.
3. It is requested that any candidate intending to withdraw will give early notice of such intention, and return this paper.
4. On the first day of the examination, candidates will be required to state on a form which will be placed before them their addresses during the examination, and they are requested thereafter to keep the Commissioners informed of all changes in their address until they have received the announcement of the result of the examination.
5. The result of the examination will be communicated by letter to each candidate, probably about the middle of May. The successful candidates will be required to attend in London, imme-

\* This choice must be exercised immediately after the result of the open competition is announced, on such day as may be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners.

## Arrangements.

*diately after this announcement*, for the purpose of being medically examined, of exercising their choice of presidency, and of receiving instructions as to the special studies to be pursued during their two years of probation.

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6. Candidates will be required to leave their hats, overcoats, umbrellas, and any books or papers which they may have brought with them in the room provided for this purpose, before proceeding to the examination rooms.
7. The examination on paper will in each case begin at the time named in the following list, but the door of the examination room will be kept open for half an hour afterwards, in order that candidates may not suffer from accidental delays. Candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.
8. No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination.
9. It is requested that the number placed in the margin hereof (and *not* the name of the candidate) be placed outside each book sent in to the Examiners.
10. No candidate who has left the examination room during the hours assigned to paper work will be permitted to return to the paper which he has quitted.
11. Candidates wishing for explanation of the meaning of any of the questions before them may apply to the Examiners. With this exception perfect silence is to be preserved in the examination room; and any candidate guilty of disorderly or improper conduct in or about the room will be liable to be excluded from the examination.
12. Any candidate detected in the use of a book or manuscript brought with him for his assistance, or in copying from the papers of any other candidate, or in giving or receiving assistance of any description, will be regarded as disqualified, and his name will be removed from the list.

N.B.—At this examination 35 candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these, 27 will be selected for the presidency of Bengal (16 for the Upper Provinces, and 11 for the Lower Provinces), and 8 for the Presidency of Madras.

Civil Service Commission,  
Cannon Row, London, S.W.,  
March 1873.

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## EXAMINATION ON PAPER.

Time Table.

*To be held at the University of London, Burlington Gardens,  
Old Bond Street.*

Day.	Hour.	Subject.
<i>Tuesday, 1st April, from</i>	{ 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	English Composition. English History.
<i>Wednesday, 2nd April -</i>	{ 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	English Composition. English Language and Literature.
<i>Thursday, 3rd April -</i>	{ 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Translation from Latin. Translation into Latin.
<i>Friday, 4th April -</i>	{ 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Roman History, &c. Translation from Greek.
<i>Saturday, 5th April -</i>	{ 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Translation from Greek. Greek History, &c.
<i>Monday, 7th April -</i>	{ 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Pure Mathematics.
<i>Tuesday, 8th April -</i>	{ 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Mixed Mathematics.
<i>Wednesday, 9th April -</i>	{ 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	French language, &c.
<i>Thursday, 10th April -</i>	{ 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Geology and Mineralogy.
<i>Saturday, 12th April -</i>	{ 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Botany.
<i>Monday, 14th April -</i>	{ 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Zoology.—Arabic.
<i>Tuesday, 15th April -</i>	{ 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Moral Sciences.
<i>Wednesday, 16th April -</i>	{ 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Electricity and Magnetism.
<i>Thursday, 17th April -</i>	{ 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	German Language, &c.
<i>Friday, 18th April -</i>	{ 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Chemistry.
<i>Saturday, 19th April -</i>	{ 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Practical Chemistry.
<i>Monday, 21st April -</i>	{ 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Italian Language, &c.
<i>Tuesday, 22nd April -</i>	{ 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Sanskrit.

\*\*\* Attention is called to the fact that the examination on paper commences each afternoon at 2 o'clock.

\*\*\* There will be a *vivâ voce* examination in each subject, and in Moral Sciences each examiner will examine each candidate.

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## EXAMINERS.

English Language, Literature, History, and Composition - - -	{	Rev. G. D. BOYLE.
		Rev. J. F. BRIGHT.
		J. G. FITCH, Esq.
		Rev. G. W. KITCHIN.
		R. LAING, Esq.
Greek and Latin Languages, &c. -	{	C. KNIGHT WATSON, Esq.
		Rev. Dr. BRADLEY.
		Rev. OSBORNE GORDON.
		Rev. Dr. HESSEY.
		R. C. JEBB, Esq.
		Rev. Dr. KENNEDY.
		Very Rev. Dr. MERIVALE.
French Language, &c. - - -	{	Rev. W. W. MERRY.
		ALFRED HAMONET, Esq.
German Language, &c. - - -	-	W. MARKHEIM, Esq.
Italian Language, &c. - - -	-	Rev. Dr. SCHOELL.
Mathematics - - -	{	Professor PISTRUCCI.
		W. H. BESANT, Esq.
		Rev. C. PRITCHARD.
Chemistry - - -	-	I. TODHUNTER, Esq.
Electricity and Magnetism -	-	Professor WILLIAMSON.
Geology and Mineralogy -	-	Professor LIVEING.
Zoology - - -	-	Professor HUGHES.
Botany - - -	-	Dr. MICHAEL FOSTER.
Moral Science - - -	{	Dr. T. THOMSON.
		Professor FRASER.
Sanskrit Language, &c. -	-	Rev. Professor WILSON.
Arabic Language, &c. -	-	Professor COWELL.
	-	Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

## EXAMINATION PAPERS.

## ENGLISH COMPOSITION (1).

C. KNIGHT WATSON, Esq.

Tuesday, 1st April. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

1. Historical Parallels—their use and abuse.
2. "The Provinces of absolute monarchies are always better treated than those of free States." (*Hume*.)
3. On the nature and sources of the pleasure we derive from tragic representations.

N.B.—Candidates are desired to bear in mind that their exercises will be valued according to the quality rather than the quantity of what they write.

**ENGLISH COMPOSITION (2).**

Rev. G. W. KITCHIN.

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Wednesday, 2nd April. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Turn the following passage into prose, throwing it into an oratorical form :

“ Of princes great the folly !—and that folly  
 What words shall measure? Princes, though endowed  
 With all the faculties of reasoning mind,  
 Ambition cherish and fond self-reliance,  
 Themselves but foam on Time's departing wave.  
 Ere yet self-mastery's hard goal be won  
 They would bring servants, subjects, ministers,  
 Beneath their sway of absolute control,  
 As instruments wherewith to quell mankind :—  
 'Tis ours, they cry,—ours to possess the Earth !  
 Blinded by hot pursuit they mark not Death,  
 Whose grisly form stands threatening in their path.  
 Ah ! folly of these kings, who would possess  
 The Earth, and dwell as lords invincible,  
 Forgetful of their sires and line of those  
 Who went before, the conquerors of Earth,  
 A little space ; then yielded all to Death.  
 Folly hath set her mark on every man  
 Who dares to boast that ' All the Earth is mine,  
 And all that Earth contains is of my race  
 The proud inheritance, and such shall be  
 Unto the end of time ' !—They sleep in Death.”

*From the VISHNU PURANA.*

Note the points of resemblance and difference between the styles of Oratorical and Poetical composition.

2. “ The English style of the present century oscillates between German diffuseness and French epigram.” Explain this, and show how far the criticism is just. What are the chief dangers to style in our day ?
3. Distinguish between *hyperbole* and *exaggeration* ; between *simulation*, *pretence*, and *dissimulation* ; *pugnacity*, *bravery*, and *rashness* ; between *haughtiness*, *pride*, and *ambition*, giving illustrations from English authors.

**ENGLISH HISTORY.**

Rev. J. F. BRIGHT.

Tuesday, 1st April. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

N.B.—Candidates are directed to answer not more than Eight nor fewer than Five questions. Wherever opinions are stated, facts should be adduced in support of them.]

- Trace the gradual conquest of England by the Saxons, till it terminated in Imperial rule.
- Describe the Anglo-Saxon Constitution, in its social and judicial aspects.
- “ The Conqueror established the Feudal System in England.” Examine this statement.

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4. Contrast the position of the English Church before and after the Conquest.
5. What are Edward the First's claims to the title of the English Justinian?
6. Trace historically the rise of the English Law Courts, including the Courts of Appeal.
7. Give the character of Richard the Second, illustrated by facts.
8. Trace the causes which have produced the landless, free labourer in England.
9. Trace the growth of the Democratic feeling as exhibited in Wat Tyler's rebellion.
10. What was the position of the Commons under the House of Lancaster, and the steps by which it was gained.
11. Explain the foreign and domestic policy of Wolsey.
12. Give the various steps by which the Reformation was perfected in England.
13. What were the difficulties of Queen Elizabeth on her accession to the throne, and what were the causes of her final triumph?
14. Contrast the views of the leaders of the Long Parliament with the Republican ideas of the present day.
15. What were the causes of the change of feeling in the first Parliament of Charles the Second?
16. Give the details, and discuss the wisdom of the Peace of Utrecht.
17. What was the chief political object of George the Third? Illustrate the working out and the results of this policy.
18. Give briefly the course of the Peninsula War.
19. Explain what is meant by the land settlement in India.
20. Name the colonies which have been founded or won by England, with the dates of their foundation or acquisition; and classify them according to the objects of their foundation.
21. What were the principal abuses which the Reform Bill was intended to remove? Give the various efforts at Reform, from the beginning of George the Second's reign.

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Rev. G. D. BOYLE.

Wednesday, 2nd April. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

[N.B.—*You are requested not to try more than Six questions; two to be selected from each section of the paper.*]

### SECTION I.

1. Translate into modern English, with short notes, one of the following passages, and assign it to its author and period.

A.

Cuth was wide  
Thæt on tha tide: Troiana gewin  
Wearth under wolcnum  
For wiges heard  
Creca drihten: campsted secan  
Aulixes mid an hund scipa  
Lædde ofer lagu stream  
Sæt longe thaer  
Tyn winter full :—

B. Witodlice on his timan hæfdom men mycel geswinc, and swithe manige teonan. Casteles he let wyrcean, and earme men swithe swencan, se cyng was swa swithe stearc, and benam of his undertheoddan man manig marc goldes and ma hundred punda seolfres.

C. And sikerly she was of grete disport,  
And ful plesant, and amiable of port,  
And peined hire to contrefeten chere  
Of court, and ben estatelich of manere,  
And to ben holden digne of reverence,  
\* \* \* \* \*

Ful semely hire wimple y-pinched was,  
Hire nose tretis ; hire eyen grey as glas,—

D. And thei passiden persidie, and cam to pamfilie, and thei spakun the word of the Lord in pergen, and camen down in to italie, and fro thennes thei wenten to antioche fro whennes thei werun taken to the grace of God in to the werk that thei filleden.

2. What are the chief differences between the present and past participles, and the formation of adverbs in modern and in early English ?
3. Explain the distinction between the logical and grammatical analysis of sentences.
4. Illustrate the assertion that "languages can never be mixed in their grammar" from the historical development of the English tongue.
5. Explain and illustrate the following words:—bitesheep, bombast, burgeon, idiot, hearten, orrery, shimmer, sycophant, Lollard.
6. Give instances of proper names having passed into words of ordinary use in English, and note any parallels from other languages.
7. Is there any difference between Elizabethan English and that of our own age in the use of the subjunctive ? Give some instances from Shakspeare.
8. To which dialect do you assign the forms—  
singen    laf    hopen    childer    chirche ?
9. What is meant by patronymics ? How are they generally formed in English ?

## SECTION II.

1. How do you account for the gradual disappearance of "strong preterites" ? Show what effect this has had on the general character of the English language.
2. What materials did Shakspeare use in the construction of his chronicle plays ? Mention any remarkable differences from the received history.
3. Compare the style of Gibbon with that of any other eminent English historian.
4. Bacon's Essays have been said to have been addressed to a select audience. Examine this opinion and give illustrations in confirmation.
5. What is the relation of English and Modern German ? Give instances.
6. In what way has the introduction of the Essay into English literature modified and influenced style ?
7. Distinguish between "simile" and "metaphor," and give instances of both from poetry and prose.

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8. Give the substance of Johnson's critique on Milton in "Lives of the Poets," and give illustrations of the writer's bias or prejudice.
9. Compare some of the female characters of Greek tragedy with the heroines of Shakspeare.

### SECTION III.

1. "Lyrical has been held essentially to imply that each poem shall "turn on some single thought, feeling, or situation." Examine this definition of Lyrical Poetry, and cite specimens from the writings of the eighteenth century.
2. How far is the influence of the "Romantic spirit" traceable in any English writers of the present century.
3. Write a brief critical estimate of any one of the following works—
  - (1.) The Duchess of Malfi.
  - (2.) Milton's Areopagitica.
  - (3.) Cowper's Task.
  - (4.) Letters on a Regicide Peace.
  - (5.) Edwin the Fair.
4. Analyze the character of "Hamlet," and state briefly some of the theories suggested to account for his conduct.
5. "England is by no means rich in literary biography." Examine this statement, and give brief accounts of some of the most celebrated biographies of authors.
6. To what cause is the prominence and influence of the novel in modern literature due?
7. Describe the literary characteristics of Andrew Marvell, Sir William Temple, Thomson, Crabbe, and Walter Savage Landor.
8. Give some instances from the Waverley Novels of successful delineations of eminent historical characters.
9. "The true poet either leads or follows his time." Discuss this opinion of Professor Morley's, and illustrate from the works of modern English poets.

### TRANSLATION FROM GREEK.

R. C. JEBB, ESQ.

Friday, 4th April. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

*Translate, with short marginal notes where they seem wanted:—*

Τῖδς μὲν δὴ τοι λέλυται, γέρον, ὡς ἐκέλευες,  
 Κεῖται δ' ἐν λεχέσσ'· ἅμα δ' ἑοῖ φαινομενηφιν  
 Ὅψεαι αὐτὸς ἄγων· νῦν δὲ μνησώμεθα δόρπου.  
 Καὶ γάρ τ' ἠΰκομος Νιόβη ἐμνήσατο σίτου,  
 Τῆπερ δώδεκα παῖδες ἐνὶ μεγάροισιν ὄλοντο,  
 Ἐξ μὲν θυγατέρες, ἕξ δ' υἱέες ἡβώνοντες.  
 Τοὺς μὲν Ἀπόλλων πέφνεν ἀπ' ἀργυρέοιο βιοῖο,  
 Χωόμενος Νιόβη, τὰς δ' Ἀρτεμις ἰοχέαιρα,  
 Οὐνεκ' ἄρα Λητοῖ ἰσάσκετο καλλιπαρήφ'.

Φῆ δοιῶ τεκέειν, ἡ δ' αὐτὴ γείνατο πολλούς·  
 Τῷ δ' ἄρα, καὶ δοιῶ περ ἐόντ', ἀπὸ πάντας ὄλεσαν.  
 Οἱ μὲν ἄρ' ἐννήμαρ κέατ' ἐν φόνῳ, οὐδέ τις ἦεν  
 Καθάψαι· λαοὺς δὲ λίθους ποίησε Κρονίων·  
 Τοὺς δ' ἄρα τῇ δεκάτῃ θάψαν θεοὶ Οὐρανίωνες.  
 Ἡ δ' ἄρα σίτου μνήσατ', ἐπεὶ κάμε δακρυχέουσα.  
 Νῦν δέ που ἐν πέτρῃσιν, ἐν οὔρεσιν οἰοπόλοισιν,  
 Ἐν Σιπύλῳ, ὅθι φασὶ θεῶων ἔμμεναι εὐνὰς  
 Νυμφάων, αἵτ' ἀμφ' Ἀχελώϊον ἐρράσαντο,  
 Ἐνθα, λίθος περ ἐοῦσα, θεῶν ἐκ κήδεα πέσσει.

HOMER.

Ὡς δὲ νιν περισταδὸν  
 Κύκλῳ κατεῖχον, οὐ διδόντες ἀμπνοᾶς,  
 Βωμοῦ κενώσας δεξιμήλον ἐσχάραν,  
 Τὸ Τρωικὸν πῆδημα πηδήσας ποδοῖν  
 Χωρεῖ πρὸς αὐτούς· οἱ δ' ὅπως πελειάδες  
 Ἰέρακ' ἰδοῦσαι πρὸς φυγὴν ἐνώτισαν.  
 Πολλοὶ δ' ἔπιπτον μιγάδες ἔκ τε τραυμάτων  
 Αὐτοὶ θ' ὑπ' αὐτῶν στενοπόρους κατ' ἐξόδους,  
 Κραυγὴ δ' ἐν εὐφήμοισι δύσφημος δόμοις  
 Πέτραισιν ἀντέκλαγξ' ἐν εὐδίᾳ δέ πως  
 Ἔστη φαεινοῖς δεσπότης στίλβων ὅπλοις,  
 Πρὶν δὴ τις ἀδύτων ἐκ μέσων ἐφθέγγετο  
 Δεινόν τι καὶ φρικτῶδες, ὥρσε δὲ στρατὸν  
 Στρέψας πρὸς ἀλκὴν. Ἐνθ' Ἀχιλλέως πίτνε  
 Παῖς ὀξυθήκτω πλευρὰ φασγάνῳ τυπείς  
 Δελφοῦ πρὸς ἀνδρὸς, ὅσπερ αὐτὸν ὤλεσε  
 Πολλῶν μετ' ἄλλων· αἷς δὲ πρὸς γαῖαν πίτνει,  
 Τίς οὐ σίδηρον προσφέρει; τίς οὐ πέτρον,  
 Βάλλων, ἀράσων; πᾶν δ' ἀνάλωται δέμας  
 Τὸ καλλίμορφον τραυμάτων ὑπ' ἀγρίων.  
 Νεκρὸν δὲ δὴ νιν, κείμενον βωμοῦ πέλας,  
 Ἐξέβαλον ἐκτὸς θυοδόκων ἀνακτόρων.

EURIPIDES.

OPEN  
COMPETITION,  
1878.

Τοιοῦτον μὲν οὖν τὸ ἱππικὸν ἑκατέρων ἦν. τῆς δὲ φάλαγγος τοὺς μὲν Λακεδαιμονίους ἔφασαν εἰς τρεῖς τὴν ἐνωμοτίαν ἄγειν· τοῦτο δὲ συμβαίνειν αὐτοῖς οὐ πλέον ἢ εἰς δώδεκα τὸ βάθος. οἱ δὲ Θηβαῖοι οὐκ ἔλαττον ἢ ἐπὶ πεντηκοντα ἀσπίδων συνεστραμμένοι ἦσαν, λογιζόμενοι ὥς εἰ νικήσειαν τὸ περὶ τὸν βασιλέα, τὸ ἄλλο πᾶν εὐχείρωτον ἔσοιτο. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἤρξατο ἄγειν ὁ Κλεόμβροτος πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους, πρῶτον μὲν πρὶν καὶ αἰσθῆσθαι τὸ μετ' αὐτοῦ στράτευμα ὅτι ἡγοῖτο, καὶ δὴ καὶ οἱ ἱππεῖς συνεβεβλήκεισαν καὶ ταχὺ ἤττηντο οἱ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων· φεύγοντες δὲ ἐνεπεπτώκεσαν τοῖς ἑαυτῶν ὀπλίταις, ἔτι δὲ ἐνέβαλλον οἱ τῶν Θηβαίων λόχοι· ὅμως δὲ ὥς οἱ μὲν περὶ τὸν Κλεόμβροτον τὸ πρῶτον ἐκράτουν τῇ μάχῃ σαφεῖ τούτῳ τεκμηρίῳ γνοίη τις ἂν· οὐ γὰρ ἂν ἐδύναντο αὐτὸν ἀνελέσθαι καὶ ζῶντα ἀπενεγκεῖν, εἰ μὴ οἱ πρὸ αὐτοῦ μαχόμενοι ἐπεκράτουν ἐν ἐκείνῳ τῷ χρόνῳ. ἐπεὶ μέντοι ἀπέθανε Δείνων τε ὁ πολέμαρχος καὶ Σφοδρίας τῶν περὶ δαμοσίαν καὶ Κλεώνυμος ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ, καὶ οἱ μὲν ἵπποι καὶ οἱ συμφορεῖς τοῦ πολεμάρχου καλούμενοι οἳ τε ἄλλοι ὑπὸ τοῦ ὄχλου αἰθούμενοι ἀνεχώρουν, οἱ δὲ τοῦ εὐνύμου ὄντες τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ὥς ἑώρων τὸ δεξιὸν αἰθούμενον, ἐνέκλιναν· ὅμως δὲ πολλῶν τεθνεώτων καὶ ἡττημένοι ἐπεὶ διέβησαν τὴν τάφρον ἢ πρὸ τοῦ στρατοπέδου ἔτυχεν οὖσα αὐτοῖς, ἔθεντο τὰ ὄπλα κατὰ χώραν ἔνθεν ἄρμηντο.

XENOPHON.

Μεγιστον δὲ πάντων τῶν εἰρημένων πρὸς τὸ διαμένειν τὰς πολιτείας, οὗ νῦν ὀλιγωροῦσι πάντες, τὸ παιδεύεσθαι πρὸς τὰς πολιτείας. Ὅφελος γὰρ οὐθὲν τῶν ἀφελιμωτάτων νόμων καὶ συνδεδοξασμένων ὑπὸ πάντων τῶν πολιτευομένων, εἰ μὴ ἔσονται εἰθισμένοι καὶ πεπαιδευμένοι ἐν τῇ πολιτείᾳ, εἰ μὲν οἱ νόμοι δημοτικοί, δημοτικῶς, εἰ δ' ὀλιγαρχικοί, ὀλιγαρχικῶς. Εἴπερ γὰρ ἔστιν ἐφ' ἐνὸς ἀκρασία, ἔστι καὶ ἐπιπόλεως. Ἔστι δὲ τὸ πεπαιδεῦσθαι πρὸς τὴν πολιτείαν, οὐ τοῦτο, τὸ ποιεῖν οἷς χαίρουσιν οἱ ὀλιγαρχοῦντες ἢ οἱ δημοκρατίαν βουλόμενοι, ἀλλ' οἷς δυνήσονται οἱ μὲν ὀλιγαρχεῖν οἱ δὲ δημοκρατεῖσθαι. Νῦν δ' ἐν μὲν ταῖς ὀλιγαρχίαις οἱ τῶν ἀρχόντων υἱοὶ τρυφῶσιν, οἱ δὲ τῶν ἀπόρων γίνονται γεγυμνασμένοι καὶ πεπονηκότες· αἴστε καὶ βούλονται



μᾶλλον καὶ δύνανται νεωτερίζειν. Ἐν δὲ ταῖς δημοκρατίαις ταῖς μάλιστα εἶναι δοκούσαις δημοκρατικαῖς τούναντίον τοῦ συμφέροντος καθέστηκεν. Αἴτιον δὲ τούτου, ὅτι κακῶς ὀρίζονται τὸ ἐλεύθερον. Δύο γὰρ ἔστιν, οἷς ἡ δημοκρατία δοκεῖ αἰρίσθαι, τῷ τὸ πλεῖον εἶναι κύριον, καὶ τῇ ἐλευθερίᾳ· τὸ μὲν γὰρ δίκαιον ἴσον δοκεῖ εἶναι· ἴσον δ' ὃ τι ἂν δόξῃ τῷ πλήθει, τοῦτ' εἶναι κύριον· ἐλεύθερον δὲ καὶ ἴσον τὸ ὃ τι ἂν βούληταί τις ποιεῖν· ὥστε ζῆν ἐν ταῖς τοιαύταις δημοκρατίαις, ἕκαστος ὡς βούλεται, καὶ εἰς ὃ χρίζων, ὡς φησιν Εὐριπίδης. Τοῦτο δ' ἐστὶ φαῦλον· οὐ γὰρ δεῖ οἶσθαι δουλείαν εἶναι τὸ ζῆν πρὸς τὴν πολιτείαν, ἀλλὰ σωτηρίαν.

ARISTOTLE.

## TRANSLATION INTO GREEK.

REV. DR. KENNEDY.

Saturday, 5th April. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

I. *Translate into Greek Prose :*

1. At equal distances around sit three others, each on a throne. These are the daughters of Necessity, the Fates, Lachesis, Clotho, and Atropos; who, clothed in white robes, with garlands on their heads, chant to the music of the Sirens, Lachesis the events of the past, Clotho those of the present, Atropos those of the future.

2. When a person was declaiming in the Lacedæmonian assembly, who had lived scandalously, but could speak with immense power, and when the Lacedæmonians were going to vote in accordance with his opinion, one of the old men came forward and rebuked them vehemently, launching against them some such reproach as this, that they would not long inhabit an unsacked Sparta, if they employed such counsellors.

3. Again, it is also clear, I imagine, said he, that if a man lets the right moment for any work go by, it never returns. It is quite clear. For the thing to be done does not choose, I imagine, to wait the leisure of the doer, but the doer must be at the beck of the thing to be done, and not treat it as a secondary affair. He must.

4. But this universal and primary opinion of all men is soon destroyed by the slightest philosophy, which teaches us that nothing can ever be present to the mind but an image or perception, and that the senses are only the inlets through which these images are conveyed without being able to produce any immediate intercourse between the mind and the object. The table, which we see, seems to diminish as we remove farther from it, but the real table, which exists independent of us, suffers no alteration; it was, therefore, nothing but its image which was present to the mind.

HUME.

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II.—*Translate one of the following passages :*

(a.) *Into Greek Tragic Iambic Verse :*

- L. Why should a dog, a horse, a rat, have life,  
And thou no breath at all? O, thou wilt come no more,  
Never, never, never, never, never.—  
Pray you, undo this button. Thank you, sir.—  
Do you see this? Look on her, look—her lips—  
Look there, look there.
- E. He faints : my lord, my lord—
- K. Break, heart, I pr'ythee, break.
- E. Look up, my lord.
- K. Vex not his ghost. O let him pass : he hates him,  
Who would upon the rack of this tough world  
Stretch him out longer.
- E. O, he is gone indeed.
- K. The wonder is he hath endured so long :  
He but usurp'd his life.

(b.) *Or into Greek Tragic Trochaic Verse :*

- A. Bear them from hence. Our present business  
Is general woe. Friends of my soul, you twain  
Rule in this realm, and the gored state sustain.
- K. I have a journey, sir, shortly to go ;  
My master calls, and I must not say no.
- A. The weight of this sad time we must obey,  
Speak what we feel, not what we ought to say.  
The oldest hath borne most : we that are young,  
Shall never see so much, nor live so long.

SHAKESPEARE.

LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND HISTORY OF GREECE.

Rev. Dr. KENNEDY.

Saturday, 5th April. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

[N.B.—*Of each pair of Questions. in I.—V. marked (a.) and (b.)  
Candidates may choose either but not answer both.*]

- I. (a.) Κάρ, Ἀυδός, Μαίων, Μυσός, Φρύξ. How far may these  
be distinguished ethnologically? Under what general term did  
the Hellenes confound them? Cite proverbs and passages which  
show this estimation. Correct the reading of the verse “ εἰ μὴ  
βαδίζειν ὥσπερ αἱ χελιδόνες ” (*Aristoph. Av.* 1681); ex-  
plain and illustrate it by quotations.
- or (b.) Briefly sketch the history of the Lydians and their empire, as  
given by Herodotus. Explain the words of Horace, “ *Lydorum  
quidquid Etruscos incoluit fines.* ”
- II. (a.) At what conclusions does Grote arrive concerning the age of  
the *Iliad* and that of the *Odyssey*? Wherein does he differ from  
Wolf, and on what main grounds? Estimate their comparative  
views.
- or (b.) Exemplify and account for the difference of metrical quantity  
which exists in Homeric as compared with Attic poetry.

III. (a.) State the legal rules of inheritance at Athens. Explain the terms *φανερὰ οὐσία*, *ἐπίκληρος*, *ἐπίδικος*, and *κύριος* in its legal sense. Translate and illustrate Aristoph. Av. 765. "*φυσάτω πάππους παρ' ἡμῖν καὶ φανοῦνται φράτορες.*"

or (b.) Distinguish the three stages of Attic Comedy, and mention the principal writers in each. Whence do we gain our knowledge of the New Comedy? Chronologize (by Olympiads) the extant plays of Aristophanes, and state the main design of each.

IV. (a.) Draw the ground plan of a Greek theatre, so far as to exhibit the relative positions of actors, chorus, and audience. Explain the terms *προσκήνιον*, *λογεῖον*, *ὄρχηστρα*, *θυμέλη*, *πάροδος*, *κορυφαῖος*. Wherein did the Greek *orchestra* differ from the Roman? What corruption exists in the modern use of this term?

or (b.) What is the general description of the scenery of a Greek Drama? How many entrances to the stage did it involve, and for what purposes were they used severally? Exemplify by one or more instances. Enumerate the plays (tragic and comic) which are exceptions to the usual scenic arrangement; also those in which a change of scene is introduced. How was this effected?

V. (a.) Give some account of Zeno of Elea, and his doctrines. State his puzzle called Achilles, and its solution as given (1) by Aristotle (2) by Mill.

or (b.) State Aristotle's principles of Causation, with their Greek and English terminology. What is Hume's theory on this subject, and by what principal arguments supported? Explain the distinction between Nominalism and Realism, and refer these doctrines to their original authors severally.

VI. Narrate in detail any *one* of the following events:

1. The capture of Pylos and of Sphacteria in the Peloponnesian War.
2. The peace of Antalkidas.
3. The Battle of Ipsus.

VII. Sketch the life of any *one* of the following persons:

1. Agesilaus.
2. Demosthenes, the Orator.
3. Eumenes.

VIII. Answer *two* of the following questions:

(α) Explain the general distinction between *οὐ* and *μή* with the several uses of *οὐ μή*, and of *μή οὐ*.

or (β) Explain the various uses of the optative mood, giving instances of each, with English renderings.

(γ) Distinguish between the original meanings of the roots, *ἰδ—ὀπ—ὄρα—δρακ—βλεπ*. Account for the first three coalescing to complete the tenses of one verb. Write down those tenses, with such derivatives as show the original meanings. Cite similar instances of other verbs.

or (δ) Account etymologically for the following forms; *μία—βροτός—μέμβλετο—γέντο—ἴφι—θρίξ, τριχός—ἑώς—εἵκοσι—ἑκατόν—πάσχω, πείσομαι, ἔπαθον—κλαίω, κλαύσομαι, κλαυθμός—surgeon—quinsy—parish—clerk—ἐνέque*.

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## TRANSLATION FROM LATIN.

Very Rev. Dr. MERIVALE.

Thursday, 3rd April. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

### *Translate into English :*

Ventum deinde ad multo angustiores rupes, atque ita rectis saxis, ut ægre expeditus miles tentandus, manibusque retinens virgulta ac stirpes circa eminentes, demittere sese posset. Natura locus jam ante præceps, recenti terræ lapsu in pedum mille admodum altitudinem abruptus erat. Ibi veluti quum ad finem viæ equites constitissent, miranti Hannibali, quæ res moraretur agmen, nuntiatur, rupem inviam esse. Digressus deinde ipse ad locum visendum. Haud dubia res visa, quin per invia circa nec trita antea, quamvis longo ambitu, circumduceret agmen. Ea vero via insuperabilis fuit. Nam quum super veterem nivem intactam nova modicæ altitudinis esset, molli nec præaltæ nivi facile pedes ingredientium insitebant. Ut vero tot hominum jumentorumque incessu dilapsa est, per nudam infra glaciem fluentemque tabem liquescentis nivis ingrediebantur. Tætra ibi luctatio erat, ut a lubrica glacie, non recipiente vestigium et in prono citius pedes fallente; ut, seu manibus in assurgendo seu genu se adjuvissent, ipsis adminiculis prolapsis, iterum corruerent; nec stirpes circa radicesve, ad quas pede aut manu quisquam eniti posset, erant; ita in levi tantum glacie tabidaque nive volutabantur. Jumenta secabant interdum etiam tamen infimam ingredientia nivem, et prolapsa jactandis gravius in connitendo ungulis penitus perfringebant: ut pleraque, velut pedica capta, hærent in durata et alte concreta glacie.

LIVY.

Ad voluptatem oratoriæ eloquentiæ transeo, cujus jucunditas non uno aliquo momento, sed omnibus prope diebus et prope omnibus horis contigit. Quid enim dulcius libero et ingenuo animo et ad voluptates honestas nato, quam videre plenam semper et frequentem domum suam concursu splendidissimorum hominum? idque scire non pecuniæ, non orbitati, neque officii alicujus administrationi, sed sibi ipsi, dari? illos quinimmo orbos et locupletes et potentes venire plerumque ad juvenem et pauperem, ut aut sua, aut amicorum discrimina commendent. Ullane tanta ingentium opum ac magnæ potentiæ voluptas, quam spectare homines veteres et senes et totius urbis gratia subnixos, in summa omnium rerum abundantia, confitentes, id quod optimum sit, se non habere? Jam vero, qui togatorum comitatus et egressus! quæ in publico species! quæ in judiciis veneratio! quod gaudium consurgendi ad sistendique inter tacentes, in unum conversos! coire populum et circumfundere coronam et accipere adfectum, quemcunque orator induerit! Vulgata dicentium gaudia, et inperitorum quoque oculis exposita, percenseo: illa secretiora, et tantum ipsis orantibus nota, majora sunt. Sive adcuratam meditatamque adfert orationem; est quoddam sicut ipsius dictionis, ita gaudii pondus et constantia: sive novam et recentem curam non sine aliqua trepidatione animi adtulerit; ipsa sollicitudo commendat eventum et lenocinatur voluptati. Sed extemporalis audaciæ atque ipsus temeritatis vel præcipua jucunditas est. Nam in ingenio quoque, sicut in agro, quamquam alia diu serantur atque elaborantur, gratiora tamen, quæ sua sponte nascuntur.

TACITUS.

At qui legitimum cupiet fecisse poëma,  
 Cum tabulis animum censoris sumet honesti ;  
 Audebit, quæcunque parum splendoris habebunt  
 Et sine pondere erunt et honore indigna ferentur,  
 Verba movere loco, quamvis invita recedant  
 Et versentur adhuc intra penetralia Vestæ.  
 Obscurata diu populo bonus eruet atque  
 Proferet in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum,  
 Quæ priscis memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis  
 Nunc citus informis premit et deserta vetustas ;  
 Adsciscet nova, quæ genitor produxerit usus.  
 Vehemens et liquidus puroque simillimus amni  
 Fundet opes Latiumque beabit divite lingua ;  
 Luxuriantia compescet, nimis aspera sano  
 Levabit cultu, virtute carentia tollet,  
 Ludentis speciem dabit et torquebitur, ut qui  
 Nunc Satyrum, nunc agrestem Cyclopa movetur.

HORACE.

Talibus exarsit dictis violentia Turni ;  
 Dat gemitum, rumpitque has imo pectore voces :  
 "Larga quidem, Drance, semper tibi copia fandi  
 Tum, quum bella manus poscunt ; patribusque vocatis  
 Primus ades. Sed non replenda est curia verbis,  
 Quæ tuto tibi magna volant, dum distinet hostem  
 Agger mœrorum, nec inundant sanguine fossæ.  
 Proinde tona eloquio,—solitum tibi ; meque timori  
 Argue tu, Drance, quando tot stragis acervos  
 Teucrorum tua dextra dedit, passimque tropæis  
 Insignis agros. Possit quid vivida virtus,  
 Experiare licet : nec longe scilicet hostes  
 Quærendi nobis ; circumstant undique muros.  
 Imus in adversos ? quid cessas ? an tibi Mavors  
 Ventosa in lingua pedibusque fugacibus istis  
 Semper erit ?  
 Pulsus ego ? aut quisquam merito, fœdissime, pulsum  
 Arguet, Iliaco tumidum qui crescere Thybrim  
 Sanguine, et Evandri totam cum stirpe videbit  
 Procubuisse domum, atque exutos Arcadas armis ?  
 Haud ita me experti Bitias et Pandarus ingens,  
 Et quos mille die victor sub Tartara misi,  
 Inclusus muris hostilique aggere septus.  
 Nulla salus bello. Capiti cane talia demens  
 Dardanio, rubusque tuis. Proinde omnia magno  
 Ne cessa turbare metu, atque extollere vires  
 Gentis bis victæ ; contra premere arma Latini."

VIRGIL.

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1873.

## TRANSLATION INTO LATIN.

Rev. W. W. MERRY.

Thursday, 3rd April. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

### I.—*Translate into Latin Prose one of the two following passages :*

None of these errors could be imputed to HOLT. From his start as a magistrate he exceeded the high expectations which had been formed of him, and during the long period of twenty-two years he constantly rose in the admiration and esteem of his countrymen. To unsullied integrity and lofty independence he added a rare combination of deep professional knowledge with exquisite common sense. According to a homely but expressive phrase, "there was no rubbish in his mind." Familiar with the practice of the court as any clerk—versed in the subtleties of the law of real property as if he had confined his attention to conveyancing—he ever reasoned logically, appearing at the same time instinctively acquainted with all the feelings of the human heart. He may be considered as having a genius for magistracy, as much as our MILTON had for poetry, or our WILKIE for painting. Perhaps the excellence which he attained may be traced to the passion for justice by which he was constantly actuated. This induced him to sacrifice ease and amusement, and literary relaxation, and the allurements of party, to submit to tasks the most dull, disagreeable, and revolting, and to devote all his energies to one object. He considered justice as a cardinal virtue, not as a trade for maintenance. The criminal before him knew that though his spirit was broken with guilt, and incapable of language to defend itself, his judge would wrest no law to destroy him, nor conceal any that would save him.

The weather was dreadful ; the snow already fell in heavy flakes ; the cold was intense ; and the soldiers, burdened not only with their arms, but with provisions for several days in every man's knapsack, were slowly toiling over a road rendered almost impassable by the multitude of carriages which had already furrowed its surface. Insensible to the severity of the weather, Napoleon instantly halted, dismissed his own suite to a distance, formed the private soldiers into a dense circle round him, and there harangued them on the situation and prospects of the campaign. He thanked them for the constancy with which they had encountered difficulties and endured privations, the severest to which they could be exposed in war ; demonstrated to them the situation of the enemy, cut off from his own country, surrounded by superior forces, and obliged to fight in order to open the only avenue which remained for his escape. In the great battle which was approaching he confidently promised them victory, if they continued to act with the resolution which they had hitherto evinced. This speech was listened to with profound attention. No sooner was it concluded than shouts and warlike acclamations broke out on all sides, and the joyful visages of the soldiers demonstrated that they fully appreciated the immense advantages which their own exertions and the skill of their chief had already secured for them.

### II.—*Translate into Latin Verse one of the two following passages :*

#### 1.—*For Latin Hexameters :*

While thus he spake, th' angelic squadron bright  
Turned fiery red, sharp'ning in moonèd horns  
Their phalanx, and began to hem him round

With ported spears, as thick as when a field  
Of Ceres, ripe for harvest, waving sends  
Her bearded grove of ears, which way the wind  
Sways them; the careful plowman doubting stands,  
Lest on the threshing floor his hopeful sheaves  
Prove chaff. On th' other side Satan alarmed,  
Collecting all his might, dilated stood,  
Like Teneriff or Atlas unremoved :  
His stature reached the sky, and on his crest  
Sat Horror plumed ; nor wanted in his grasp  
What seemed both spear and shield.

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2.—*For Latin Elegiacs :*

Go, in thy glory, o'er the ancient sea,  
Take with thee gentle winds thy sails to swell ;  
Sunshine and joy upon thy streamers be,  
Fare thee well, bark ! farewell !  
Proudly the flashing billow thou hast cleft,  
The breeze yet follows thee with cheer and song ;  
Who now of storms hath dream or memory left ?  
And yet the deep is strong !  
A long farewell ! Thou wilt not bring us back  
All whom thou bearest far from home and hearth :  
Many are thine, whose steps no more shall track  
Their own sweet native earth.  
Some wilt thou leave beneath the plantain's shade,  
Where through the foliage Indian suns look bright ;  
Some in the snows of wintry regions laid,  
By the cold northern light.  
And some, far down below the sounding wave,  
Still shall they lie, though tempests o'er them sweep ;  
Never may flower be strewn above their grave,  
Never may sister weep !

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LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND HISTORY OF ROME.

Rev. Dr. BRADLEY.

Friday, 4th April. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

[N.B.—*No candidate is permitted to answer more than Eight questions. It is desirable that not more than five should be answered under either of the two sections into which the paper is divided, and that either both or one of Questions I. and II. in Section I. be done by all.*]

SECTION I.

I. Translate into Latin :

1. He replied that he would have done this had it been possible, and would so do for the future if occasion should arise.
2. You ought to have done this, and not to have preferred gain to honour.
3. I thought he would never have been persuaded to desert his country.

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4. Be ready then to begin the battle ; this day will bring you freedom or death ; do you fear to die ? who ever heard of a Roman soldier surrendering without a blow ?

(The last sentence to be put in oratio obliqua, as after a verb of speaking in past time.)

II. Translate into English, in each case adding a short note pointing out any special construction or idiom, any six of the following sentences :—

1. { Fac animos interire ut corpus,  
{ Fac illud tecum cogites.
2. Haud scio an pietate adversus Deos sublatâ fides etiam et una excellentissima virtus justitia tollatur.
3. Hæc cedo ut admoveam templis, et farre litabo.
4. Solus eram si non sævus adesset amor.
5. Atqui tyranno illi ne integrum quidem erat ut civibus libertatem redderet.
6. Quid Tiridaten terreat unico securus.
7. Vitaque mancipio nulli datur, omnibus usu.
8. Quotus enim quisque nostrum non est e municipiis ?
9. Tum Jugurtha verba facit ; tametsi ipsum cum exercitu fame ferroque clausum tenet, tamen incolumes omnes sub jugum mittere velle.
10. An ejus vicem doles ?
11. Quo mihi fortunam si non conceditur uti ?

III. "The perfect-stem in Latin is formed in five different ways." Enumerate them, and classify under their several heads the perfects of the following words ; arceo, cædo, cerno, emo, lavo, necto, quatio, scando, scindo, senesco, sero, spargo, sumo, tango.

IV. The etymology of the following words ; cæruleus, magister, haruspex, columna, solemnus, agellus, crepusculum, occultus, laccio ; courtesy, palace, advantage, forfeit, country, entertainment.

V. The exact sense in which the following words were used by the best classical writers ; abhorreo, actio, alienus, calumnia, auctoritas, cesso, diversus, doctrina, prævaricor, percipio, privilegium, securus, severus, obtineo, studium, vindico ; in each case distinguish such sense from that of the English derivative.

VI. Give the force and etymology of the preposition or prefix in the following words ; amplector, confugio, immuto, ignosco, imbuo, indies, interdico, demens, vehemens, socors, prorsus, succurro, perjurus ; of the suffix in utique, ubique, quisque, alumnus ; and analyse ; simus, monuerant, and provenero.

VII. Explain the following words or phrases ; optimates, nobiles, patricii, metuens ab Hannibale, tribu moveri, senatum recitare, justus triumphus, agro et vacatione donari, valetudinem excusare, vindicias secundum libertatem cedere, vendere equum juberi, sestertio vicies fundum emi, sitellam afferre, in procinctu testamenti, tripedalis parma, in ordinem cogi, fœderata civitas.

VIII. Translate, with explanation of any archaisms :—

Haice utei in couentinoid exdeicatis ne minus trinum noundinum senatuosque sententiam utei scientes esetis eorum sententia ita fuit sei ques esent quæ aruorsum ead fecisent quam suprad scriptum est eis rem capitalem faciendam censuere atque utei hoc in tabolam ahenam incidere ita senatus aiquom censuit uteique eam figier ioubeatiss ubei



facilumed gnoscier potisit atque utei ea bacanalia sei qua sunt extrad quam sei quid ibei sacri est ita utei suprad scriptum est in diebus X quibus uobeis tabelai datai erunt faciatis utei dismota sient.

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## SECTION II.

- IX. Write a very short sketch of the physical geography of Italy ; point out any traces of its influence on history, and illustrate any of its features by quotations from Latin writers.
- X. The immediate and ultimate importance of the following battles, treated in chronological order :—Actium, the Allia, Aquæ Sextiæ, Beneventum, Porta Collina, Sentinum, Zama.
- XI. The rise, progress, and fall of the Tribunician power ; its extent, nature, and effect on constitutional history.
- XII. The causes that made the Republic unfit to be the ultimate form of government for the Roman world.
- XIII. To what dangers, internal and external, does history show the Roman Empire to have been exposed ? What were its main safeguards ?
- XIV. " A vein of profound melancholy and ulmost hopeless dissatisfaction with the age in which they lived may be traced in all the great Roman writers from the time of Lucretius to the reign of Trajan."
- XV. " Incorruptam fidem professis nec amore quisquam et sine odio dicendus est." How far is this claim to absolute impartiality on the part of Tacitus to be admitted ?
- XVI. " The exploded derivation of satire from the Greek satiric drama is one of those not infrequent instances where a false etymology has preserved a significant truth." Explain this statement, and give a short account of the rise and position in ancient literature of Roman satire.
- XVII. Examine and explain the following allusions :—

Probable conjecture, or obscure traditions, naturally turn themselves into prophecies, as that of Seneca's verses.

This same *multis utile bellum* is an assured and infallible sign of a state disposed to seditions and troubles.

The French writer, if slovenly or careless, has to pass beneath the Caudine forks of the Academy.

The god Terminus has many and devout worshippers in our legislature.

Let him remember that it was not only in the Roman customs, but in the nature and constitution of things, that calumny and abuse are essential parts of triumph.

## FRENCH LANGUAGE, &c.

W. MARKHEIM, Esq.

Wednesday, 9th April. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

### I.

*Translate into English :*

De Montesquieu à Rousseau quel immense intervalle ! quel contraste de vues et d'idées ! Et cependant l'un de ces hommes suscitait l'autre ; ou plutôt ils étaient appelés tous deux par leur siècle, dont ils repré-

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sentaient deux époques successives. Les abus et l'affaiblissement de l'ancien pouvoir, le respect d'habitude qu'il inspirait encore, l'indépendance d'esprit, à défaut de liberté civile, la curiosité des choses politiques, le commerce intellectuel avec l'Angleterre avaient appelé Montesquieu. Il travailla sur ces idées de son temps ; il les mûrit, il les éleva par vingt ans de méditation. Et lorsque son grand ouvrage fut achevé, cet ouvrage, accueilli avec tant d'admiration en Europe, semblait à peine assez hardi pour l'opinion de la France : tant l'ancien édifice de la monarchie s'était insensiblement affaissé sur lui-même ! Alors parut Rousseau, et à son premier ouvrage, deux ans après *l'Esprit des lois*, à cette satire des lettres et de la mollesse sociale, au milieu du monde le plus enchanté par tous les plaisirs de l'esprit et de l'élégance, on pouvait comprendre qu'un nouveau personnage était entré sur la scène, qu'une classe nouvelle avait pris enfin la parole, avec des passions plus fortes, en les couvrant toutefois encore de l'élégance et de la pompe exigées pour plaire. Ce n'est plus l'opposition fine et modérée de quelques académiciens ; ce ne sont plus les épigrammes profondes, mais discrètes de *l'Esprit des lois* ; ce n'est plus cette indépendance qui flattait parfois les vices de la cour, et ne lui demandait que d'être favorable aux lettres. Sous le beau langage de Rousseau perce une rancune démocratique, qui s'en prend à la philosophie comme aux abus, aux lettres comme aux grands seigneurs, et frappe les premiers pour mieux atteindre les seconds. Il n'y a pas seulement dans ce discours, comme le dit La Harpe, le dépit de n'avoir pas été invité chez madame Dupin, le jour où elle donnait son dîner de gens de lettres : la blessure de Rousseau remonte plus loin. On sent l'irritation d'un homme supérieur tenu longtemps en dehors de la société ; il y a le souvenir de sa misérable jeunesse d'apprenti, de sa fuite sans asile et sans pain, de sa conversion forcée, de ses métiers de laquais, de séminariste, de pauvre musicien, de trucheman d'un moine quêteur, de copiste, de secrétaire, et enfin de commis de caisse à Paris, sans pouvoir arriver à rien qu'à vivre à force de travail. Tant de peines et de mécomptes avaient agi sur l'âme de Rousseau, et éclataient en lui par un blâme amer, qui répond à des passions que trop souvent la société ignore et dédaigne, bien qu'elles fermentent dans son sein.

VILLEMAIN, *Littérature française au dix-huitième siècle.*

### *L'homme de mauvais ton.*

J'entends Théodecte de l'antichambre ; il grossit sa voix à mesure qu'il s'approche ; le voilà entré : il rit, il crie, il éclate ; on bouche ses oreilles, c'est un tonnerre : il n'est pas moins redoutable par les choses qu'il dit que par le ton dont il parle, il ne s'apaise et il ne revient de ce grand fracas que pour bredouiller des vanités et des sottises ; il a si peu d'égard au temps, aux personnes, aux bienséances, que chacun a son fait sans qu'il ait eu intention de le lui donner ; il n'est pas encore assis, qu'il a, à son insu, désoblige toute l'assemblée. A-t-on servi, il se met le premier à table et dans la première place : il mange, il boit, il conte, il plaisante, il interrompt tout à la fois ; il n'a nul discernement des personnes, ni du maître, ni des conviés ; il abuse de la folle déférence qu'on a pour lui. Si l'on joue, il gagne au jeu ; il veut railler celui qui perd, et il l'offense. Je cède enfin et je disparaîs, incapable de souffrir plus longtemps Théodecte et ceux qui le souffrent.

LA BRUYÈRE.

## II.

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*Translate into French :*

The restored King was at this time more loved by the people than any of his predecessors had ever been. The calamities of his house, the heroic death of his father, his own long sufferings and romantic adventures made him an object of tender interest. His return had delivered the country from an intolerable bondage. Recalled by the voice of both the contending factions, he was in a position which enabled him to arbitrate between them ; and in some respects he was well qualified for the task. He had received from nature excellent parts and a happy temper. His education had been such as might have been expected to develop his understanding, and to form him to the practice of every public and private virtue. He had passed through all varieties of fortune, and had seen both sides of human nature. He had, while very young, been driven forth from a palace to a life of exile, penury, and danger. He had, at the age when the mind and body are in their highest perfection, and when the first effervescence of boyish passions should have subsided, been recalled from his wanderings to wear a crown. He had been taught by bitter experience how much baseness, perfidy, and ingratitude may be hid under the obsequious demeanour of courtiers.

MACAULAY.

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Dictation.

J'admirais l'heureuse situation de cette grande ville qui est bâtie dans une île. Elle semble nager au-dessus des eaux ; et être la reine de toute la mer. Les marchands y abordent de toutes les parties du monde et ses habitants sont eux-mêmes les plus fameux marchands qu'il y ait dans l'univers. Quand on entre dans cette ville, on croit d'abord que ce n'est point une ville qui appartienne à un peuple particulier, mais qu'elle est la ville commune de tous les peuples et le centre de leur commerce. Elle a deux grands mûles, semblables à deux bras, qui s'avancent dans la mer, et qui embrassent un vaste port où les vents ne peuvent entrer. Dans ce port on voit comme une forêt de mâts de navires, et ces navires sont si nombreux qu'à peine peut on découvrir la mer qui les porte. Tous les citoyens s'appliquent au commerce et leurs grandes richesses ne les dégoûtent jamais du travail nécessaire pour les augmenter. On ne rencontre point, comme dans les villes de la Grèce, des hommes oisifs et curieux, qui vont chercher des nouvelles sur la place publique, ou regarder les étrangers qui arrivent dans le port. Les hommes y sont occupés à décharger leurs vaisseaux, à transporter leurs marchandises ou à les vendre ; à ranger leurs magasins, et à tenir un compte exact de ce qui leur est dû par les négociants étrangers.

FÉNÉLON.

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FRENCH LANGUAGE, &c.

W. MARKHEIM, Esq.

Wednesday, 9th April. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

*Grammar.*

N.B.—*Four of these Questions only are to be answered.*

1. How do nouns ending in *al* and *ail* form their plurals? Mention any exceptions.
2. Conjugate the present, imperfect, and past definite indicative of *crottre* and *croire*.

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3. What is the proper place of the pronoun in a French sentence? Give examples.
4. Illustrate the different idiomatic meanings in French and English of the following words: *user* and *to use*, *abuser* and *to abuse*, *agréer* and *to agree*, *prétendre* and *to pretend*, *défendre* and *to defend*.
5. Explain any difference of meaning introduced by the use of the article in such sentences as: *Il tient à l'honneur d'achever l'œuvre qu'il a commencée.* *Il tient à honneur d'achever l'œuvre qu'il a commencée.* *Une telle conduite fait la honte de notre époque.* *Une telle conduite fait honte à notre époque.*
6. Conjugate interrogatively the past indefinite of the verb *se blesser*.

### *History.*

N.B.—*Four of these Questions only are to be answered.*

1. Origin of the old division of France into provinces.
2. Richelieu's home and foreign policy.
3. Results of the Seven Years War.
4. What events *immediately* gave rise to the French Revolution?
5. The Continental Blockade: its objects, and the steps which led to it.
6. Give a short account of the following personages: Mazarin, Turenne, Colbert, Choiseul, Turgot, Malesherbes, Hoche, Moreau.

### *Literature.*

N.B.—*Four of these Questions only are to be answered.*

1. How many epochs would you distinguish in French literature since the Renaissance?
2. Mention the chief prose writers of the 18th century, and give some account of them.
3. Describe briefly the leading characters of Molière.
4. Comment on Voltaire's dictum: "*Les Français n'ont pas la tête épique.*"
5. What models have had the greatest influence on the formation of French tragedy and comedy?
6. Give some account of the following works: *Les Lettres Provinciales*, *Les Lettres Persanes*, *La Henriade*, *Le Contrat Social*.

### *Composition.*

*Write an Essay in French on one of the following subjects:*

1. Les colonies sont-elles un élément de force ou de faiblesse pour une nation?
2. Conséquences politiques de la locomotion à vapeur et de la télégraphie électrique.
3. Quel rapport y a-t-il entre le goût et le bon sens?

## GERMAN LANGUAGE, &amp;c.

Rev. C. SCHOELL.

Thursday, 17th April. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

## I.

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*Translate into English :*

Selten hat ein deutscher König sein Regiment unter glücklicheren Verhältnissen begonnen, als Heinrich V. Heiß ersehnte das Volk nach den stürmischen Zeiten des Vaters ruhige Tage, allgemein verlangte man nach einer Ausgleichung des langen Streites zwischen Reich und Kirche. Die Unsicherheit im Innern drückte schwer und schwerer auf die niederen Klassen; die Fürsten wurden inne, daß alle äußere Macht des Reiches, wenn nicht endlich die innere Eintracht hergestellt würde, dahinschwinden müßte. Der junge König schien wie vom Himmel selbst bestimmt, um den Streit zu schlichten, den allgemeinen Wunsch der Verständigung zu erfüllen. Durch den Tod des Vaters war die kaiserliche Partei an ihn gewiesen; sie fand in ihm jetzt ihren einzigen Mittelpunkt, während er sich schon früher auch zum Vertreter der kirchlichen Sache aufgeworfen hatte. Die großen Gegensätze der Zeit glichen sich wie von selbst in seiner Person aus, hoben sich gleichsam mit seinem Regierungsantritt auf. Niemand konnte Frieden stiften, als er allein, und für ihn schien es leichte Arbeit, den alten Hader auszutragen.

Heinrich fühlte alle Vortheile seiner Stellung und gedachte, sie zu benutzen. Jedoch voll brennender Herrschsucht, wie er war, wollte er weniger die Ruhe des Reichs, als seine eigene Größe. Der Friede galt ihm nur etwas, wenn er zugleich seine Macht sicherte oder erhöhte. Ein Meister in der Verstellungskunst, wie es Wenige gegeben, hatte er sich demüthig gegen die Bischöfe, nachgiebig gegen die weltlichen Großen gezeigt, mit unterwürfigen Worten um Roms Gunst gebuhlt, so lange es seine Lage forderte: jetzt war er Herr, und bald sah die Welt, daß sein Gemüth herrischer war, als das des Vaters. Der Friede, den er wollte, war Unterwerfung des deutschen Fürstenthums, des diesseits und jenseits der Alpen aufstrebenden Bürgerthums, vor Allem des römischen Papstthums.

W. v. GIESEBRECHT, *Geschichte der Deutschen Kaiserzeit.*

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Illo.

Die Regimenter fallen von uns ab.  
Graf Piccolomini ist ein Verräther.

Gräfin.

O meine Ahnung !

Terzky.

Hätt' man mir geglaubt !

Da siehst du's, wie die Sterne dir gelogen !

Wallenstein.

Die Sterne lügen nicht, das aber ist  
Geschehen wider Sternenlauf und Schicksal.  
Die Kunst ist redlich, doch dies falsche Herz  
Bringt Lug und Trug in den wahrhaft'gen Himmel.  
Nur auf der Wahrheit ruht die Wahrjagung ;  
Wo die Natur aus ihren Grenzen wanket,  
Da irret alle Wissenschaft. War es  
Ein Aberglaube, menschliche Gestalt  
Durch keinen solchen Argwohn zu entehren,  
O nimmer schäm' ich dieser Schwachheit mich !  
Das war kein Heldenstück, Octavio !  
Nicht deine Klugheit siegte über meine,  
Dein schlechtes Herz hat über mein gerades  
Den schändlichen Triumph davon getragen.  
Kein Schild fing deinen Mordstreich auf, du führtest  
Ihn ruchlos auf die unbeschützte Brust,  
Ein Kind nur bin ich gegen solche Waffen.

SCHILLER, *Wallenstein*.

## II.

*Translate into German, using the German character :*

The conduct of M. de Talleyrand at Vienna had been that which he always followed to any government that employed him—zealous and faithful. He had, in short, been an active and able agent carrying out the policy which Louis XVIII., with whom he kept up a private correspondence, thought the best for his dynasty and for France, and he had succeeded in giving both dignity and influence to a government which in reality wanted both. He had not during his foreign mission meddled with the internal policy of the court, nor relaxed in his endeavours to serve it on account of the faults it committed ; but to his

intimate friends he had made no secret of his belief that it was taking a road which would probably lead to ruin. When it arrived at that goal the case was different. He did not separate himself from it, but he did not link himself indissolubly with it. He showed, however, no hesitation as to declaring against its opponent. Concentrating himself indeed on the one idea of getting rid of Napoleon, he repeated constantly to those who expatiated on the deficiency of the Restoration, "I don't know what government may be the best for France, but I do know that Napoleon's is the worst."

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SIR H. L. BULWER, *Historical Characters.*

#### DICTATION.

Solon war ein Mann der allen Parteien in Athen gleich lieb war. Die Reichen hatten große Hoffnungen von ihm weil er selbst ein begüterter Mann war. Die Armen vertrauten ihm, weil er ein rechtschaffener Mann war. Der verständige Theil der Athenienser wünschte sich ihn zum Herrscher, weil die Monarchie das sicherste Mittel schien, die Faktionen zu unterdrücken; seine Verwandten wünschten dies gleichfalls, aber aus eigennützigen Absichten, um die Herrschaft mit ihm zu theilen. Solon verschmähte diesen Rath: „Die Monarchie," sagte er, „sei ein schöner Wohnplatz, aber er habe keinen Ausgang."

Er begnügte sich, sich zum Archon und Gesetzgeber ernennen zu lassen, und übernahm dieses große Amt ungern, und nur aus Achtung für das Wohl der Bürger.

SCHILLER, *Gesetzgebung des Lykurg und Solon.*

#### GERMAN LANGUAGE, &c.

Rev. C. SCHOELL.

Thursday, 17th April. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

[N.B.—*The Questions are to be answered in English.*]

#### GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Mention four nouns which have two different forms of the plural with different significations.
2. Give the rules for the declension of the indefinite pronouns jemand, jedermann, etwas, nichts, man.
3. Give the first person singular of the present and imperfect indicative and subjunctive of the auxiliary verbs: können, sollen, wollen, dürfen, müssen, lassen.
4. Classify the radical verbs, and give two or three examples for each class.

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5. Mention the various kinds of sentences in which the verb stands first.
6. Give the corresponding German expressions for :
 

He is said to be very clever.  
He was understood to say.  
I had an opportunity of seeing him.  
I rejoice at it.

#### LITERARY QUESTIONS.

1. Give a brief account of the lyric poets of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries (*Minnesänger*), and more especially of *Wolfram von Eschenbach*.
2. Estimate the influence of *Klopstock* and *Lessing* on the regeneration of German Literature.
3. Name the most prominent members of the "Göttinger Dichterbund (*Hainbund*)," and give a short characteristic of that school.
4. Give a brief sketch of the life of *Goethe*.
5. Describe, and comment upon, the plot of *Goethe's* *Egmont* or *Goß von Verlichingen*.
6. Name the principal German historians of the nineteenth century, and give some account of their most important works.

#### HISTORICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Give a summary of the chief events in the history of Germany during the reign of the Saxon line (919-1024).
2. Give an account of the aims and achievements of *Wallenstein*.
3. What gave rise to the Seven Years' War.
4. What was the *Rheinbund*? Mention the German States that belonged to it.
5. Has Germany derived any benefits from the Napoleonic wars?
6. What political changes have taken place in Germany since the year 1866?

#### GERMAN COMPOSITION.

*Write an Essay, in German, on one of the following themes, using the German character :*

1. Über die Kreuzzüge.
2. König Heinrich VIII. von England.
3. Das Leben in einer großen Stadt verglichen mit dem Landleben.



## ITALIAN LANGUAGE, &amp;c.

PROFESSOR PISTRUCCI.

Monday, 21st April. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

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1873.  

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*Translate into English :*

I.

Quanto è più dolce, quanto è più sicuro  
 Seguir le fere fuggitive in caccia  
 Fra boschi antichi fuor di fossa o muro,  
 E spiar lor covil, per lunga traccia !  
 Veder la valle e 'l colle e l' aer puro,  
 L' erbe, i fior, l' acqua viva chiara e ghiaccia !  
 Udir gli augei svernar, rimbombar l' onde,  
 E dolce al vento mormorar le fronde !

Quanto giova a mirar pender da un' erta  
 Le capre, e pascere questo e quel virgulto ;  
 E 'l montanaro all' ombra più conserta  
 Destar la sua zampogna e 'l verso inculto !  
 Veder la terra di pomi coperta,  
 Ogni arbor da' suoi frutti quasi occulto ;  
 Veder cozzar monton, vacche mugghiare  
 E le biade ondeggiar come fa il mare !

Or delle pecorelle il rozzo mastro  
 Si vede alla sua torma aprir la sbarra :  
 Poi quando muove lor col suo vincastro,  
 Dolce è a notar come a ciascuna garra :  
 Or si vede il villan domar col rastro  
 Le dure zolle, or maneggiar la marra :  
 Or la contadinella scinta e scalza  
 Star con l' oche a filar sotto una balza.

In cotal guisa già l' antiche genti  
 Si crede esser godute al secol d' oro :  
 Nè fatte ancor le madri eran dolenti  
 De' morti figli al marzial lavoro :  
 Nè si credeva ancor la vita a' venti,  
 Nè del gioco doleasi ancora il toro.  
 Lor casa era fronzuta quercia e grande,  
 Ch' avea nel tronco mel, ne' rami ghiande.

Non era ancor la scellerata sete  
 Del crudel oro entrata nel bel mondo :  
 Viveansi in libertà le genti liete ;  
 E non solcato, il campo era fecondo.  
 Fortuna invidiosa a lor quiete  
 Ruppe ogni legge, e pietà mise in fondo.  
 Lussuria entrò ne' petti, e quel furore  
 Che la meschina gente chiama amore.

ANGELO POLIZIANO.

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## II.

Mio caro Beppe,

So da gran tempo le tue disgrazie ; e se non me ne sono mostrato inteso con te, è stato per non toccarti la piaga nel tempo della sua maggiore acerbità. Ora non credo che stia bene un silenzio più lungo ad un amico quale sono veramente per te, e se le mie parole rinnovano il tuo dolore, perdonalo all' affetto grande che ci lega. Bisognerebbe che la fortuna risparmiasse le anime come la tua ; a farlo apposta è unicamente su i buoni che ama di sbizzarrirsi. Dall' altro canto, io che non nego la Provvidenza, credo che essa dia appunto i solenni insegnamenti del dolore a chi è capace di sentirli, perchè dal dolore, dal solo dolore nascono le grandi cose, e sorgono i forti caratteri come il fiore dalla spina. Nella gioia l' uomo è sbadato, imprevedente, infecondo : le belle qualità dell' animo e della mente, o non sono, o non si palesano negli uomini felici : una sventura le fa scintillare come l' acciaio la pietra focaia. Ma tu, per esser tenuto uomo bravo e dabbene, non avevi bisogno di questa prova durissima ; pure la disgrazia t' ha colto, e sempre nel più vivo.....

GIUSEPPE GIUSTI, *Lettere.*

## III.

*Translate into Italian :*

My dear Friend,

You like to hear from me—that is a very good reason why I should write—but I have nothing to say—this seems equally a good reason why I should not—yet if you had alighted from your horse at our door this morning, and at this present writing, being five o'clock in the afternoon, had found occasion to say to me, “Mr. Cowper, you have not spoken since I came in ; have you resolved never to speak again ?” it would be but a poor reply, if in answer to the summons, I should plead inability as my best and only excuse. And this, by the way, suggests to me a seasonable piece of instruction, and reminds me of what I am very apt to forget, when I have any epistolary business in hand ; that a letter may be written upon anything or nothing just as that anything or nothing happens to occur. A man that has a journey before him twenty miles in length, which he is to perform on foot, will not hesitate, and doubt whether he shall set out or not, because he does not readily conceive how he shall ever reach the end of it ; for he knows, that by the simple operation of moving one foot forward first, and then the other, he shall be sure to accomplish it. So it is in the present case, and so it is in every similar case. A letter is written as a conversation is maintained, or a journey performed, not by preconcerted or premeditated means, a new contrivance, or an invention never heard of before, but by maintaining a progress, and resolving, as a postilion does, having once set out, never to stop, till we reach the appointed end. If a man may talk without thinking, why may he not write upon the same terms ?.....

WILLIAM COWPER, *Letters.*

## DICTATION.

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In questo tempo Giovanni de' Medici ammalò, e conoscendo il mal suo mortale, chiamò Cosimo e Lorenzo suoi figliuoli, e disse loro : " Io credo esser vivuto quel tempo che da Dio e dalla natura mi fu, al mio nascimento, consegnato. Muoio contento, poi ch'è io vi lascio ricchi, sani, e di qualità che voi potrete, quando voi seguitate le mie pedate, vivere in Firenze onorati e con la grazia di ciascuno. Perchè niuna cosa mi fa tanto morir contento, quanto mi ricordare di non aver mai offeso alcuno, anzi piuttosto, secondo ch'io ho potuto, beneficato ognuno. Così conforto a far voi. Dello stato, se voi volete vivere sicuri, toglietene quanto ve ne è dalle leggi e dagli uomini dato, il che non vi recherà mai nè invidia nè pericolo : perchè quello che l'uomo si toglie, non quello che all' uomo è dato, ci fa odiare ; e sempre ne avrete molto più di coloro che, volendo la parte d' altri, perdono la loro, e avanti che la perdano vivono in continui affanni. Con queste arti io ho tra tanti nemici, tra tanti dispareri non solamente mantenuta, ma accresciuta la riputazione mia in questa città. Così, quando seguitate le pedate mie, manterrete ed accrescerete voi ; ma quando faceste altrimenti, pensate che il fine vostro non ha ad essere altrimenti felice, che sia stato quello di coloro che, nella memoria nostra, hanno rovinato sè e distrutta la casa loro." Morì poco di poi, e nell' universale della città lasciò di sè un grandissimo desiderio, secondo che meritavano le sue ottime qualità.

MACHIAVELLI, *Le Istorie Fiorentine.*

## ITALIAN LANGUAGE, &amp;c.

PROFESSOR PISTRUCCI.

Monday, 21st April. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

[N.B.—*The Questions are to be answered in English.*]

## I.

## GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Render by the conjunctive pronominal forms the adverbs in the following sentences :—  
He goes *there* often. I come *thence*. One sees *therein* the evil. *There* is no one.
2. How should you translate : *We know him. We know him and her. He spoke to her. He spoke to her and to me?*
3. What is the difference, if any, between *sto leggendo* and *vado leggendo* ; *sta parlando*, and *va parlando* ; *è creduto* and *vien creduto* ?
4. In what cases can *altri* be employed as a singular ? Mention other pronouns which are plural in form and singular in signification.
5. Give the Italian for the conjunctions *either, or, neither, nor, why, because, although, except, provided, whilst, nevertheless.*
6. Write down the first persons singular and plural of the present and the preterite, and the past participles of :—*muovere, crescere, stringere, tacere, leggere, mordere, porgere, uscire, ferire, aprire.*
7. Show by phrases the various meanings of the preposition *da*.

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## II.

## LITERARY QUESTIONS.

[N.B.—*Dates to be given in all cases.*]

1. State the character and apparent bearing of Machiavelli's work "Il Principe." Give some account of his other writings.
  2. What are the faults of Marini and his school?
  3. Which of the great Italian Painters and Sculptors have also been distinguished as writers of poetry or prose, and what did they write?
  4. Of what events was Paolo Sarpi the historian, and what are the merits and demerits of his history?
  5. Who wrote the most comprehensive history of Italian Literature? Sketch briefly his method and classifications.
  6. What is the subject of Parini's principal poem; to what class of literature does it belong, and with what purpose was it written?
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## III.

## HISTORICAL QUESTIONS.

[N.B.—*Dates to be given in all cases.*]

1. What were the fundamental principles of the Guelphs and Ghibellines respectively?
  2. At what time, in what part of Italy, and under what circumstances did the Visconti acquire dominion, and who was the last to govern of their line?
  3. Give an account of the invasion of Italy by Charles the Eighth of France, its objects and its results.
  4. State when and how the House of Austria first came into possession of territory in Italy; how those possessions were successively increased, and to what extent.
  5. Who were the Carbonari, and what did they attempt?
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## IV.

*Subject for a short composition in Italian:*

The return of Spring.

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## PURE MATHEMATICS.

REV. C. PRITCHARD.

Monday, 7th April. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Define parallel straight lines, and demonstrate that proposition in Euclid relative to *Triangles*, which is the converse of his twelfth axiom.
2. State and prove that geometrical proposition which is equivalent to  $(a-b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$ .

3. The angle between two intersecting chords of a circle is measured by half the sum of the arcs which they subtend; if one of the chords becomes a tangent at an extremity of the chord, what then?
4. Describe a regular octagon on a given straight line.
5. Every solid angle is contained by plane angles which together are less than four right angles: Prove this in the simplest case. Hence show that there cannot be more than five *regular* solids.
6. State clearly the grounds on which you infer that—  
 $(a-b)(c-d)=ac-ad-bc+bd$ ; and that  $a^{-1}=\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}$ .
7. Solve  $\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{y}=1$   
 $x+y=2$  } Find a factor which renders  $1+\sqrt[3]{2}$  rational, and obtain the three cube roots of unity.
8. Find the middle term of the expansion of  $\left(x-\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{x}\right)^{2m}$ .
9. Every number together with its reciprocal is greater than 2; and every number divided by 6 leaves the same remainder as its cube does when divided by 6. What numbers are divisible by 8?
10. Find an expression for all angles having the same tangent. Show whether the trigonometrical solution of the triangle ABC is ambiguous or not, where  $BAC=30^\circ$ ,  $AC=5$ ,  $BC=4$ .
11. Give the sine of  $30^\circ$ , explain the steps of the process for calculating the sine of one degree. What is herein assumed as the unit of angle, and at what stage of the process?
12. Reduce  $A \sin \theta + B \cos \theta$  to a form adapted to logarithmic calculation.
13. Of what number is 5 the logarithm to the base 4? Show how a table of logarithms might be calculated by the continual extraction of the square root.
14. Prove that  $\frac{\pi}{4}=4 \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{5}-\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{70}+\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{99}$ , and from thence obtain  $\pi=3.1416$ . State some more elementary method of finding the ratio of the length of the circumference of a circle to that of its diameter.

[Any of the following questions may be substituted for an equal number of the above.]

- A. An engineer, outside a town, is provided with a map of the buildings of the interior; what angles must he measure so as to determine his distance from any three of them? and explain the method.
- B. If  $\tan \theta = \frac{b}{a}$ , then  $(a \pm b\sqrt{-1})^{\frac{1}{2}} = (a^2 + b^2)^{\frac{1}{4}} \left\{ \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \pm \sin \sqrt{-1} \frac{\theta}{2} \right\}$ .
- C. Show that the number of positive integral solutions of  $ax + by = c$  is limited, and of  $ax - by = c$  unlimited. Illustrate these propositions geometrically.

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## PURE MATHEMATICS.

W. H. BESANT, Esq.

Monday, 7th April. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. Determine by a geometrical construction the pair of tangents which can be drawn from an external point to a conic section, and prove that these tangents subtend equal angles at the focus.

Show also that, if the conic be an ellipse, the two tangents are equally inclined to the focal distances of the external point.

2. A section of a right circular cone being made by a plane which meets all the generating lines on one side of the vertex, determine by geometrical construction the foci and directrices of the curve of section.

Find the locus of the centres of all the ellipses, having a minor axis of given length, which can be cut from a given right circular cone.

3. Interpret the several equations,—

$$(1.) y^3 - 3xy + 2x^2 = 0; \quad (2.) y^3 - 3xy + 3x^2 = 0;$$

$$(3.) y^3 - 3xy + 4x^2 = 16;$$

and find the positions and lengths of the axes of the curve represented by the third equation.

4. Define the eccentric angle at any point of an ellipse, and prove that the equation to the normal at the point,  $(a \cos \phi, b \sin \phi)$  of the ellipse,

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1,$$

can be written in the form,

$$\frac{ax}{\cos \phi} - \frac{by}{\sin \phi} = a^2 - b^2.$$

If CP, CD, be conjugate semi-diameters of an ellipse, prove that the straight line joining the centre, C, with the point of intersection of the normals at P and D is perpendicular to the line PD, and that the locus of the point of intersection of the normals is the curve,

$$2(a^2x^2 + b^2y^2)^3 = (a^2 - b^2)^2(a^2x^2 - b^2y^2)^3.$$

5. If  $2c$  be the Latus Rectum of a conic, and  $e$  its eccentricity, prove that the polar equation of the conic, referred to the focus as pole, is

$$\frac{c}{r} = 1 + e \cos \theta,$$

and that the polar equation of the tangent at the point,  $\theta = \alpha$ , is

$$\frac{c}{r} = e \cos \theta + \cos \theta - e \cos \alpha.$$

Two given conics have the same focus (S) and the same directrix, and a moveable radius vector, SPQ, meets the conics in P and Q; find the locus of the point of intersection of the tangents at P and Q.

6. Differentiate with regard to  $x$  the expressions,

$$x \log (x^3 + 3x + 2), \text{ and } \tan^{-1} \{e^x \cdot (\sin x)^x\};$$

and find the  $n^{\text{th}}$  differential coefficient of the first of these two expressions.

Enunciate Maclaurin's Theorem, and apply it to expand  $x \log (x^3 + 3x + 2)$  in ascending integral powers of  $x$ .

7. Explain the method of integration by parts, and employ it to integrate,

$$\int x \sin^{-1} x \, dx, \text{ and } \int x \log (x^3 + 3x + 2) \, dx.$$

Prove that

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^3 + ax + a^3)^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{3na^2} \cdot \frac{2x + a}{(x^3 + ax + a^3)^n} + \frac{4n-2}{3na^2} \int \frac{dx}{(x^3 + ax + a^3)^n},$$

and evaluate the expression,

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^3 + ax + a^3)^2}$$

8. Having given the two equal sides, and the included angle of an isosceles spherical triangle, find expressions, in forms suited to logarithmic computation, for the base, and the two other angles. If the included angle be a fixed angle, find the greatest value of the difference between the length of the base, and the length of the arc of the small circle joining the extremities of the base and having the vertex of the triangle for its pole.
9. Find an expression for the area of a spherical triangle. From the formula,

$$\cos \frac{c}{2} \cos \frac{A+B}{2} = \sin \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{a+b}{2},$$

deduce the area of a plane triangle in terms of the sides and one of the angles.

10. If the expression  $f(a)$ , and  $f(b)$ , have different signs, prove that one root, at least, of the equation,  $f(x)=0$ , lies between  $a$  and  $b$ , it being given that  $f(x)$  is a rational algebraic function of  $x$ .

Enunciate Sturm's Theorem, and apply it to separate the roots of the equation,

$$x^4 - 7x^3 + 9x^2 - 8x + 2 = 0.$$

11. Prove that the sum of the  $m^{\text{th}}$  powers of the roots of the equation,

$$x^n - 1 = 0,$$

is equal to  $n$ , where  $m$  is a multiple of  $n$ , and is zero in all other cases.

If the sum of an algebraic series,

$$a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots$$

be given, show how to find the sum of every third term of the series.

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12. Find the asymptotes of, and trace, the following curves,

$$(1) (y-2x)(y^2-x^2)=a(y^2-9x^2),$$

$$(2) r \cos \theta = a \sin 3\theta.$$

13. Define the circle of curvature at any point of a plane curve, and prove that, in general, this circle intersects the curve at the point of contact.

State any formula for the determination of the radius of curvature, and find the radii of curvature, at the origin, of the two branches of the curve,

$$2x^3 + 3y^3 = axy,$$

which pass through the origin.

14. Show how to find the area of a curve referred to polar co-ordinates, and find the area of the loop of the curve,

$$r \sin \theta = a \cos 2\theta.$$

15. Find the volumes generated by the revolution of the curve,

$$r = a \sin 2\theta,$$

1st, about the initial line, 2nd, about the line  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

*Candidates are at liberty to substitute any of the following for any of the preceding questions.*

(A.) Prove that the reciprocal polar of a circle with regard to another circle is a conic section; and, in the case in which this conic is an ellipse, determine the position of its centre, and the lengths of its axes.

B. Evaluate the definite integrals:

$$(1) \int_0^{\infty} e^{-a^2 x^2} \cdot \cos 2\pi x \cdot dx,$$

$$(2) \int_0^{\pi} \log(1 - 2a \cos x + a^2) dx.$$

C. If  $V$  be a function of  $x$ ,  $y$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ , and  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ , and if  $U = \int_{\infty}^x V dx$ , show

how to determine the relation between  $x$  and  $y$  for which  $U$  has a maximum or minimum value, the limits  $x_0$  and  $x_1$  being constant.

Find the equation of the curve possessing the property that the area between the curve, its evolute, and two radii of curvature shall be a minimum.

D. Explain what is meant by the spherical curvature of a curve in space.

Find the radius of absolute curvature, and also the radius of spherical curvature, at any point of a helix.

E. Integrate the differential equations—

$$(1) y = x \frac{dy}{dx} + \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right)^4,$$

$$(2) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 3 \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = e^x + x^3$$

and find the singular solution of the first equation, stating its connection with the complete primitive.



## MIXED MATHEMATICS.

REV. C. PRITCHARD.

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Tuesday, 8th April. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. On what axioms or hypotheses would you found a mathematical theory of statics ?
2. Pressure is produced by a lever applied to a screw, find the relation of the power applied, to the pressure produced. What is the differential screw ? What advantage is secured by *length* in the handle of a screw-driver ?
3. A uniform rod ABD rests upon a horizontal plane AC, and against a vertical prop CB. If A be tied by a string to C, compare the tension of the string with the weight of the rod.
4. If 3 balls at one extremity of a string placed over a pulley, draw up two others, at the other extremity, during five seconds, and then two of the three balls fall off, for how long a time will the other two continue to *ascend*, all the balls being equal ?
5. Prove ab initio that  $s = \frac{1}{2} at$ , defining the symbols, their units, and the laws or axioms assumed, during the progress of the proof.
6. If two equal and perfectly elastic balls impinge directly, they will interchange velocities. Prove this, and quote the laws of motion essential to the demonstration.
7. If a body be projected in *vacuo*, construct for the focus, directrix, and axis of the parabola described.
8. The times of descent down all the chords terminating in the highest or lowest points of a vertical circle are equal.
9. If an ordinary bottle, fitted with a cork, through which an open tube passes into the bottle and projects beyond the cork, be filled with water to the top of the cork, and then be inverted, water will descend into the tube ; why ?
10. Explain some method of finding the specific gravity,  $1^\circ$ , of a fluid ;  $2^\circ$ , of a powder which must not be wetted.
11. Find the focal length of a glass sphere  $\mu=1.6$ . What do you understand by the magnifying power of such a lens ?
12. Find theoretically the magnifying power of the common opera-glass. How would you ascertain it practically ?
13. What is the principle of the common vernier ? The limb of a circular instrument is divided into half degrees, show how to construct a vernier which shall read to minutes.
14. Explain generally how the distance of the moon or of a planet from the centre of the earth is determined.

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*Any of the following questions may be substituted for an equal number of the above.*

- A. Explain by formulæ and by diagrams the general principle of the formation of the primary and secondary rainbows. The sky, *cæteris paribus*, is brighter within the primary bow than outside it.
- B. If a rod, supported on a pivot at its middle point, pass through the centres of two spheres whose weights are  $W$  and  $2W$ , placed at the two ends respectively, and if  $2W$  rotate rapidly round the rod, as axis, then  $2W$  will not overbalance  $W$  : what else will take place ?

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- C. Explain in general terms and by a diagram how, from observations on the "Transit of Venus," the sun's parallax can be determined. What other methods of determining the sun's parallax are known?

### MIXED MATHEMATICS.

I. TODHUNTER, Esq.

Tuesday, 8th April. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

- Find the conditions of equilibrium of any number of forces acting on a rigid body in any directions.  
If there are four forces, and the directions of three of them meet at a point, show that the direction of the fourth must pass through that point.
- Show how to determine the position of the centre of gravity of a solid of revolution.  
AB is a diameter of a circle, AC a chord; the figure bounded by AB, AC, and the arc BC, revolves round AB and thus generates a solid of revolution. Determine the sine of the angle CAB, so that when the solid is suspended freely at C it may remain at rest with AB horizontal.
- Determine the condition of equilibrium of a particle acted on by any forces, and constrained to remain on a given rough plane curve.  
If the curve is a circle inclined at a given angle to the horizon, find the coefficient of friction, so that a particle, under the action of gravity, may be at rest if placed at any point of the circle.
- A heavy string is stretched over a smooth plane curve in a vertical plane: find the tension at any point of the string.  
Two weights P and Q, connected by a uniform string of weight W and of given length, rest on the arc of a smooth cycloid with its vertex upwards. Show that the position of equilibrium is the same as if the string were without weight, and P and Q were each increased by  $\frac{W}{2}$ .
- Find the attraction of a right circular cylinder on a particle situated at the centre of one of the ends.  
If the cylinder be bisected by a plane passing along the axis, find the components of the attraction of one of the halves on the particle.
- A particle is projected vertically upwards with a given velocity; supposing the resistance of the air to vary as the square of the velocity, find the velocity with which the particle returns to the point from which it started.  
If a very small change be made in the velocity of projection, determine the consequent small change in the whole time of motion.
- A particle is projected from a given point, with a given velocity, in a given direction, and is attracted to a fixed centre by a force which varies as the distance from the centre: show that the orbit described is an ellipse, and determine the elements of the ellipse.

If  $a$  and  $b$  denote the semi-axes of the ellipse, and  $\mu$  the absolute force show that the time of describing an arc is OPEN  
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$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu}} \sin^{-1} \frac{v v' \sin \gamma}{\mu ab},$$

where  $v$  and  $v'$  are the velocities at the extremities of the arc, and  $\gamma$  the angle through which the direction of motion has changed in describing the arc.

8. Find the time of the oscillation of a simple pendulum when the arc of oscillation is extremely small.

Find also the correction to be applied to the formula when the square of the arc of oscillation is too large to be neglected.

9. Two equal spheres are placed at a given distance apart, and left to their mutual attraction; find the time they take to come together.

If the radius of each sphere is 12 inches, and the original distance of their centres  $24\frac{1}{2}$  inches, find approximately the time in seconds, supposing the density of each sphere equal to the mean density of the earth.

10. Find the difference of altitude of two stations by means of the barometer, taking into account the variation of gravity.  
11. Find the pressure at any point in a mass of fluid at rest under the action of given forces.

A closed rectangular parallelepiped, very nearly filled with fluid, rotates with uniform angular velocity round one edge, which is vertical; find the resultant pressure on each of the faces of the parallelepiped.

12. A ray of light passes through a medium, in which the value of the index of refraction at any point is a given function of the distance from a fixed point: find the equation to the path of the ray.

For example, suppose the index of refraction to vary inversely as the square of the distance from the fixed point.

13. A pencil passes excentrically through two thin lenses separated by a given interval, its axis before incidence intersecting the common axis of the lenses at a given point: find the condition of achromatism.  
14. Define the moment of inertia. Find the moment of inertia of a cube with respect to an axis passing through a corner of the cube and making given angles with the edges which meet at that corner.  
15. Explain what is meant by a centre of percussion; and investigate the conditions for its existence.

*Candidates are at liberty to substitute any of the following questions for any of the preceding.*

- A. A beam can turn in a vertical plane about a hinge at its lower end. A string is attached to the other end of the beam, and passing over a pulley, which is vertically above the hinge, supports a weight. The height of the pulley above the hinge is equal to the length of the beam. Find the position of equilibrium, and the time of a small oscillation when the system is slightly disturbed.  
B. Explain what is meant by the equation of time; and determine when it is additive or subtractive, so far as it depends on the obliquity of the ecliptic.

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- C. Find the Sun's horizontal equatorial parallax from the difference of the durations of the same transit of Venus, observed at different places on the Earth's surface.
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## NATURAL SCIENCE.

### CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR A. WILLIAMSON.

Friday, 18th April. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Fifty cubic centimetres of oxyhydrogen gas are measured off at 200° C., and at a pressure equal to that of 500 millimetres of mercury. What is the volume of the steam formed by the explosion of this gas if measured at 200° C., and at the normal atmospheric pressure?
  2. 3·4 grammes of ammonia are decomposed by the action of the electric spark. What is the volume of the hydrogen and of the nitrogen obtained at the normal temperature and pressure?
  3. How could you prepare pure marsh gas? What products are formed by the action of chlorine upon marsh gas? Describe the chief properties of these products. What light do they throw on the question of the atomic weight of carbon?
  4. How can cyanogen be prepared from inorganic materials? What products are formed by the action of water on cyanogen?
  5. How could you determine the specific heat of a solid substance? In what manner has a knowledge of the specific heat of elements aided in the determination of their atomic weights?
  6. In what manner can a small quantity of phosphoric acid be detected in a mixture containing various metallic oxides? Describe and explain the constitution and properties of the phosphates.
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## NATURAL SCIENCE.

### CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR A. WILLIAMSON.

Friday, 18th April. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

7. How is metallic antimony usually prepared? What are its chief impurities? How could you separate it from tin?
8. An alloy is given to you of tin, lead, and zinc. How could you prepare the pure metals from that alloy?
9. Describe and explain the manufacture of pig iron. How is bar iron made? Explain the reactions which occur in these processes.
10. How can pure alcohol be obtained from sugar? Describe those reactions of alcohol which appear to you to throw most light on its constitution.
11. How is benzole prepared from a benzoate? Describe the properties of benzole, and explain its constitution.

12. Describe the process usually adopted for the manufacture of tartaric acid. Give the formulæ of the best known tartrates, and describe their properties. How can a tartrate be made from inorganic materials?

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## NATURAL SCIENCE.

### ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

PROFESSOR G. D. LIVEING.

Wednesday, 16th April. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. State the law of repulsion between two small electrified spheres when the charges and distances vary; and show how the truth of the law may be verified. Why does not this law hold for spheres which are an inch in diameter and their distance only four or five inches?
  2. Analyse the electric effects when you present to a charged metallic sphere (1) a glass rod, (2) an iron rod insulated.
  3. Compare magnetic with electric induction. What inductive effect is produced when one end of a copper bar is presented to the N. pole of a magnet? How can this inductive effect be shown experimentally to exist?
  4. A compass is placed on a table and a sphere of soft iron is moved round it on the table in a circle with the compass in the centre; show how the needle will be affected in consequence of terrestrial induction. Show also where a second iron sphere must be placed in order to neutralize the effect of the first.
  5. In decomposing acidulated water in a voltameter the resistance in the instrument is due partly to the imperfect conductivity of the liquid and partly to the chemical work done by the current: explain fully how to measure each part.
  6. What is the *extra* current? Explain the circumstances under which it shows itself. When there is a galvanometer in the circuit, does the extra current produce any sensible effect on the needle? Give reasons for your answer.
  7. It has sometimes happened that messages sent by one telegraph have been read by the instruments of another, although there was no means of electric communication between the one and the other except through the earth: explain fully how this could happen, and trace the electric action.
  8. Explain how to test the insulation on (1) a land, (2) a marine line of telegraph.
  9. Define the electric capacity of a conductor. Calculate the capacity of a condenser consisting of two parallel plates each having a surface of 100 square inches separated by an interval of air of one tenth of an inch. Supposing the collecting plate charged from a source of electricity of potential  $V$ , find the force requisite to remove the condensing plate quite away.
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## NATURAL SCIENCE.

### ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

PROFESSOR G. D. LIVEING.

Wednesday, 16th April. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

10. Explain the effect of an electric discharge from a point on the flame of a candle; and of a discharge of lightning in shattering a building struck by it.
11. A gold-leaf electroscope is placed under a large shade of wire gauze; state and explain the effect of the shade on the electroscope when an electrified body is brought near. If the electrified body be between the shade and the electroscope, will the shade affect the result? Discuss the electric condition of the shade in each case, both when insulated and uninsulated.
12. A straight copper wire conveying an electric current is sprinkled with iron filings; describe what happens, and explain it.
13. Explain how the charge given to a Leyden battery may be measured by a unit jar. Does this give any absolute measure of the charge, or does the measure depend on the potential of the source of electricity?
14. Describe the construction of Bunsen's, and of a *gravity* battery; and explain their respective advantages.
15. Define the British Association unit of resistance, and explain the principle of a method of determining experimentally the length of a given wire which has a resistance equal to it.
16. Describe the general course of lines of equal magnetic dip on the earth's surface. Whereabouts is the intensity of terrestrial magnetism a maximum? Explain how changes of intensity at any given place are measured.
17. When an electric current is sent through a series of bars of copper, bismuth, and antimony soldered end to end in succession, state the thermal effects which will be observed; and show whether the sum of these effects will be affected by any alteration of the order of the different metals, the number of each kind remaining the same.
18. Explain the conditions under which a magnet will rotate continuously under the action of a fixed electric current; giving the general laws to which the phenomenon may be referred.

## NATURAL SCIENCE.

### GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

PROFESSOR T. M. K. HUGHES.

Thursday, 10th April. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

### GEOLOGY.

1. By what considerations have Geologists been guided in subdividing the stratified rocks into groups?
2. Explain the terms strike, dip, cleavage, foliation, synclinal, false-bedding, denudation.
3. How would you determine whether a rock is of aqueous or igneous origin? Give examples.

4. Name the beds in which corals are most abundant, and state the inferences which may be drawn from the manner of their occurrence.
5. Describe the Carboniferous Rocks of the British Isles, pointing out the horizons at which workable coal occurs.
6. What are the brachiopoda, cephalopoda, gasteropoda? Describe fully any one genus of each.

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#### MINERALOGY.

1. On what characters do you rely in discriminating between different minerals?
  2. Describe cobaltine, and mention its uses.
  3. Explain the difference between oligoclase and orthoclase felspar, and state in what rocks each chiefly occurs.
  4. To what systems of crystals do the following minerals belong :— Quartz, Felspar, Iron pyrites, Calcite, Gypsum, Barytes?
  5. Explain the formation of siliceous sinter and travertine.
  6. What is the geological, mineralogical, and chemical difference between granite, coarse millstone grit, mica schist, and quartzite?
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#### NATURAL SCIENCE.

##### GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

PROFESSOR T. M. K. HUGHES.

Thursday, 10th April. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

##### GEOLOGY.

1. How are mountains formed?
  2. Explain and illustrate by sketches the terms unconformable, contorted, transgressive, inverted, when applied to strata.
  3. What do you understand by metamorphism?
  4. Describe the lowest or basement beds of the Cambrian, Silurian, Carboniferous, Jurassic, and Tertiary Rocks.
  5. Name any fossil fuels not belonging to the Carboniferous Period, and describe the plants of which any one of them is chiefly composed.
  6. How would you set about the geological examination of a new district? Give examples by reference to any one district with which you are acquainted.
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##### MINERALOGY.

1. Enumerate the systems of crystals, and point out the differences on which the arrangement is founded.
  2. What do you understand by amorphous and by pseudomorphs?
  3. Describe sulphur, and its mode of occurrence (1) in a free state, (2) in combination.
  4. Mention the various ores of iron, and explain their probable origin.
  5. What is the chemical composition of blende, diamond, galena, selenite, petroleum, malachite?
  6. Describe Rock Salt, and explain its mode of occurrence.
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OPEN  
COMPETITION,  
1873.

## NATURAL SCIENCE.

### ZOOLOGY.

PROFESSOR M. FOSTER.

Monday, 14th April. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Show how the various forms of the encephalon met with in the several classes of Vertebrata may be regarded as so many different developments of one common type. Point out what may be learned concerning this common type from the embryonic history of any individual vertebrate.
2. For what reasons have certain animals been grouped together to form the order Cetacea? In what manner may the order be subdivided? To what other orders of Mammals are Cetacea more nearly related? Point out very briefly the most striking features of the anatomy and habits of any Cetacean you please.
3. Describe the structures met in the Invertebrata which appear to serve as organs of sight and hearing: and compare them with the eye and ear of a Mammal.
4. Describe the structure and give an account of the life-history of Hydra. Point out the resemblances and differences between Hydra, Sertularia, and Lucernaria.
5. Of what subdivisions of Crustacea might you fairly expect to find representatives in any pond in England? Describe briefly the structure of each typical representative, and state any important facts known to you concerning their life-history.

## NATURAL SCIENCE.

### ZOOLOGY.

PROFESSOR M. FOSTER.

Monday, 14th April. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. State fully, and, as far as you can, in the order of their importance, the characters which distinguish Vertebrata from Invertebrata. Point out any facts known to you which afford reasons for or against the view that any of the subdivisions of the Invertebrata are more closely allied to Vertebrata than others.
2. In what respects do the groups *Chelonia*, *Ophidia*, *Lacertilia*, and *Crocodylia* differ from each other? What features have they in common? Explain the term *Sauropsida*, and state the reasons which have led to its introduction into Zoology.
3. Compare the typical structure of a *Cephalopod* with that of a *Pteropod* and a *Gasteropod*, pointing the manner in which the distinctive characters of each class arise during the course of development from the ovum. What are the more important differences between tetrabranchiate and dibranchiate *Cephalopoda*?
4. What reasons led naturalists to abolish the Cuvierian sub-kingdom *Radiata*? What groups of animals formed that sub-kingdom? How and on what principles have they been re-distributed?
5. What are the leading facts of the geographical distribution of animals, and what inferences may be drawn from them?



## NATURAL SCIENCE.

## BOTANY.

DR. T. THOMSON.

Saturday, 12th April. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

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1. Define the terms exosmose and endosmose, and describe the course of the ascending sap in Exogens.
2. What is Cambium? Where is it found in Exogens and Endogens? From what is it formed, and what tissues are formed from it?
3. What are tendrils? Of what organs may they be an altered form? In what British plants do they occur?
4. What are the essential characters of the natural order *Orchideæ*, and what are the peculiarities of the pollen in its principal subdivisions? In what orders of Exogens does a somewhat similar pollen structure occur?
5. Contrast the characters of *Leguminosæ* and *Rosaceæ*, giving their main points of agreement and difference.
6. Under what circumstances has an evolution of heat in living plants been observed, and how is it to be explained?
7. To what division of the Vegetable Kingdom do *Diatoms* and *Desmids* belong? Give their essential characters, and describe their mode of reproduction.
8. Define the terms capsule, berry, legume, follicle, pyxidium, siliqua, silicula, achene, drupe; and give examples of each.
9. Describe the specimen laid before you, and refer it to its natural order, giving your reasons for so doing.

## NATURAL SCIENCE.

## BOTANY.

DR. T. THOMSON.

Saturday, 12th April. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. Describe the structure, mode of formation, and course of development of the vascular bundles of Endogens.
2. To what order does *Lythrum salicaria* belong? Describe the structure of its flower, and the various modifications of its stamens which have been observed.
3. What are the principal differences in the insertion of leaves on the ascending axis? How far are they of importance in classification?
4. To what division of plants do *Algae*, *Lichens*, and *Fungi* belong? Give their essential characters and their chief points of difference.
5. To what division of Phænogams does the order *Coniferae* belong? In what respect is its wood peculiar in character? What genera are marked by special modifications of wood structures?
6. To what order of plants does *Vallisneria* belong? What is there remarkable in its mode of reproduction?
7. What are the characters of the order *Loranthaceæ*?
8. What is the area of distribution of the orders *Proteaceæ*, *Cycadeæ*, *Geraniaceæ*, and *Balsamineæ*?
9. Are there any plants which are indigenous both in England and Australia? Give a list of such as you remember.

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## MORAL SCIENCE.

LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

PROFESSOR FRASER.

Tuesday, 15th April. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Analyse the kind of evidence we have of (a) our own existence, when we are actually thinking, and also during sleep, (b) the external existence of a sensible thing while it is seen, (c) the truth of a conclusion of which the premises have been granted, (d) the rising of the sun to-morrow, (e) the existence of Julius Cæsar more than nineteen hundred years ago. Name each kind.
  2. Distinguish what is Incomprehensible from what is Contradictory. Give an example of each.
  3. Explain logical Definition, and state its rules. Define the following :—*logic, syllogism, induction, fallacy, hypothesis, sorites, experience, necessity*. If any of these are ambiguous point out the ambiguity.
  4. Define, and contrast by help of examples, Deductive and Inductive Inference. Explain the relation of Syllogism to each.
  5. Define the *argumentum ad hominem*. When is it a valid argument, and when fallacious? Illustrate the answer, and explain the kind of fallacy.
  6. Define Mental Association. Exemplify its chief laws. How, by whom, and with what success, has the associative tendency been applied to explain human Knowledge and Belief?
  7. Distinguish Knowledge from Feeling and both from Will. What is the relation between them?
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## MORAL SCIENCE.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

REV. PROFESSOR WILSON.

Tuesday, 15th April. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. Limits of Legislation in reference to Morals.
  2. What is meant by "Intuitive Morality"? Mention different forms of the theory and offer a brief criticism.
  3. Explain the following Terms—Motive, obligation, character, duty, virtue, self-respect.
  4. Errors and imperfections in the theories of the earlier Moralists arising from the want of an historical method of inquiry.
  5. Give some account of the moral system of Hume or Hartley.
  6. Is there in human nature any principle of disinterested malevolence?
  7. "In every transaction, which is examined with a view to punishment there are several articles to be considered :—1. The *act* itself which is done. 2. The *circumstances* in which it is done. 3. The *intentionality* which may have accompanied it. 4. The *consciousness*, unconsciousness, or false consciousness that may have accompanied it. 5. The *motive* that gave birth to it. 6. The general *disposition* which it indicates." Explain and illustrate this statement.
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## SANSKRIT.

E. B. COWELL, Esq.

OPEN  
COMPETITION,  
1873.  
—

Thursday, 22nd April. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Apply the rules of Sandhi to

नृभिः + चलिभिः

यथा + चतुः

सृष्टिस्थिती + इमे

हे स्वसः + अत्र

अग्ने + एहि

बोधवहे + आवाम्

दृश् + तुम् (infin.)

2. Give the Accusative Singular and Plural of सुपाद्, क्रोष्टु and प्रत्यक्ष् (masc.)

3. Give the Dative Singular of अस्त्रि, भो, and the participle तस्त्रिवस् (masc.)

4. Give the Instrumental Plural of सुतुष्, सुव्योतिष, and आशिष्

5. Give the Locative Singular Feminine and Dative Plural Masculine of अद्स्.

6. In what points does the third conjugation differ from the others? Include the participles in your answer.

7. Compare the treatment of the root पा "to drink," in the declension of सोमपा, and in the various persons of the Reduplicated Perfect.

8. Give the First Person Singular and the Third Person Plural of the Imperfect Parasmaipada of चध् (चध्नोति), and सं + क्.

9. Give the Third Person, Singular and Dual, of the Reduplicated Perfect Parasmaipada of भो, खप, चण्, जन्.

10. Give the First and Third Person Dual of the Aorist Parasmaipada of द्, बन्ध् and दिद्.

11. From what roots do the following Aorists come: अवाप्सम्, अयचि, and अधिषि. Give the Second Person of each in the three numbers.

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12. Give the Second Person in the three numbers of the Precative  
Átmanepada of स्तु and क्रे.
13. Give the Third Person Singular of the Present Passive of शि,  
प्रह्, बन्ध्, and पृ.
14. Give the Third Person Singular of the Present of the Intensive,  
with च, of दा and गम्, and, without च, of क्ल and बन्ध्.
15. Illustrate, with examples, the various ways in which the final *ri* of  
a root may be treated before an affix beginning with *y*.
16. Give instances where the presence of a cerebral letter can be  
explained by the loss of an *r* or *s*.
17. Give instances in which the final syllable of a word is changed in  
composition. Can you suggest any reason for it?
18. Mention, with instances, the various ways in which Sanskrit  
grammar prevents the coming together of three consonants in a  
word. Under what circumstances is it allowed?
19. Illustrate the construction of the Passive in Sanskrit.
20. Translate into Sanskrit :  
a. Rāma took his bow, and followed the golden deer. But it fled into  
the thick forest, and he soon found that he had lost his way.  
b. Cleomenes was worshipped as a hero in the city where he was killed ;  
and a hero indeed he was, compared to the Egyptians. We feel  
that in spite of all the evils which the Greeks suffered from their  
ill-regulated passions, it was still far better to live among them  
than in Egypt, among a people who can be hardly said to have  
had a history, but were like a mere herd of animals, abjectly  
submissive unless goaded into fury.

### SANSKRIT.

E. B. COWELL, Esq.

Thursday, 22nd April. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

*Translate into English :—*

I.

मतिरेव बलाद्गरीयसी यदभावे करिणामियं दशा ।

इति घोषयतीव डिण्डिमः करिणो हस्तिपकादतः कणम्॥

अतथ्यान्यपि तथ्यानि दर्शयन्ति हि पेशलाः ।

समे निष्पन्नतानीव विचकर्मविदो जनाः ॥

धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाणां प्राणाः संस्थितिहेतवः ।  
तान्निघ्नता किं न हतं रक्षता किं न रक्षितम् ॥  
धनानि जीवितं चैव परार्थे प्राञ्च उत्सृजेत् ।  
सन्निमित्ते वरं त्यागो विनाशे नियते सति ॥

तानीन्द्रियाण्यविकलानि तदेव नाम  
सा बुद्धिरप्रतिष्ठता वचनं तदेव ।  
अर्थोन्नया विरहितः पुरुषः स एव  
अन्यः क्षणेन भवतीति विचित्रमेतत् ॥

*Hitopadesa.*

## II.

A certain king, after bathing at the close of a fast, met a heretic, and spoke to him :

कालेन गच्छता राजा ममारासौ सपत्नजित् ।  
अन्वाहरोह तं देवो चितास्थं भूपतिं पतिम् ॥  
स तु तेनापचारेण\* आ जज्ञे वसुधाधिपः ।  
सापि राज्ञी तदा जज्ञे काशिराजसुता शुभा ॥  
ततः सा दिव्यया दृष्ट्या दृष्ट्वा आनं निजं पतिम् ।  
रुदूरस्थं पुरं गत्वा तदवस्थं ददर्श तम् ॥  
तं दृष्ट्वेवं महाभागं अरूपिणं पतिं तथा ।  
ददौ तस्मै वराहारं संमानं च चकार ह ॥  
भुञ्जन् दत्तं तथा सोऽन्नमतिशुद्धमभीक्षितम् ।  
अजातिषदृशं दृष्टो बड चाटु\* चकार वै ॥  
अतोव व्रीडिता बाला कुर्वता चाटु तेन सा  
प्रणामपूर्वाहेदं भर्तारं तं कुयोनिजम् ॥  
'पाषण्डिनं समाभाव्य तीर्थस्नानादनन्तरम् ।  
प्राप्तोऽसि कुस्मितां योनिं किं न स्मरसि तत्प्रभो' ॥

*Vishnu Purāṇa.*

\* *apachāra* 'sin.'

† *chātu*, "fawning."

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## III.

अग्नौ प्रास्ताहुतिः सन्ध्यादित्यमुपतिष्ठते\* ।  
आदित्याज्जायते दृष्टिर्वृष्टेरक्षं ततः प्रजाः ॥  
यथा वायुं समाश्रित्य वर्तन्ते सर्वजन्तवः ।  
तथा दृष्टस्त्रिमाश्रित्य वर्तन्ते सर्व आश्रमाः ॥  
यस्मात् च योऽप्याश्रमिणो ज्ञानेनाग्नेन चान्वहम् ।  
दृष्टेनैव धार्यन्ते तस्माज्ज्येष्ठाश्रमो दृष्टी ॥

MANU.

\* यज्ञमानेनाग्नावाहुतिः सन्ध्यां चित्ता रसाहरणकारित्वादादित्यस्य आदित्यं प्राप्नोति ॥

Schol.

## IV.

यदुक्तं 'ब्रह्मप्राप्तिफलं प्रति देवा विभ्रं कुर्युरिति' तत्र न देवानां विभ्रकरणे सामर्थ्यम् । कस्मात् । विद्याकाष्ठानन्तरितत्वाद्ब्रह्मप्राप्तिफलस्य\* । कथम् । यथा लोके द्रष्टुश्चक्षुष आलोकेन संयोगो यत्कालस्तत्काल एव रूपाभिव्यक्तिः । एवमात्मविषयं ज्ञानं यत्कालं तत्काल एव तद्विषयाज्ञानतिरोभावः स्यात् । अतो ब्रह्मविद्यायां सत्यामविद्या-कार्यस्यानुपपत्तिः प्रदीप इव नमःकार्यस्य । तत् केन कस्य विभ्रं कुर्युर्देवाः ॥

\* ब्रह्मविद्यातत्फलयोः समानकालत्वमस्तीति भावः ॥

Schol.

*Questions on Literature, Philosophy, and Religion.*

1. Name some of the principal Upanishads. What are their chief tenets?
2. Give a short account of the following Sanskrit works : *Mitāksharā*, *Gītagovinda*, *Mahābhāshya*, *Kirātārjunīya*, and *Sāṅkhya-Kārikā*.
3. Distinguish the "twice-born" classes, as they are given in *Manu*.
4. Explain the following terms : *Virāj*, *adrishṭa*, *prāna*, *śruti*.
5. What are the principal differences between the *Nyāya* and *Vaiśeṣika*?

## ARABIC.

OPEN  
COMPETITION,  
1873.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Monday, 14th April. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

## I.

1. Write out the Arabic alphabet, distinguishing the initial, medial, and final forms of the letters; and show by examples the use of the *كسر فتح* and *ضم*.
2. Decline the nouns *رجل* a man, and *عبد* a slave; and write down the broken or irregular plurals of *قاضي* and *جريمه غلام*.
3. Write out the preterite and aorist of the following triliteral and increased triliteral verbs, viz., *تعليم* and *اخراج ضرب*.
4. Write down the active and passive participles of the increased triliteral infinitives *مقابله* *استفسار* *تجاهل* and mention the peculiar properties of those conjugations respectively.

## II.

1. What are the leading articles of faith in the Koran, and from what sources are they supposed to be borrowed?
2. In the days of the Caliph Haroun Al Rashed what knowledge did the Arabs possess of geography, medicine, astronomy, and mathematics?
3. Give an account of Abdool Wahab, the founder of the sect of Wahabees.
4. Mention the tribe, birth, marriage, and any other matters you recollect relating to the life of Mahommed.

## III.

18. *Translate into Arabic:*

1. On hearing the news they were much frightened.
2. We have escaped from the hands of the enemy.
3. What is the name of this instrument in the Arabic language?
4. Do you know this man?

It took a long time to collect the people of our caravan, and we did not start until the evening of the following day. Our camels were better and stronger than those furnished to us at Jedda, and the shareef behaved kindly to us in every respect.

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1878.

## ARABIC.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Monday, 14th April. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

*Translate into English :*

ثم مضت الايام و الليالي و هو يتقلب علي جمر المئالي  
حتي مضي له من العمر سبعة عشر سنة و قد كمل حسنه و تم  
ظرفه فسهر ليلة من الليالي و حدث نفسه و قال مالي اسكت  
علي نفسي حتي اذوب و لا اري حبيبي و مالي عيب الا الفقر و  
الله اني اريد ان ارحل من هذه البلاد واشت في البراري و القفار  
فان مقامي في هذه البلاد عذاب و لا لي فيها صديق و لا حبيب  
يسليني و اريد ان اسلي نفسي بالفرية عن الوطن حتي اموت و  
استريح من هذا الذل و المكن

ثم ان كان مكان خرج من القصر حافيا ما شيا في قميص  
قصير الاكمام و علي راسه لبدة لها سبعة اعوام و صحبتته رفيق  
ناشف له ثلثة ايام و خرج في حندس الظلام واتي الي باب  
الارج ببغداد فوقف هناك و لما فتح باب المدينة كان اول من  
خرج منه كان مكان و ساح علي وجهه في القفار ليلا و نهرا و  
لما اتي الليل طلبته امه فلم تجده ابدأ فضاقت عليها الدنيا  
باتساعها و لم تلتذ بشي من متاعها فانتظرت اول يوم و ثاني  
يوم و ثالث يوم الي ان مضى عشرة ايام فلم تقع له علي  
عبر فضاقت صدرها و صرخت و عيطت و قالت يا ولدي يا  
بسي هيجت احزاني لقد كان بي ما كفاني حتي بعدت عن  
وطاني فلا يرد بعدك بطعام و لا التذ بمنام و ما بقي لي  
لا البكا و الاحزان يا ولدي من اي البلاد اناديك و اي بلد  
اوريك



## 4.—EXAMINATION PAPERS.

FINAL  
EXAMINATION  
CANDIDATES  
OF 1871.

SET AT THE FINAL EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES SELECTED  
IN 1871.

### REGULATIONS.

9. Selected candidates before proceeding to India, will be on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically, with the view of testing their progress in the following subjects\* :—

	Marks.
1. Oriental Languages :	
Sanskrit - - -	- 500
Vernacular† Languages of India (each)	- 400
2. The History and Geography of India -	- 350
3. Law - - -	- 1,250
4. Political Economy - - -	- 350

In these examinations, as in the open competition, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one examination. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary. The last of these examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called the "final examination," at which it will be decided whether a selected candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India.

10. Any candidate who, at any of the periodical examinations, shall appear to have wilfully neglected his studies, or to be physically incapacitated for pursuing the prescribed course of training, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of selected candidates.

11. No candidate will be permitted to proceed to India before he shall have passed the final examination, and received a certificate of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners, or after he shall have attained the age of 24 years.

12. The selected candidates who, at the final examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in regulation 9, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of age, health, and character, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time for that Service.

13. The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the final examination.

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\* Full instructions as to the course of study to be pursued will be issued to the successful candidates as soon as possible after the result of the open competition is declared

† Including, besides the languages prescribed for the several presidencies, such other languages as may, with the approval of the Commissioners, be taken up as subjects of examination.

FINAL  
EXAMINATION.  
CANDIDATES  
OF 1871.

14. Applications from persons desirous to be admitted as candidates are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, London, S.W., from whom the proper form for the purpose may be obtained

23d July 1871.

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NOTE.—(1.) *The Secretary of State for India in Council has authorised the Civil Service Commissioners to state that it is his intention to allow the sum of 50l. after each of the three first half years of probation, and 150l. after the last half year, to each selected candidate who shall have passed the required examinations to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected candidates.*

(2.) *All selected candidates will be required, after having passed the second periodical examination, to attend at the India Office for the purpose of entering into an agreement binding themselves, amongst other things, to refund in certain cases the amount of their allowance in the event of their failing to proceed to India. For a candidate under age a surety will be required.*

(3.) *After passing the final examination, each candidate will be required to attend again at the India Office, with the view of entering into covenants and giving a bond for 1,000l., jointly with two sureties, for the due fulfilment of the same. The stamps payable on these documents amount to 8l. 10s.*

(4.) *Candidates rejected at the final examination of 1872 will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.*

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## ARRANGEMENTS.

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### NOTICES.

1. This paper should be carefully preserved, and produced when required during the course of the examination.
  2. No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination; and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.
  3. No candidate who has left the examination room during the hours assigned to paper work will be permitted to return to the paper which he has quitted.
  4. Any candidate detected in the use of a book or manuscript brought with him for his assistance, or in copying from the papers of any other candidate, or in giving or receiving assistance of any description, will be regarded as disqualified, and his name will be removed from the list.
  5. The result of the examination will probably be known by the beginning of July, and will be communicated by letter to each candidate.
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## FINAL EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1871.

FINAL  
EXAMINATION.  
CANDIDATES  
OF 1871.

*Order of the Examination on Paper.*

Place of Examination.	Days.	Hours.	Subjects of Examination.
The Civil Service Commission, Cannon Row.	<i>Tuesday, 13th May</i> -	{ 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Law.
	<i>Wednesday, 14th May</i> -	{ 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	
	<i>Thursday, 15th May</i> -	{ 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	
	<i>Friday, 16th May</i> -	{ 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	
	<i>Saturday, 17th May</i> -	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	
	<i>Monday, 19th May</i> -	{ 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Law (Prize Examination).*
	<i>Tuesday, 20th May</i> -	{ 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	
	<i>Wednesday, 21st May</i> -	{ 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Hindustani and Telugu.
	<i>Thursday, 22nd May</i> -	{ 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	
	<i>Friday, 23rd May</i> -	{ 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Hindustani and Telugu (Prize Examinations).*
	<i>Monday, 26th May</i> -	{ 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	
	<i>Tuesday, 27th May</i> -	{ 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Sanskrit.
	<i>Wednesday, 28th May</i> -	{ 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	
	<i>Thursday, 29th May</i> -	{ 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Sanskrit (Prize Examination).*

\* Candidates will be admitted to the examination for prizes pending the decision of the Commissioners as to their eligibility. They must hold themselves in readiness to attend for *vivâ voce* examination, if required.

\*\* Attention is called to the fact that the Examination on paper in the afternoon commences at 2 o'clock.

FINAL  
EXAMINATION.  
CANDIDATES  
OF 1871.

Place of Examination.	Days.	Hours.	Subjects of Examination.
The Civil Service Commission, Cannon Row.	<i>Friday, 30th May</i>	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	History and Geography of India. History and Geography of India (Prize Examination).*
	<i>Saturday, 31st May</i>	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Hindi.
	<i>Monday, 2nd June</i>	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Hindi. Hindi (Prize Examination).*
	<i>Tuesday, 3rd June</i>	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Persian.
	<i>Wednesday, 4th June</i>	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Persian (Prize Examination).*

\* Candidates will be admitted to the examination for prizes pending the decision of the Commissioners as to their eligibility. They must hold themselves in readiness to attend for *viva voce* examination, if required.

## JURISPRUDENCE.

T. C. SANDARS, ESQ.

Friday, 16th May 1873. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Illustrate from the history of the Roman and Hindoo Codes the importance of the period in national life at which a Code is formed.
2. Give a sketch of the Roman Law of Adoption, of the historical ideas on which it was based, and of the changes made in it at various times.
3. Notice the chief points in the Roman Law of Evidence.
4. What is meant by quasi contracts? Notice the examples given in the Institutes. Under what heads does Bentham treat of them?
5. What are the duties and powers of the Sheriff?
6. Illustrate by examples the meaning of the word "independent" in the term "independent political society."
7. What changes were made in Roman Law to protect the Testamentary Heir?
8. What does Bentham mean by the "Sacrifice of Security to Security"? In what cases does he regard it as doubtful whether this sacrifice should be made, and which way does his opinion incline?

**JURISPRUDENCE.**

T. C. SANDARS, Esq.

FINAL  
EXAMINATION.  
CANDIDATES  
OF 1871.

Friday, 16th May 1873. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. Discuss the history of primogeniture.
  2. What were the chief changes introduced in the Roman law of Intestate succession, and to what motives may they be ascribed?
  3. State and criticise the instances of fallacies in reference to legislation which are given by Bentham.
  4. What are in English law the chief heads of the Royal Prerogative?
  5. Compare the English and Roman law with regard to Contracts of Sale.
  6. What laws properly so called are not within the sphere of jurisprudence?
  7. What parallels may be found to the early history of crimes in Roman law? How far did the Roman mode of dealing with crimes continue, even at a late period of Roman history, to be accidental and unsystematic?
  8. Give an historical sketch of the Roman system of Civil Actions.
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**LAW OF EVIDENCE.**

J. S. WINDER, Esq.

Tuesday, 13th May 1873. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. What powers has a Judge in India—
  - (1.) Personally to elicit evidence at the trial?
  - (2.) To control counsel in the examination of witnesses?
 What remedy is there in case of an improper use of these powers?
2. Determine with accuracy and illustrate by examples the forms which the evidence of experts may take, and the limits within which it must be confined according to the circumstances of the particular case.  
 How far may such evidence be founded on extraneous authority?  
 Can evidence of particular facts be given to strengthen or shake its effect?
3. "Admissions are not conclusive proof of the matters admitted, but they may operate as estoppels." (Indian Evidence Act, 1871.)  
 Comment on this passage, explaining and contrasting "conclusive proof" and "estoppel."
4. *A* is tried for the murder in June of *B*.  
 The Prosecutor offers evidence—
  - (1.) That *B* had expressed fear of *A*;
  - (2.) That at the date of the murder *A* owed money to the firm *B*, *C*, and *D*;
  - (3.) That in May *A* had made murderous assaults on *C* and *D*;
  - (4.) That *A* is of bad character and has been twice convicted of misdemeanors.

In each case give reasons for saying whether the evidence would be admissible or not admissible in England and India.

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5. Give a summary statement of the heads of evidence excluded on the grounds of public policy in England and India.
6. Discuss the maxim "*testimonia ponderantur non numerantur.*"  
Does the English law prescribe the weight to be attributed to particular kinds of evidence, or lay down specific rules respecting the amount and the quality of the evidence required in given cases?
7. For what purposes and with what effect may a judgment recovered in a civil suit be proved in evidence in later suits between (1) parties to and (2) strangers to the first suit?

### LAW OF EVIDENCE.

J. S. WINDER, ESQ.

Tuesday, 13th May 1873. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. What is the test in England and India of the competency of witnesses, and how is the test applied?
2. A contract reduced to writing embodies in fact only a part of the oral agreement on which it is founded. Subsequently the parties agree orally to rescind a portion of the written contract.  
In an action on the contract can evidence be given, and if so, under what conditions, of the omitted and rescinded terms?
3. How and within what limits does the law of England enable a litigant to avail himself for the purpose of the suit of private documents not in his possession?
4. State and contrast the law regulating in India and England respectively the admission of a wife's testimony for and against her husband.  
*H* is tried in Calcutta for a crime in the preparation for which *W* his wife has taken part.  
Can *W* be called as a witness, and if so, within what limits must her evidence be confined?
5. The existence of a right of way is the question in an Indian suit. What various forms may be assumed by the evidence against and in support of the right?
6. *A* and *B* are jointly indicted for a crime.  
Having regard to the nature of the crime, show how far confessions of *A* may be received as evidence against *B* in England and India.

### LAW OF INDIA.

SIR H. S. MAINE, K.S.I.

Wednesday, 14th May 1873. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

#### INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT.

1. State the particulars in which the rules concerning the execution of Privileged wills differ from those which govern the execution of Unprivileged wills. Who are entitled to make a Privileged will?
2. Construct a Table of Consanguinity showing Ascendants, Descendants, and Collaterals to the third Degree.

3. How do the following bequests take effect :—
  - (a.) to *A* and his issue ?
  - (b.) to my legal representatives ?
  - (c.) to *A* and his brothers ?
  - (d.) to *A*, but if *A* dies before me, to *A*'s nearest relations ?
4. What are the rules of the Indian Succession Act respecting a Testator's power to delay the vesting of a thing bequeathed ? In what respect are these rules narrower than the corresponding rules of English law ?
5. What are the rules of the Succession Act respecting the vesting of legacies bequeathed (a) in case a specified uncertain event shall happen, (b) in case a specified uncertain event shall not happen.
6. A testator bequeaths a sum of money to all the children born or to be born of *X*, to be divided among them at the death of *Y*. When the testator dies, *X* has two children, *A* and *B*, and subsequently, before the death of *Y*, has a third child, *C*. After *Y*'s death, *X* has two more children, *D* and *E*. How is the legacy to be divided, and upon what principle ?
7. Within what class of legacies do the following bequests fall :—
  - (a.) My lease of my indigo factory at Ramnugger ?
  - (b.) 1,000 rupees to buy a diamond ring for *X* ?
  - (c.) 10,000 rupees of my property now invested in East India Railway shares ?
  - (d.) All such sums of money as my executors may recover from *X* and Company, recently insolvent ?
8. What is meant by Election and Ademption, as terms of the Law of Legacies ?
9. Under what circumstances may letters of administration, with the will annexed, be granted ?
10. Can extrinsic evidence be admitted to explain the ambiguity in the case of the following bequests :—
  - (a.) To "my cousin Mary;" I have two cousins named Mary.
  - (b.) My "Ramnugger estate" to *X*; I have two estates called Ramnugger ?
  - (c.) 1,000 rupees to my Aunt Caroline, 1,000 rupees to my cousin Mary, 2,000 rupees to my "before-mentioned Aunt Mary;" I have no Aunt Mary ?
  - (d.) "I bequeath to *X* 1,000 rupees, and to the eldest son of *X* rupees," the amount bequeathed to the eldest son of *X* being left blank ?

### LAW OF INDIA.

SIR H. S. MAINE, K.S.I.

Wednesday, 14th May 1873. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

#### MOHAMMEDAN LAW.

1. What peculiar rules apply under Mohammedan Law to *death-bed* divorces, *death-bed* gifts, and *death-bed* acknowledgments of debts, as distinguished from ordinary divorces, gifts, and acknowledgments ?
2. When an article has been sold and after sale has been discovered to be faulty, enumerate the principal rights and obligations which thereupon attach to the purchaser and seller respectively under Mohammedan Law.

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3. When a religious Endowment has been created, what is the general rule as to observing the injunctions of the author of the Endowment, and what are the chief exceptions to this general rule?
4. What are the duties and rights of a claimant by Pre-emption, where the property has been improved or deteriorated by the acts of an intermediate purchaser?
5. If a Mohammedan dies leaving a wife, two sons, and two daughters, and before the period of the distribution of the inheritance the wife dies leaving a mother, and one daughter dies leaving a husband, what will be the respective shares of the persons entitled to participate? Explain the principles which you follow in obtaining your result.
6. Under the Mohammedan Law of Inheritance, who are the Distant Kindred, under what circumstances do their rights accrue, and into what classes are they divided?

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#### HINDU LAW.

1. Contrast the rules of succession to Stridhan with the ordinary rules of succession to the property of a Hindu.
  2. When a Hindu widow has succeeded to the property of her husband, what are the grounds on which it is laid down that her legal position does not exactly coincide with that of an English tenant for life?
  3. Within what limits of age may a Hindu child be given and taken in Adoption?
  4. Explain the doctrine that "Spiritual Benefit" is the principle upon which the Hindu Law of Inheritance is founded.
  5. What are the chief rules defining the circumstances under which a member of a Hindu Joint Undivided Family is bound, and the circumstances under which he is not bound, to bring his earnings into the common stock?
  6. In the absence of direct evidence of the partition of joint property, what facts are taken in India to raise a presumption that such partition has taken place?
  7. At what point in the Hindu rules of succession does succession *per stirpes* end and succession *per capita* begin?
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#### LAW OF INDIA.

SIR H. S. MAINE, K.S.I.

Thursday, 15th May 1873. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

CODES OF CRIMINAL AND CIVIL PROCEDURE.

#### *Criminal Procedure.*

1. What are the duties of giving information imposed by the Code of Criminal Procedure on Village-Headmen, Village-Watchmen, and Native Officers employed in the collection of Revenue?
2. When a complaint is made to a Magistrate, what course should he follow (a) when he distrusts the statement of the complainant? (b) when he thinks it unfounded; (c) when he thinks that there are *prima facie* grounds for it?



3. Enumerate the grounds of objection to a juror which ought to prevail, if made out to the satisfaction of the Court.
4. In a trial by Jury before the Court of Session, what are the classes of questions which it is the province of the Judge to decide ?
5. Enumerate briefly the special powers and duties which the Code of Criminal Procedure attaches to the Magistrate of the District as distinguished from other Magistrates.
6. What are the subjects on which the High Court may make and issue general rules, and for what classes of rules is the concurrence of the Government necessary ?
7. In what way can an Indian Criminal Court deal with a contempt of Court committed in the presence of the Judge ?
8. To what extent can an Indian Appellate Court enhance a sentence or set aside the verdict of a Jury ?

*Civil Procedure.*

1. Enumerate the cases in which an Indian Civil Court may reject a Plaintiff.
2. In what ways may a summons be served when the defendant cannot be found ?
3. What is an Attachment, and for what purposes is it granted ?
4. What is the procedure to be followed when a suit is adjusted by a compromise ?

**LAW OF INDIA.**

SIR H. S. MAINE, K.S.I.

Thursday, 15th May 1873. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

**PENAL CODE AND CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.**

*Penal Code.*

1. Under what circumstances is it a good defence that an act otherwise criminal was done under the influence of threats ?
2. What are the rules of the Penal Code as to the punishment of abettors in cases where no special punishment is provided ?
3. Define an Unlawful Assembly, a Riot, and an Affray.
4. What is meant, in the language of the Penal Code, (a) by giving ; (b) by fabricating false evidence ?
5. What are the offences relating to Religion which are punishable under the Penal Code ?
6. Distinguish Grievous Hurt from Hurt.
7. What is a "trade-mark" and what a "property-mark," and what are the offences of using a false trade-mark and using a false property-mark ?
8. What offences (if any) are the acts herein-after described ?
  - (a.) X finds a ring lying on the high road, not in the possession of any person, and appropriates it.
  - (b.) Y, going on a journey, intrusts his plate to X, who takes it to a goldsmith and sells it.
  - (c.) X asks charity from Y's wife, who gives X money and clothes which he knows to belong to Y.

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- (d.) *X* leaves his watch with a jeweller and removes it from his possession forcibly and without the jeweller's consent.
- (e.) *X* tramples on *Y*'s foot, *Y* strikes at *X* with a knife, *X* fires a pistol at *Y* and kills him.

*Civil Procedure.*

5. What course should be followed when the pleader of a party to a suit appearing by pleader is unable or refuses to answer a material question?
6. When the execution of a decree for land is obstructed by the Defendant, what procedure should be followed (a) when he contends that the land is not included in the decree, (b) when he does not so contend?
7. What are the rules of the Code as to staying and executing decrees under appeal?
8. Define Regular Appeal, Special Appeal, Review of Judgment.

**HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA.**

CLAUDE ERSKINE, ESQ.

Thursday, 29th May 1873. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. What do you know of the history of non-Mohamedan tribes, states, or men of eminence in India during the interval between the first appearance of the Mohamedans in the valley of the Ganges and the death of Shah Jehan?
2. If Aurangzib, after the death of Sivaji, had called for a succinct report upon the state of the Dekkan, and the measures to be adopted for its thorough subjugation and settlement, with reference especially to the Marattas and the kings of Bijapur and Golconda, how do you think the report should have been framed?
3. Sketch the careers of Salabut Jung and Nizam Ali of Heiderabad, and of Soojah-ood-Dowlah, Asaf-ood-Dowlah, Vizier Ali and Saadut Ali of Oude.
4. Sketch the career of Jeswunt Rao Holkar.
5. Describe the principal measures of Parliamentary legislation for India from 1772 to 1813.
6. Describe as fully as you can, the state of the several provinces of India at the time of Lord Wellesley's arrival.
7. Give a full geographical description of the territories added to the British possessions in India during the governments of Lord Cornwallis and of Lord Wellesley.
8. Trace the gradual acquisition of, and briefly describe, the several districts now forming the North-western provinces.

9. What do you know of the rivers Chumbul, Taptee, and Cavery? of the Satpoora Hills? and of the positions and history of the following places: Bassein, Pondicherry, Buxar, Bhurtpore?

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## HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA.

CLAUDE ERSKINE, Esq.

Friday, 30th May 1873. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Narrate the chief events that occurred during the administration of Lord Wellesley, after the peace of Amiens.
2. Give a sketch of the life of Runjeet Sing.
3. Give a narrative of Maratta affairs during the government of Lord Hastings.
4. Describe, as fully as you can, the provisions and the effects of the Indian Charter Act of 1833.
5. Give an account of the administrative reforms carried out under Lord William Bentinck.
6. Narrate fully the history of the conquest of Sind.
7. Give a full geographical description of the provinces of Cachar and Coorg.
8. Illustrate by a sketch map the operations of the British troops during the Nepaulese war.
9. What do you know about the Bolan Pass and the Khyber Pass? What about Quettah and Jelalabad? What about Meancee and Maharajpore?

## POLITICAL ECONOMY.

T. E. CLIFFE LESLIE, Esq.

Monday, 26th May 1873. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Will the rise in agricultural wages which is taking place in many English counties fall on landlords, farmers, or consumers, in your opinion; and why?
2. Point out, as practically as you can, the advantages which India and Great Britain, respectively, derive from their trade with each other.
3. Supposing a great increase in the European demand for the productions of India, how would India be benefited? How would the classes in India whose incomes are fixed be affected, and why?
4. Explain what is meant by the statics and the dynamics of political economy, respectively, and give examples of problems in each.
5. How does modern emigration affect the truth and the importance of the Malthusian doctrine of population, in your opinion; and why?

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6. State the arguments which you think strongest both for and against defraying an extraordinary State expenditure by borrowing and by taxation respectively.
  7. State the chief arguments against protective duties.
  8. Supposing the imposition of a new land tax in England, point out the difference of its effect according as it is a fixed sum per acre, or a sum proportioned to the value of the land.
  9. Trace the incidence of turnpike tolls on vehicles and horses, and of a tax on railway fares, respectively.
  10. Trace the incidence of *octroi* duties on the entrance of provisions into towns.
  11. There are, according to Mr. Mill, but two cases in which duties on commodities can fall on the producer. State the two cases; and if you think there is any other case in which the profits of producers may be lessened by duties on commodities, point it out.
  12. State the chief arguments for and against a deduction of the same per-centage from permanent and precarious incomes for the income tax.
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### POLITICAL ECONOMY.

T. E. CLIFFE LESLIE, Esq.

Monday, 26th May 1873. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. State and explain the general rule respecting the limits to the fluctuations in the Foreign Exchanges.
  2. Will the foreign exchanges of Austria be affected by the influx of visitors to the exhibition at Vienna, or not, and why?
  3. In what sense, and to what classes, is the state of things termed "a favourable state of the exchanges" of real importance?
  4. State the principal arguments against the adoption of an inconvertible currency in order to save the cost of a metallic currency.
  5. Does a great increase in the quantity of the precious metals, in consequence of the discovery of more fertile mines, tend to produce any changes in the rate of interest, immediately or ultimately, or not, and why?
  6. Would a universal rise of wages affect the consumers of commodities in any manner, or not, and why?
  7. Explain precisely the meaning of the proposition that the prices of things limited in quantity are determined by an equation of demand and supply. Are there any exceptions?
  8. How does a bad harvest tend to affect the rate of wages, immediately and ultimately, and why?
  9. Trace the incidence of a tax on house rents and farm rents respectively.
  10. How has the repeal of protective duties affected landlords and farmers respectively, in your opinion, and why?
  11. State the chief provisions of the Bank Charter Act of 1844.
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## HINDI.

FITZEDWARD HALL, ESQ., D.C.L.

Saturday, 31st May, 1873. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

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## I.

- a. What words are apheresized after the manner of अनाज ?
  - b. Give an account of the anomalous uses of चाहिये.
  - c. State the origin and the function of संते.
  - d. Explain expressions on the type of उसके धन है.
  - e. Exemplify ellipses of every description.
  - f. Specify some differences between Hindi of the old stamp and that of the new.
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## II.

*For retranslation into Hindi :*

a. The quantity of water that can float in the air as invisible vapour depends on the heat of the air. But even the hottest air cannot hold more than a certain amount. If the air were everywhere as hot as boiling water, it could support its own weight of invisible vapour ; and, in such a state of things, men, if they could bear the heat, would have to carry a load of four hundred and twenty *mans* of vapour, in addition to their four hundred and twenty *mans* of air. This, however, could never be. Men can live in very hot air ; but they cannot exist in air as hot as boiling water. In the hottest air to which men are ever exposed, they carry twenty-one *mans*, more or less, of watery vapour, in addition to their load of air.

b. That intelligent persons should differ in opinion on any matter of importance is cause of regret ; and it is another cause of regret that, where, in reality, they do not differ in opinion, they should imagine they differ. It is superfluous to explain, that useless altercation and unjust censure are likely to result from such mutual misapprehension. Moreover, since it cannot be an unworthy aim to attempt the removal of any mutual misapprehension from which even two persons think unworthily of one another, what shall be said touching such mutual misapprehension, when it subsists between two great nations of the earth ? The attempt is, here, such that even to be defeated in it is no discredit.

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## HINDI.

FITZEDWARD HALL, Esq., D.C.L.

Saturday, 31st May, 1873. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

*For translation into English :*

a. ऐसे सब को सुनाय समझाय बुझाय कार्तिक बड़ी चौदस को शिव का यज्ञ ठहराय कंस ने सांझ समैं अक्रूर को बुझाय अति आवभगति कर घर भीतर से जाय एक सिंहासन पर अपने पास बैठाय हाथ पकड़ अति प्यार से कहा कि तुम यदुकुल में सब से बड़े ज्ञानी धर्मात्मा धीर हो। इस जिये तुम्हें सब जानते मानते हैं। ऐसा कोई नहीं जो तुम्हें देख सुखी न होय। इस से जैसे इन्द्र का काज बावन ने जा किष्क जो हल कर बलि का सारा राज ले दिया औ राजा बलि को पाताळ पठाया तैसे तुम हमारा काम करो तो एक बेर दुदावन जाओ और देवकी के दोनों लड़कों को जो बने तो हल बल कर यहां से आओ। अधिक क्या कहेंगे। जैसे बने तैसे उन्हें से आओ तो यहां सहज ही में मारे जायेंगे। कै तो देखते ही शत्रु पकड़ेंगे कै गज कुबलिया पकड़ पीर डालेगा। नहीं तो मैं ही उठ माहंगा अपना काज अपने हाथ संवाहंगा। औ उन दोनों को मार पीछे उग्रसेन को हनूंगा क्योंकि वह बड़ा कपटी है मेरा मरना चाहता है। फिर देवकी के पिता देवक को आग से जलाय पानी में डबोखंगा। साथ ही उस के वसुदेव को मार हरिभक्तों को जड़ से खोखंगा। तब निकलक राज कर जरासन्ध जो मेरा मित्र है तिस से जा मिथूंगा जो तुम रामकृष्ण को ले आओ।

b. काम करते करते कोई थक जावे तो फेर भी कामों का आरम्भ करता ही रहे। क्योंकि कामकरनेवालों की सेवा लक्ष्मी करती है।

वैद्य मणि मोती मूंगा लोहा सूत गन्ध रस इन सभी का देश काल समझके न्यून अधिक मोल जाने।

भाण्ड का सार असार देशों के गुण अगुण बेचने योग्य वस्तुओं का लाभ अलाभ पशुओं का बढ़ना इन सब बातों को जाने।

अहिंसा सत्य अचोरी शौच इन्द्रियों का रोकना यह संक्षिप्त धर्म चारों वर्ण का है। ऐसा मनु जी ने कहा।

जिस रीति से अच्छा बीज अच्छे खेत में पड़े तो अच्छा सस्य उत्पन्न होता है इसी रीति से अष्ट से अष्ट स्त्री में उत्पन्न सर्व संस्कार के योग्य होता है।

खेती को कोई अच्छा मानते हैं। सो ठीक नहीं। क्योंकि भूमि को और भूमि में स्थित जीव को लोहमुखवाला हल नाश करता है। इस लिये उस जीविका की साधु लोगों ने निन्दा की है।

c. देशधारियों में अधिक अष्ट मनुष्य है और अधिक नीच कुत्ता। परंतु बुद्धिवानों की संमति में छतञ्ज कुत्ता भला है अछतञ्ज मनुष्य से।

कुत्ता कौर को कभी नहीं भूलता चाहे उस को सो बेर पत्थर मारो। और नीच को चाहे जन्म भर पालो तो भी न कुछ बात पर तुझ से लड़ उठेगा।

इन्द्रियपोषक को विद्या नहीं आती और विद्याहीन को प्रभुता नहीं सुहाती।

बड़तखानेवाले बैल पर दया मत कर क्योंकि बड़त सोता है और बड़त दुखी होता है। जो तू बैल की भांति मुटापा चाहेगा तो गधे की भांति लोगों का अन्याय उठावेगा।

कभी संपत्ति में तू अभिमानी और अचेत रहता है और कभी दरिद्रता से टूटा और घायल। जो सुख और दुख में तेरी यह दशा है तो मैं नहीं जानता तू आप से ईश्वर में कब लीन होगा।

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## HINDI.

FITZEDWARD HALL, Esq., D.C.L.

Monday, 2nd June, 1873. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

### I.

*For translation into English :*

a. मन्दर नाम पर्वत पर दुर्दान्त नाम सिंह रहता था और वह सदा पशुओं का वध किया करता रहा। तब सब पशुओं ने मिलकर उस सिंह से निवेदन किया कि हे मृगेन्द्र किस लिये एक ही बेर पशुघात किया करते हो। जो प्रसन्नता हो तो हम ही लोग आप के आहार के लिये प्रतिदिन एक एक पशु दिया करें। तब सिंह ने कहा जो यह आप लोगों को अभिमत है तो हो। तब से एक एक पशु जो दिया जाता खाता था। अब एक दिन एक बूढ़े शशक की पारंगी आई। वह चिन्ता करने लगा चास के हेतु से जीने की आशा पर विनय की जाती है। यदि मृत्यु के पास जा वही कहूंगा तो मेरे सिंह से अनुमति करने से क्या। सो धीरे धीरे चलूं। तब सिंह ने भी चुधा के मारे क्रोध से उसे कहा किस लिये विलम्ब करके तू आया है। शशक ने उत्तर दिया महाराज मैं अपराध के योग्य नहीं हूँ। मार्ग में दूसरे सिंह ने मुझे आते बलात्कार पकड़ा। उस के आगे फिर जाने के लिये शपथ करके खामी को निवेदन करने के लिये यहाँ आया हूँ। सिंह ने कोप से कहा तुरंत चलकर दुष्ट को दिखला कहां वह दुष्ट रहता है। तब शशक उस को लेकर एक गहिरा कुंआ दिखलाने को चला। वहाँ आकर खामी आप ही देखें यह कहकर उस कुंए के पानी में सिंह ही के प्रतिबिम्ब को दिखलाया। तब वह क्रोध से फूला ऊँचा दर्प से उस के ऊपर अपने तर्ह डालकर मृत्यु को पड़चा।



b. पदार्थ की दूरी एक साधारण नियम से ज्ञात होती है कि प्रायशः जो पदार्थ दूर रहता है वह बड़का अस्पष्ट देख पड़ता है और जो निकट रहता है सो स्पष्ट दृष्ट आता है। जैसा कि जब हम खोग किसी दूर रहनेवाले बड़े वृक्ष की एक छोटी खिड़की में से देखते हैं तब वह वृक्ष उस खिड़की के अवकाश की अपेक्षा छोटा दृष्ट आता है। पर तो भी यह नहीं समझते कि वह वृक्ष छोटा है क्योंकि उस के अस्पष्ट होने से अनुमान करते कि वह दूर है और इस से समझते हैं कि बड़ा भी होगा।

यद्यपि सूर्य पृथ्वी से चार कड़ोड़ पचास लाख कोस दूर है तो भी वह अति स्पष्ट होने के कारण अति दूर नहीं ज्ञात होता वरन कौंधार के चाक से भी छोटा समझ पड़ता है। जहां यह बात नहीं जानते कि इस पदार्थ के अस्पष्ट होने में क्या कारण है तहां उस पदार्थ के दूरत्व और परिमाण का भ्रम होता है। जैसा कि जिस समय में कुहरा पड़ता रहता है अथवा सायंकाल के अन्धकार से संपूर्ण प्रदेश आवृत हो जाते हैं उस समय किसी समीप रहनेवाले कौवे को समझते कि यह बड़ी दूर का हाथी है जब तक कि यह नहीं जानते कि इस काक के अस्पष्ट होने में क्या कारण है।

c. तेज के गमन का नियम वक्ष्यमाण प्रकार से ज्ञात हुआ है। ऊपर कहा गया है कि वृहस्पति के साथ चार चन्द्र हैं और उन में बार बार ग्रहण लगते हैं। जब वृहस्पति और सूर्य के मध्य में पृथ्वी आती है तब सूर्य की अपेक्षा पृथ्वी वृहस्पति के अधिक निकट रहती है और जब सूर्य दोनों के मध्य में आता है तो पृथ्वी पूर्व दूरी की अपेक्षा वृहस्पति से अपनी कक्षा के व्यास के अन्तर पर हो जाती है। जब वृहस्पति पृथ्वी के पास रहता है उस समय उस के चन्द्रों के ग्रहण का काल निर्णय करके गणक लोगों ने उसी के अनुसार उन चन्द्रों के भविष्य ग्रहणों का काल निर्णय किया। परंतु यह जाना गया कि जब वह वह अत्यन्त अन्तर पर था तब उस के चन्द्रों का ग्रहण

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निर्णीत काल से चासीस पल के अनन्तर देख पड़ा। इस से यह ठहराया गया कि तेज को पृथ्वी की कक्षा छाँघने में चासीस पल लगता है। और इस सिद्धान्त से तेज की गति का निर्णय यों हुआ। पृथ्वी से सूर्य की दूरी चार कड़ोर पचास लाख कोस है। इस लिये जब दृश्यति अपनी अत्यन्त दूरी पर रहता है तो अत्यन्त नून अनन्तर की अपेक्षा नौ कड़ोर कोस अधिक दूर रहता है। तेज को इतनी दूर चलने में चासीस पल लगते हैं। तो भाग देने से ज्ञात हुआ कि तेज की गति एक असुपाद में लाख कोस के लगभग होती है।

## II.

*For translation into Hindi :—*

But, supposing that the magistrate, in his established courts of law, has not provided, in certain cases, for the reparation of trifling injuries ; is the person offended to fly to arms for satisfaction ? This would be to dissolve, as much as in him lay, the bonds of society, and to reduce us back to the disorders of savage life, a state whose miseries arose from every man's being his own avenger. To remedy this evil, social life was introduced, and a common arbiter established. But is perfection to be found in any human institution ? If life, property, and reputation are, in general, secured by the laws of society, this is more than enough to dispose every good man to bear with content the small inconveniences which may possibly exist in that to which he belongs.

## HINDŪSTĀNĪ

Professor E. H. PALMER.

Monday, 19th May, 1873. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

[N.B.—In this Examination all Hindūstānī words must be written in the Ta'lik character.]

### I.

*Explain and parse the following sentences :—*

a. دم بھر ٿھر دل سنبھال جي ڪو ڏهاڙس دي \*

b. ٻه بلا ڪي گرد تيڙي هي اُٿهائي هُوئي هي ڪيونڪه تيڙا  
ڪهونسا ايڪ کانڙي ڪي درخت مين يا ڪسي ديوار ڪي اوڀر چاهئي  
ٿها \*

- c. احسان اُس خُدا کا کہ جس نے دریائی سُخن کو اپنی  
ابرِ کرم سے گُوهرِ معنی بخشا \*
- d. رات دِن دیکھتی ہی ہیں \*
- e. ایک کُن کی کہنی میں \*

## II.

1. State the rules to be observed in constructing a complete Hindûstânî sentence.
2. Write correctly in the Persian character : *Ikhbdl-ud-daulah, bdd-i-tund, aizan, khusûsan, fi'lhakikat.*
3. What are the plurals of the following words :  
سلطان - صوبہ - حاکم - حکیم - مسجد - مدعی - تکریر -  
دلیل - خط
4. Explain and exemplify the uses of the pronoun آپ

## III.

### Retranslate into Urdû :—

a. "What!" said the messenger, "does not the king know that by their knowledge and science they are able to dive into the Red Sea itself, and bring up jewels from the bottom of it? By their craft and devices they ascend mountains and catch the vultures and eagles and bring them down. So too by their skill and wisdom they make yokes of wood, and place them across the necks of oxen; and placing heavy loads on the backs of the oxen, they carry their goods from east to west and from west to east. By their forethought and wisdom they make ships, embark their goods upon them, and rove with them from sea to sea. They climb mountains and hills, and dig up out of the ground all sorts of precious stones, gold, silver, iron, copper, and various other things."

b. I, too, fear lest haply that lover of yours may practice deception upon you as that parrot did. For heaven's sake go at once and meet your beloved, but until you have tried him do not trust him.

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## HINDŪSTĀNĪ.

Professor E. H. PALMER.

Monday, 19th May 1873. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

*Translate into English, adding a short note when a word or construction seems to require it:—*

۸. جب سورج چھپا اور چاند نکلا خُجستہ رخصت ليني توتي  
کي پاس گئي اور کھني لگي اي توتي مين اُسي بات سي ڏرتي  
هُون اور شرمندہ هُئي جاني هُون کڌ جب اُس سي ملُون اور  
وہ دير هوني کا غصہ مُجھ پر کري تو مَن نهن جانتِي کڌ  
تب کُون سا بهانه کُرون \* توتي ني کها اي کدبانو کُجھ  
اندیشه نہ کر کس واسطي کڌ عورتين بهت سي باتين بنا جانتِي  
هين اور کيسي کيسي فريب کرتِي هين کيا کيا مکر ياد رکھتي  
هين اور بهت حاضر جواب هُئي هين مَن نے اُن کي زبان  
سي بهت عذر سني هين اور پسند کئي هين تو ايسي بهولي  
بهالي کڌ کُجھ نهن جانتِي کيا خوب مثل مشهور هي -

چرتَر پر عورت اگر اپني آئي تو هاتِي کو پيڙهي کڌ نيکي چھپاي  
کڌ دست پر کب نکلتِي هين بال وڌ چاهئي تو اُس پر بهي سرسون جمائي

۹. زيرک نے کها فرض کيا کڌ تجھي دوستي کي آرزو هي فائدي  
کي گمان سي به تڪلف دوستي کا خيال کرتا هي پر آخر ايڪ  
ادني سبب سي سرشته محبت کا توڙيگا اور دشمني کا قصد  
کريگا پاني هرچند گرم هوکر تاثير آگ کي پيدا کري ليکن  
دوست نهوگا جب قابو پاويگا بجهاهي ديگا دانائُون نے کها هي  
قديم دشمن سي دوستي کي توقع رکھي ويسي هي جيسي خار سي  
گل چيني کي آرزو کوني \*

c. شُكْرُ هِيَ وَاسْطِي اللّٰهَ كِي جِسْنِي هَمَارِي لِيْئِي نَبِي مَرْسَل  
مُحَمَّدٌ صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ كُو بَهِيْجَا اَوْر هَمَكُو اُسْكِ اُمّت مِيْن  
دَاخِل كِيَا قُرْآن كِي تِلَاوَت اَوْر نَمَازِ پَنجْگَانَه اَوْر رُوزَةُ رَمَضَان اَوْر  
حَجَّ وَزَكَاةُ كِي وَاسْطِي فَرْمَايَا \*

d. چُوْهي نِي كَا نَقْل هِي كَه اِيك چُشْمِي كِي كِنَارِي كِسِي  
دِرخت كِي تَلِي چُوْهي نِي بِل بَنَايَا تَهَا اَوْر اِيك مِينْدَك بَهِي  
وَهَان پَانِي مِيْن رَهْتَا تَهَا كَبَهِي كَبَهِي كِنَارِي آتَا اَوْر آوازِ دِلْفَرِيْب  
سِي رَاگ گَاتَا \* چُوْهَا وَه آوازِ جَان گُذَار سُن كَر حِيَرَان هُوتَا  
تَهَا اَوْر بِل سِي نِكَل خُوش هُوكَر تَالِيَان بَجَاتَا اَوْر سِرِ هِلَاتَا \*  
مِينْدَك كُو وَه حَالَت خُوش آئِي چَاهَا كَه اُس سِي دُوسْتِي كَرِي  
عَقْل اُسْكُو مَنَع كَرْتِي تَهِي كَه اِپْنِي غَيْرِ جَنْس سِي اَشْنَائِي كَرْنِي  
دَانِش كَا آئِيْن نَهِيْن هِي اَوْر طَبِيعِ شُوم اِس بَات پَر لَاتِي تَهِي كَه  
دُوسْتِي كَا سِرِشْتَه مَضْبُوط كَرِي - اَخَرِ اِس لِيْئِي كَه مَدْبُورُون كِي  
طَبِيعَت اُنْكِ عَقْل وَ مِزَاج پَر غَالِب هُوتِي هِي - مِينْدَك نِي عَقْل  
سِي عُدُول حُكْمِي كَرَكَر چُوْهي سِي دُوسْتِي كِي اَوْر دُونُون خُوش  
هُوكَر دُوسْتُون كِي طَرَح گُذَرَان كَرْتِي تَهِي اِچْهِي قِصِّي اَوْر دِلِپَسَنْد  
بَاتِيْن اِپْسَمِيْن كَهْتِي تَهِي \*

FINAL  
EXAMINATION.  
CANDIDATES  
OF 1871.

## HINDUSTĀNĪ

Professor E. H. PALMER.

Tuesday, 20th May 1873. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

I.

*Translate into English:—*

a. اڪثر سياحون کي زباني سُنِي مِي پُون آيا هي ڪه گنگا  
کي ڪناري ايتدا سي انڻها تلڪ بيشتر مٿه مرد چور مُنسد  
راهزن بستي هين وجه اسڪي ايڪ لطف سي صاحب خلاصه  
التواريخ ني پيه لکهي هي ڪه ازبس ڪه اس ميان نهاني سي گناه  
لوگون کي جسم سي دور هوتي هين اغلب ڪه وي هي بطور  
تناسخ پيڪر انساني ميان جنم ليڪر خلق ڪو بهان اديت ديتي  
هين في الجملة صوبه مذکور کي هوا قريب اعتدال کي هي اور  
زراعت اس ميان باراني اور سيلابي اور ڪرين ڪرين ڪوون سي سه  
فصله هوتي هي ميوه بهي ايران و توران تلڪ کا گوناگون ڪثرت  
سي اور پھول خوشبو اور رنگين طرح طرح کي بهتائيت سي هر  
فصل ميان هوتي هين عمارتين بهي بڙي بڙي پخته سنگين و  
خشتي انراط سي بنتي هين \*

b. فاز ني ڪا بهلا ڪيا مضائقه اس ڪوي ڪو ايڪ بار حضور  
ميان لاو اڪر ميان اسي قياسي کي رو سي زيرڪ و دانا ديهونگا  
تو اسڪو نوڪر ركهونگا اور اس کي لائق ڪام سپرد ڪرونگا اور نهين  
تو رخصت ڪيا جايجا سرخاب ني جو مزاج فاز کا ڪوي کي طرف  
مائل ديهي تو اسڪو اپني ساهه حضور ميان ليا اور بادشاه کي  
قدمون پر ڏلوايا فاز ني جب اسي امتحان کي رو سي ديهي  
اور اسڪي گفتگو سني تو بهت محظوظ هوا اور لائق رفاقت کي  
جانڪر اپنا روف ڪيا \*

## II.

*Translate into Urdû :—*

An old peasant and a labourer were going home through the forest to the village one evening, in the time of the hay harvest, when they suddenly found themselves face to face with a bear. Scarcely had the peasant time to utter a cry when the bear was upon him; it threw him down, rolled him over, made his bones crack again, and began looking about for a soft spot at which to commence its meal. "Stefan, my kinsman, my dear friend, do not desert me!" he cries from under the bear to the labourer. Then Stefan, putting forth all his strength, like a new Hercules, splits the bear's head in two with his axe, and drives his pitchfork into his bowels. The bear howls, and falls dead. The danger having vanished, the peasant gets up, and soundly scolds the labourer. Our poor Stefan is confounded. "Pardon me, what have I done?" "What have you done, you blockhead? I should like to know what you are so absurdly pleased about; why you have stuck the bear in such a manner that you have utterly ruined his fur!"

## BENGALI.

REV. DR. MULLENS.

Tuesday, 27th May 1873. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. Participles occupy an important place in the Bengali language: specify their number, forms, and uses, with examples. What new form has grown common in recent years? Are there any antique forms in ordinary use?
2. How far is gender applied to adjectives? What are the common modes of comparison? What terminals are employed to form adjectives?
3. Describe the principal uses of the past, perfect and pluperfect tenses. Show by cases that the English distinctions are not exact enough for Bengali.
4. What are the divisions of a rupee? give the native names. Write in Bengali the common numbers from *ten* to *twenty*; and from *forty* to *fifty*.
5. Write also in Bengali the names of the seasons; the first six months of the Bengali year; and the days of the week.
6. Translate the following sentences:
  - a. If you had listened to my words you would not have broken your arm.
  - b. The minister said to the King: Your Majesty, what you command shall be done.
  - c. What will you need to buy in the market?
  - d. Though Sita pleaded earnestly, Rama had no pity.
  - e. The moment he gave the order, the gun fired.
  - f. Ten minutes ago the clock struck four.

FINAL  
EXAMINATION.  
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7. Re-translate also the following passages :

- a. As she met with no human beings on her way, Damayanti was almost distracted, and began to address the forest tribes, the animals, the birds, the trees, the ponds, and so on ; and to ask of them news of her husband. At last, arriving on the bank of a river, she asked the stream : “ Oh ! river, can you say, did the “ lord of my life, overcome by thirst, come hither to drink of “ your waters ? ” In this way she went onward, inquiring everywhere.

*Nabandri*, p. 137.

- b. After Lakhman had left Sita in the woods, and had returned to Ayodhya, Rama asked, where have you left her who is more to me than life ? Without me Sita cannot live even a day in a strange place. Without Sita my kingdom and throne are useless.

*Nabandri*, p. 60.

## BENGALI.

REV. DR. MULLENS.

[Wednesday, 28th May 1873. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.]

*Translate into English the following Extracts :—*

a. এই রূপ ভ্রমণ করিতে করিতে দময়ন্তী এক প্রকাণ্ড অজগরের সম্মুখে পড়িলেন। ভুজ্জ তাঁহাকে দেখিয়া তর্জ্জন গর্জ্জন পূর্বক ফণা ধরিয়া আস করিতে উঠিল। দময়ন্তী ঐ ভয়ানক সর্প দর্শনে ভয়াকুল হইয়া উচ্চৈঃস্বরে ক্রন্দন আরম্ভিলেন। ঐ রোদন শ্রবণে নিকটস্থ এক ব্যাঘের কর্ণগোচর হওয়াতে, সে তত্র সমাগত হইয়া ভীকুশর দ্বারা অজগরকে মর্টে করিল। ভুজ্জম বিনাশ করণানন্তর ব্যাঘ দময়ন্তীকে জিজ্ঞাসা করিল, হে কুরঙ্গনয়নে, তুমি কে, এবং এই ভয়ানক অরুণমণ্ডে কেন একাকিনী ভ্রমণ করিতেছ। দময়ন্তী এই কথা শুনিয়া আপনার তাবৎ পরিচয় দিলেন। ব্যাঘ তাঁহার অপরূপ রূপ দর্শনে বিমোহিত এবং তাঁহাকে অশাখিনী দেখিয়া তাঁহাকে স্বীয় ষ্ট্রহিনী করণাভিলাষে বিবিধ প্ররোচনা প্রদর্শন করিতে লাগিল। দময়ন্তী ব্যাঘের বিরুদ্ধ ভাব অববোধে তাহাকে পিতৃ-সন্তাষণে আস্থান করিলেন। পাষণ্ড কিরাত তাহাতেও ক্ষান্ত হইল না, এবং আক্রমণের উপক্রম করিতে লাগিল।

*Nabandri*, p. 136.



b. অহম্মাবাই রায়েজর ভার গ্রহণ করিয়া অবধি সভাবিত রাজস্ব গ্রহণ করিতেন, গ্রামস্থ কর্মচারী ও হুজুরদারদিগের যাহার যে ভক্তি বা প্রীতি ছিল তাহা কদাপি উচ্ছেদ করেন নাই; বরং যাহাতে তাহা স্থিরতর থাকে তাহাই করিয়াছেন; হুজুরাং কর্মচারী ও হুজুরদারগণ অতিশয় স্বার্থী ছিলেন। পরন্তু যে ব্যক্তি যাহা আদ্যাপন করিত অহম্মাবাই স্বয়ং তাহার বিচার করিতেন। তিনি কখন কখন পক্ষাইত বা মন্ত্রীদিগের প্রতি বিচারের ভারপূর্ণ করিতেন, কিন্তু যখন যে ব্যক্তি তাহার নিকটে আপন হুজুর জ্ঞাপন করিতে ইচ্ছা করিত তাহা পারিত, তাহাতে কোন বাধা ছিল না; বিচারে কোন প্রকার পক্ষপাত হইত না; বরং অতি সামান্য বিষয়ে পক্ষাইতের আদালত বা মন্ত্রীদিগের বিচারের প্রতি কেহ দোষারোপ করিয়া তাহার পুনর্বিচার প্রার্থনা করিলে তাহার স্বয়ং বিচার করিতেন; অতি কুৎসিত বিষয় হইলেও তাহাতে তাচ্ছল্য করিতেন না।

*Nabanári, p. 274.*

c. অধিক লেখা পড়া শিখায় কোন লাভ নাই, এই বিবেচনা করিয়া, সিমসনের পিতা তাহার লেখা পড়া রহিত করিলেন। কিন্তু সিমসন কিছু দিন বিদ্যালয়ে থাকিয়া, বিদ্যার আশ্বাদ পাইয়াছিলেন। হুজুরাং ভাল করিয়া লেখা পড়া শিখিতে তাহার অন্তর অস্বরাগ জন্মিয়াছিল। পিতার ইচ্ছানুসারে, বিদ্যালয় ছাড়িয়া, তত্ত্ববায়ের কর্মে প্রবৃত্ত হইলেন বটে, কিন্তু মনে মনে প্রতিজ্ঞা করিলেন, আমার ভাণ্ডে যাহা যত্ন কর, ভাল করিয়া লেখা পড়া শিখিব। তিনি কর্ম করিয়া অবসর পাইলেই, পড়িতে বসিতেন; কোন হুজুর যত্নক কোন রূপে পাইলে, ব্যগ্রচিত্তে তাহা পাঠ করিতেন। ফলতঃ, তিনি লেখা পড়ায় এত অস্বরাগ হইয়াছিলেন যে, কেবল অবসরকালে পাঠ করিয়া তাহার ভক্তি হইত না। কখন কখন, কর্মের সময় কর্ম না করিয়া, তিনি যত্নক পাঠ করিতেন।

পুত্রের লেখা পড়ায় অস্বরাগ দেখিলে, পিতা কত সজ্ঞ হন, কত ভালবাসেন, কত উৎসাহ দেন। কিন্তু সিমসনের পিতা অতি আশ্চর্য্য লোক ছিলেন। তিনি লেখা পড়ায় পুত্রের এইরূপ অস্বরাগ দেখিয়া, অতিশয় বিরক্ত হইলেন। উৎসাহ দেওয়া ছরে থাকুক, যাহাতে সিমসন লেখা পড়া ছাড়েন, সাধ্যানুসারে তাহার চেষ্টা দেখিতে লাগিলেন।

*Charitábali, pp. 46, 47.*

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d. কয়েক বৎসর অবধি রুবিয়া ক্রমশঃ মধ্য আসিয়ান অঞ্চল হইতেছেন। পূর্ব দক্ষিণদিকে আয়ুর নদী ও পশ্চিম দক্ষিণে জাকসারটস্ উক্ত রাজ্যের সীমা হইয়াছে। পারস্য রুবিয়ার অঙ্গগত। মধ্য আসিয়ান মধ্যে বোখারার রাজা ও কোকন্দের আমীর সর্বাধিক প্রবল ছিলেন। বোখারার সহিত কোকন্দের বিবাদ হওয়াতে বোখারার রাজা রুবিয়ার সাহায্য লইয়া কোকন্দের উচ্ছেদ সাধন করেন। কিন্তু গল্পে লিখিত আছে হরিণকে বধ করিবার জন্য অশ্ব মস্তককে গুটে লয়। হরিণ বধ হইল বটে, কিন্তু আরোহী আর অশ্বকে ভাগ করিল না। বোখারার রাজার সেই দশা ঘটিতেছে। রুবিয়াদিগের সহিত তাঁহার নিজের হৃদ উপস্থিত হওয়াতে তাহার তাঁহার প্রধান প্রধান মগর সকল অধিকার করিয়া লইয়াছে। সম্প্রতি সংবাদ আসিয়াছে বোখারা ও হুমারকন্দ তাহাদিগের হস্ত গত হইয়াছে। ভারতবর্ষীয় রাজগণ ব্রিটিশ গবর্নমেন্টের যেরূপ অধীনস্থ, বোখারার রাজার তৎসদৃশ অবস্থা হইয়া উঠিল। এক্ষণে কি এই স্থানেই রুবিয়ার গতির বিজ্ঞাম হইবে? রুবিয়া কি আর অঞ্চল হইবে? আমরা ও তাহার কোন প্রতিবন্ধকতা দেখিতেছি না।

*Somaprakash, p. 628.*

e. Bengali Petitions. Translate the Complaint on pp. 18, 19, No. 7.

## BENGALI.

REV. DR. MULLENS.

Wednesday, 28th May 1873. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

### I.

*Translate the following Extracts into English:—*

a. কলিকাতার হুইটমার সংবাদ মাফাজে পাইছিল, তথাকার গবর্নর ও কোর্সিলের সাহেবেরা যৎপরোনাস্তি ব্যাকুল হইলেন, এবং চারি দিকে বিপদসাগর দেখিতে লাগিলেন। সেই সময়ে, কুরাসিদিগের সহিত দ্বন্দ্ব হৃদ ঘটিবার সম্পূর্ণ সম্ভাবনা হইয়া ছিল। কুরাসিয়া তৎকালে পশ্চিমীতে অত্যন্ত প্রবল ছিলেন; কিন্তু ইজিরেজদিগের সৈন্য অতি অল্পমাত্র ছিল।

তথাপি তাঁহারা বাঙ্গালার সাহায্য করাই সৰ্বাধে কর্তব্য স্থির করিলেন। তদনুসারে, তাঁহারা অতি দ্রুত কতিপয় যুদ্ধজাহাজ ও কিছু সৈন্য সংগ্রহ করিলেন এবং এডমিরল ওয়ার্টসন সাহেবকে জাহাজের কর্তৃত্ব দিয়া, আর কর্ণেল ক্লাইব সাহেবকে সৈন্যাধ্যক্ষ করিয়া, বাঙ্গালায় পাঠাইলেন।

ক্লাইব, ত্রয়োদশ বৎসর পূর্বে, অষ্টাদশ বর্ষ বয়ঃক্রমে, কোম্পানির কেরানি হইয়া ভারতবর্ষে আগমন করেন; কিন্তু সাংখ্যামিক ব্যাপারে গাঢ়-তর অসুযোগ থাকিতে, প্রার্থনা করিয়া সেনাসংক্রান্ত কর্মে নিবৃষ্ট হইলেন, এবং অল্পকালমধ্যে, এক জন প্রসিদ্ধ যোদ্ধা হইয়া উঠেন। এই সময়ে, তিনি বয়সে যুবা, কিন্তু অভিজ্ঞতাতে বৃদ্ধ হইয়াছিলেন।

*Bangdār Itihās, p. 19.*

b. ভোতা ইহাই শুনিয়া কহিতে আরম্ভ করিলেক, যে কারুল দেশে ধনবান এক সয়দাগর ছিলেন; তাহার জোহরা নামে এক সুন্দরী কন্যা ছিল। সকল সহরের ধনবানেরা সেই সয়দাগরের পুত্রীকে বিবাহ করিতে বাঞ্ছা করিত, কিন্তু সয়দাগর হতা কোন ব্যক্তিকে ও স্বীকার না করিয়া, পিতাকে বলিলেন, যে উপহৃত ও বিদ্বান পুরুষকে আমি বিবাহ করিতে চাহি। এই কথা সর্বত্র প্রকাশ হইল। এই রূপ শুনিয়া, এক সহরেতে তিন জন যুবা শাদ্ধেতে অতিবিদ্বান ছিল, তাহারা তিন জন কারুল নগরে আসিয়া সয়দাগরকে কহিলেক, যে তোমার কন্যা বিদ্বান স্বামী চাহেন; ইহাই শুনিয়া আমরা তিন জন আসিয়াছি। আমারদের বিচার পরিচয় লউন। এক জন জ্যোতিঃশাদ্ধেতে পণ্ডিত; যাহা হারায় যে স্থানে থাকে ও যাহা হইবেক সেই সব কথা কহিতে পারেন। দ্বিতীয় জন শিল্প শাদ্ধে বড় বিদ্বান; এমন কাঠের অশ্ব নির্মাণ করিতে পারে যে যে অশ্বোপরে এক ব্যক্তি আরোহণ হইয়া, যেখানে যাইতে ইচ্ছা করে, সেই স্থানে বায়ুর স্থায় গতিতে পহঁছিতে পারে। তৃতীয় ব্যক্তি তীরন্দাজীতে অতি উপহৃত; যাহাকে বাণ মারে তাহার শরীর ছিন্ন ভিন্ন করে; তাহাতে তাহার তিনাৰ্দ্ধ স্থান থাকে না; আমারদের তিন জনের বিচার কথা এই কহিলাম। ইহার মধ্যে যে তোমার কন্যার মনোনীত হয়, তাহাকে স্বামী করুন।

*Forbes's Bengali Reader, p. 32.*

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c. তোতা কহিতে আরম্ভ করিলেক, যে এক দেশে এক স্বর্ণকারেতে আর এক সূত্রধরেতে এমত প্রণয় ছিল, যে সকল লোকেরা ইহারদিগকে দেখিয়া, ইহারা ছই ভ্রাতা, এই অনুমান করিত। পরে স্বর্ণকার আর সূত্রধর একত্র বিদেশ গমন করিয়া, এক সহরে পহঁছিয়া, ঋচপত্র হীন হইয়া, আপনারা ঠাওরাইলেক, যে এই নগরের মধ্যে এক দেবালয় আছে; সেই দেবালয়েতে অনেক স্বর্ণ বিগ্রহ আছেন; অতএব পরামর্শ এই যে আমরা ব্রাহ্মণের বেশ ধরিয়া, সেই দেবালয়েতে যাইয়া, দেবতারদের পূজা অর্চনা করি। যখন অবকাশ পাইব, তখন কএক বিগ্রহ হুরি করিব। এই মন্ত্রণা ছই জনে স্থির করিয়া, দেবালয়েতে গিয়া, সেবা পূজাদি আরম্ভ করিলেক। আর ২ ব্রাহ্মণেরা ইহারদের ছই জনের আরাধনা দেখিয়া, লজ্জিত হইলেন। ছই এক জন ব্রাহ্মণ সেই দেবালয় নিকট গমন পুনরায় করিলেন না। যদি কেহ তাহারদিগকে জিজ্ঞাসিত, যে তোমরা কি কারণে দেবালয় জাগ করিলি? তাহারা উত্তর করিতেন, যে ছই ব্রাহ্মণ আসিয়া, যেরূপ দেবতারদের সেবা ও অর্চনা করিতেছেন, তেমন আমরা করিতে না পারিয়া, লজ্জিত হইয়া, দেবালয় জাগ করিয়াছি। এই প্রকারে ক্রমে ২ পূর্বের সমস্ত ব্রাহ্মণেরা দেবতার প্রাসাদ জাগ করিলেন।

*Forbes's Bengali Reader, pp. 15, 16.*

## II.

*Translate the following Fables into Bengali :*

a. The king said, "Does any one know the qualities of the sea-serpent so as to describe them?" The locust replied, "The frog, who is the ambassador of the aquatic animals is in attendance in the presence: deign to inquire of him." The king looked towards him, as he stood on a hillock by the side of the sea, and asked him who he was. The king then commanded him to describe the sea-serpent, and to communicate his name and abode. The frog replied, "His name is Sea-serpent: he dwells in the salt sea: all the water-animals, turtles, fish, frogs, and crocodiles are afraid of him: his head is large; his eyes bright; his mouth broad; his teeth numerous."

*Ikhudnu-s-Safá, p. 101.*

b. A fox having seen a raven sitting on the branch of a tree, with a fine piece of cheese in his mouth, began to think in her own heart, "How shall I get this delicious morsel into my own possession?" She then said aloud, "Oh! master raven, I am delighted to see you this morning: your elegant figure and black feathers have entirely fascinated my heart. Will you sing me one of your charming songs?"

*Forbes's Handbook.*

## TAMIL.

E. W. BIRD, Esq.

Tuesday, 27th May 1873. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

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## I.

1. Write down the Tamil words, and appropriate signs, representing the following numbers, 10, 20, 90, 100. Give the English for என் னாக ன் னு Translate "They came by tens."
2. How do the Tamil people reckon the hours of the day and night? How would they say in Tamil :
  - I. It is 9 A.M.
  - II. It is 9 P.M.
  - III. It was about 4 A.M.
  - IV. Come at dawn.
3. State the rules for forming causal verbs.
4. Translate the following, and explain the difference between the sentences :
  1. சேவகன் இருக்கிறான் No.
  2. சேவகனா யிருக்கிறான் No.
5. Translate and use figures and abbreviations in the proper places,—  
On Tuesday or Wednesday the 3rd or 4th of Peratasi month I bought  $\frac{1}{16}$ th of a measure of boiled rice for  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a rupee.
6. Is the use of the passive voice in Tamil common? How is it formed? Give an example of its use and one in which it is avoided.
7. What is the general rule for forming the negative verb from the root? In what other way can negative forms be obtained?  
Translate in two ways,
  - I. Do you not hear my words?
  - II. He says "I don't know."
8. Translate and explain any peculiarity in the idioms in the following,—
  1. எட்டு நாளை யிலே பிடித்துக் கொடுக்கிறேன்.
  2. நீ இப்படிச் செய்வாய் ஆனால் செத்தாய்.
  3. இவன் வருகிற தேதி.
  4. பால் கறந்த பசு.
9. Distinguish between the following, giving the English equivalents :
  1. மாமன்
  2. மருமகன்
  3. துமையன்
  4. சிறியதாய்
  5. பேத்தி
  6. அக்காள்

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## II.

*Re-translate into Tamil :—*

1. Two small swifts (சீட்டு), a male and a female, lived in their nest which they had made underneath a bush, by the sea shore. The female addressing the male swift asked, "Where ought our eggs to be laid?" The latter replied, "This is a good place." The hen said, "Some misfortune may happen on the shore of this ocean." The male bird rejoined, "The sea has not the power to show hatred to me." Quoth the hen, "What immense difference is there between you and the sea! Whoever does not compare his own with another's strength will come to trouble—whoever does so will be happy."

2. There was a merchant called Verthamānan in the town of Makilārupiam, in the south country, and he had great riches. But in spite of that he was consumed by the desire to acquire yet more. He reflected as follows,—“Is anything difficult of acquisition? that thing one must acquire. What one acquires one must keep; what one keeps, one must increase; what one increases one must enjoy for one's self, and expend on worthy objects.—For, if you ask the reason why,—the property which is not cared for, is destroyed; what is not increased, is lessened; and what one enjoys, without expending on good objects, becomes vain. So also say the Shastras.”

## TAMIL.

E. W. BIRD, Esq.

Wednesday, 28th May 1873. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

*Translate into English :—*

ஒரு பட்டணத் திற்வேதத் தன்னனுமொரு சா  
வகா ரிதான்றிரவிய வீன்னாயப் போனதினான்மறு  
டடித் திரவியஞ்சம் பாதிக்கநினைந்து — தேசாந்தரம்  
போகப்புறப்படும் போது — தனவசத் திலிருந்தவாயி  
ரமிரும்புக்கம் பிகளையவ் விடத்திரு நத்தனசிறேகித்  
னிடத்தில் வைத்து விட்டுப் போனான் — போன விடத்  
திற்நிரவிய சம்பாத்தியத் தைக்குறித்தநேக வுபாயம்  
பண்ணியும் பணம் கப்படா மையான் மீண்டும் வீட  
குக்குவந்து தன்னுடைய விருப்புக்கம் பிகளைக் கேட்  
டான் — வைத்துக் கொண்ட சிறேகிதன் — மிகுந்தக்  
ராசை யினாலிருப்புக் கம்பிகளையெலிகழன்று விட்  
டன வென்றான் — இவனிந்தவகர் வத்தைக் கேட்டு நக்  
கதிருக்கட்டு மென்று சொல்லி வீட்டுக்குப் போனான்.

சேவகரால் ஆசர்ப்படுத்தின் — யசு — நபர்களில், முதல அஞ்ருக்கு அர்ஜி எழுதின அரசப்பநாயகரை விசாரணைபண்ணத்தில், மாஜி ஜிமீன் தார்தம்முடைய ஜிமீன் தாரிக்கு இவருக்குப் பட்டங்கட்டிவைத்துப் போனதாகவும், பட்டங்கட்டின்பின்பு அவருக்குச்சரீரம் லகுவாகிறது போலிருந்ததினாலே, அவருக்கு அதுமுழுதுஞ்சொஸ்தமானபின்பு, அவர் இந்தக் காரியத்தைக் குறித்து சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரியப்படுத்தலாமென்றிருந்ததாகவும், அவர் இறந்து போகிறது அவருக்குத் தெரியாமல் இறந்து போயவிட்டதாகவும், அதனால் இதைச்சர்க்காருக்கு அவர் தெரியப்படுத்தவில்லையென்றும், அவரிருக்கையில் அவரைமிஞ்சித்தாம் அதைச்சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரியப்படுத்தக்கூடாதென்றிருந்ததாகவும், அவர் இறந்து போகவே அவருக்குச் செயபுஞ்சடங்குகளைச் செய்து போட்டு, இதை உடனேசர்க்காருக்குத் தெரியப்படுத்தி னேனென்றும், அதற்கு இன்னொன்றார் சாட்சியிருக்கிறார்களென்றும் வாக்குமூலமெழுதிவைத்தார்.

[Wright's Official Documents, Arzi No. 6.]

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அந்தச் சமயத்திலே ராத்திரி பதினைந்து நாழிகை வேளையிலே அனேகங் காட்டானைகள் புறப்பட்டு வந்து, நித்திரை போகிற பொதிமாட்டுக்காரரை எல்லாம் எறித்துக் கிழித்துக் கொன்று போட்டுப் பொதி எருதுகளையும் கொன்று போட்டுப்போய், அந்த ஆனைகள் அங்கிருந்த தடாகத்திலே இறங்கித் தாமரைகளைப் பிடிங்கி வெளியிலே போட்டு, தண்ணீரை வாரி, நாறு திக்கிலும் இறைத்து, விகையாடி ஆரவாரம் பண்ணவே, தமயந்தி விழித்துக் கொண்டு சேத்துக் கிடக்கிற பொதிமாட்டுக்காரரைப் பார்த்து, “ஐயையோ, இந்த ஆனைகள் மஹா பாவிமான என்னை மாத்திரங் கொல்லாமல் விட்டு இவர்களை எல்லாம் கொன்று போட்டன. பார்த்தாயோ! இப்படிப்பட்டசாவு எனக்குக் கிடையாமற் போச்சதே; நான் இதற்கு இனி என் செய்வேன்? என் தலை விதி இன்னம் என்னை என்ன பாடுபடுத்த இருக்கிறதோ தெரியாதே! என்னைக்கு என் கர்மம் தீர்ந்து என்னுடைய கோறிக்கை ஈடேறுமோ?” என்று சொல்லி, வெகுவாகப் பிரலாபித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கவே சக்கிர பகவான் மறைந்து உதய கிரியிலே சூரியனும் உதயமாகிக் கிரணங்கள் எங்கும் பரவின.



## TAMIL.

E. W. BIRD, Esq.

Wednesday, 28th May 1873. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

I.

*Translate into English:—*

ஒருவன் பயண மாயிருக்கிறபோது அவன்போகவிருக்கிறவழியில் கள்ளர்ஊட்டமிருகங்கள் முதலிய ஆபத்துள்ள விடங்களிருந்தால் அவனுக்கு எச்சரிப்பது அவனுக்குப்பெரிய வுபகாரமாகுமல்லவோ? ஏனெனில் அப்படிப்பட்ட விடங்களில் எச்சரிக்கையில்லாமற் போகிறவன் கள்ளர்கை யிலுந்துஊட்டமிருகங்கள் நுகத்திலும் கப்பட்டுச் சேதமாய்ப் போவான். ஆபத்துள்ளவிடங்களை யறிந்தவனோ வெனில் தக்கநேரத்திலுமவேண்டிய துணை யோடும் இவைமுதலிய வெச்சரிக்கைப் பத்திரத்து டனே போனால் அந்த ஆபத்துகளுக்குத் தப்பித்துக் கொண்டு தான் போகவேண்டிய விடத்துக்குச் சிந்தாத் தி கையாய்ப் போய்ச் சேரலாம். ஆதலால் வழியாபத்துகளை யறிந்தவர்கள் பயணக்காரர்களுக்கு அறிவிக்கிறது அவர்களுக்கு வெகு நன்மை யாமே. இதைவிட இவ்வுகைத்தில் நேரிடும் ஞான ஆபத்துகளை யறிவித்து அதுகளின் மட்டில் எச்சரிக்கை கற்பிக்கிறது மெத்தவுமவசரமான வுபகாரமாமே.

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துரை அந்த அஞ்ஞாணி கையப்பார்த்து நீ அவ னைத்திட்ட வேண்டிய தென்ன என்றர் அதற்கு அவன் ஐயா நான் ஒன்றும் பேசவில்லை ; ஞந்தி அவன்தானே எங்கள் சுவாமிகளை எல்லாம் தாழ்த்திப்பேசி தங் கள் சுவரமியை உயர்த்திப்பே சினான். நான் சி லமாதங்களுக்குமுன் எங்கள் ஊரிலே இருக்கிற ஒரு தச்சன் இடத்தில் கறுப்பண சுவரமி செய்யும்படி ஒரு வயிரமான மரத்துண்டு கொடுத்திருந்தேன் அந்த தச் சன் எம்மரத்திலேதானே திருடி யவர்கள் கோவி லுக்கு வொரு அந்தோனியார் கருபம் செய்து கொ டத்தான். அந்தக்காரியம் யெனக்குப்பிறகு தெரிய வந்தது ஆகிலும் நான் அமர்ந்திருந்தேன். இவனிப் போது யெங்கள் சுவாமியைப் பழித்துப் பேசின ப டியினாலே நான் அந்த இரண்டு சுவாமிகளும் அண் ணன் தம்பிதானே அவர்களுக்குள் பேதமில்லையே — பிர்க்கை ஏன் எங்கள் சுவாமியைப் பழிக்கிறயென் று சொன்னேன் இப்போதும் துரையவர்கள் சமூகத் திற்றானே அந்த தச்சனை வரவழைத் துக்காரியத்தை விசாரித்தால் அப்போது மெய் பொய் தெரிய வரும் என்றான்.

## II.

### 10. *Translate into Tamil :—*

The following conversation then took place between the magistrate and his head clerk :

*Magistrate.*—"Now, Subbier, what is the news this morning ?—  
"Have you brought the Arzis to read to me?"

*Head Clerk.*—"Yes, your honour, there are twenty. The cholera is bad in Buntomilly, and the Peshcar is dead."

*Magistrate.*—"Dead ! why I saw him only on Saturday, measuring salt, and quite well. Did the Dresser go to see him ?"

*Head Clerk.*—"No, your honour. You recollect he went to Prattipád  
"to report about the small-pox raging there, and—"

*Magistrate.*—"Yes, yes, I recollect ; this is a bad time, Subbier ; but  
"when the rains come down all this sickness will clear off, eh."

*Head Clerk.*—"A murder case has just come in for trial. It will take two days to try, Sir."

*Magistrate.*—"Let me begin at once. Prosecutor, 17 witnesses; prisoner's defence, and six witnesses for the defence! why! it will take me four days! Here, Peon! run and tell mistress, I shall not be home to-day till gun-fire."

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## TELUGU.

J. GOLDINGHAM, Esq.

Monday, 19th May 1873. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

### I.

1. Give one or two sentences illustrating the use of the conjunctions ను, ని, కాని or నాని ; also the degrees of comparison.
2. Give instances of the combination of nouns with pronouns, such as I am a good woman, I am not a good woman, &c.
3. Give a few instances of idiom where the dative is used, such as word for word, month by month, &c.
4. Give instances showing how the precatory and imprecatory forms are supplied. How would you render "may it be so?"
5. Give three short sentences in which the negative verbal in "mi" of the verbs రావచ్చుము coming, కానవచ్చుము seeing, గట్టడము agreeing, are respectively used.
6. Give instances showing how the affixes టట, ట్ట, అటువంటి are used, whether added to verbs or otherwise. Also state what is the force of ఇచ్చినట్లేయిచ్చి.
7. Translate the following into Telugu, observing the use of the middle voice in the words in italics :
  - a. The robbers came from the four quarters. Some from the north and some from the south. Five persons came from the east and five from the west. *Having joined together* on the bank of the tank, *they plundered* the town and after that *beat* each other.
  - b. The wind blew at first from the N.E. and then from the S.W. Through the (force) of the wind and rain, the ship *broke away* from the anchor.
8. Put the following into Telugu, using the symbols for a rupee and its fractional parts.
  - a. I gave one rupee to the man whose leg was broken. He gave half a rupee to the man who came with him and a quarter of a rupee to another man who assisted.
  - b. Give that man three-quarters of a rupee. He gave me the palm leaf on which the letter was written.
9. What is said in Brown's Grammar about reiteration; give a few instances; one in which ఒకటి = one is introduced, and one in which తొను in some form is reiterated.

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10. How are the following particles used ?

అది as in లేదది.

ఇంట = by, at the rate of.

ఎదు = full.

ఎసి = at the rate of.

ఎల్ల = just, exactly.

ఏని or ఏమి = through, what.

## II.

*To be retranslated into Telugu :—*

a. As her father-in-law is an extremely rich man, the head of police, for what reason we know not, order'd that the Panchayet should again assemble: He gave these orders to me and to the Panchayet and then released Papaya.

b. I have lived in this town from the days of the Moguls and have carried on trade; never before was such oppression seen. Douceurs (dallāli) are practised in every town and not in this town only.

## TELUGU.

J. GOLDINGHAM, Esq.

Monday, 19th May 1873. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

## I.

*Translate into English :—*

నీవు యిదివరలో చిరంజీవి వెంకట్రామునికి దేహము  
పొఖ్యముగావుండే వర్తమానము వ్రాయక పోతివి. వ్రా  
యవలసినది. యిల్లు విడిచి పోయి రెండు నెలలు అయిన్ని  
యంకా రాకనే వున్నావు. యిప్పుడు, రంగడు రామేశ్వర  
యోత్ర పోయినందువల్ల, పేటలో వైకరు వుండవలసినదిగా  
వున్నదిగనుక, యీ కాగితము చూచిన తోడుతోనే, నీవు వ్రా  
యాదమ్మే వచ్చి చేర వలసినది. అడ్డి లేక రావలసినది.  
వచ్చేటప్పుడు, పుదుచేరి మార్గముగా వచ్చి పాభాగ్యవతియైన  
అక్కమ్మ డేమ సమాచారము విచారించుకొని, నాలుగయిదు  
దినములలో వచ్చి చేరవలసినది. యిదే అనేక ఆశీర్వాదములు.

కనుచే గుంటూరి గ్రామ కరణాలు పొత్తురి భద్రయ్య, మఠం గాది రాజు వ్రాసుకొన్న అర్జీ విన్నపము. ఇక్కడి గ్రామమునసభ గ్రామములో హాజరులేదు. తమశలవు ప్రకారము బందరు ప్రావిన్సియాల్ కోర్టులోకి వాడుచెప్పే నిమిత్తము వెళ్ళివున్నాడు. ఆన ౧౮౩౩ సం॥ ౬ రో మార్చి తొలిఖున తెల్లవారకట్ల అయిదు ఘంటలవేళ, వాతగుంటూరి మాలపల్లెలో బొరుగొడ్డు అక్కయకొడుకు వీరయపెండ్లాము లచ్చి అనేది, గొంతుకు వురివేసుకొని చచ్చినందున, ఆసంగతి మాకు తెలిసి, మేమున్న కొత్తలు తొలూకు బంట్రోతులు నున్న పోయి, ఆ చచ్చిన లచ్చని పరిశోధించి విచారించినంతలో ; గొంతుకు వురితగిలి బలవంతముగా చచ్చినట్టు దాని గొంతు కింద నల్లగా అరవడిగా వుండెను. అప్పట్లో హేడ్డుకాఫ్ పోలయి సుమంగళగిరి వుత్సవానికి వెళ్ళివున్నందున, యీ సంగతి పేర్కొనుచున్న కొత్తలునున్న తెలియచెసినాము. వారు యిద్దరు వచ్చి, ఆ కథేబరాన్ని పరిశోధించి, పంచాయతి విచారించి, తీర్పు వ్రాయించ వలసినదని, మాతో చెప్పినారు గనక, మేము తక్షణం పరిచయతి యేర్పాటు చేసినాము.

జ. సుమారు నెల రోజులనాడు, నేను మా గ్రామము నుంచి దక్షిణాదికి అమ్మకము నిమిత్తం మిరపకాయలు తీసుకొని పోయి, నెల్లూరు జిల్లా యిలాకా కొడవలూరు, మోపూరు, ఆ ప్రాంతముల కొమ్మట్లు, సంసార్లు వగైరాలకు అమ్మకా న్నాను. అందుకు వారు యిచ్చిన పయికములో, ౧౦ బేక్షలు నున్న ౩౬ అణాలున్న కొన్ని నేబులున్న కొన్ని రూపాయలున్న వచ్చినవి. వాటిలో, నేడు నా అన్న అయిన తుమ్మ

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గోటి తాదా సరాశ్రు పసుమర్తి పేరయ అనేవాడున్న, నేను  
న్న కూడా నర్సారావుపేటకు వచ్చినప్పుడు, పేరయ తాను  
మూడు వరహాలు కొనుక్కొంటాననిన్ని, నీవు రూపాయలు  
యిప్పించుమనిన్ని, నన్ను అడిగినందున, ఆలాగుననే యిస్తా  
నని, వాయంత్రి ఆరుఘంటల వేళ నేను పేరయను కూడా  
తీసుకొని, కాకుమాను రంగప్పతొవుకు వెళ్లి, హెనున్న గి  
రు ౪|౦ ప్రాప్తిని హెను ౩ లు మాట్లాడుకొన్నంతలో,  
ఆ రంగప్పకు రూపాయలు సరివుచ్చుమని పేరయనాతో చె  
ప్పినాడు. గనక, రు ౪ లున్న గం బేడలున్న ౩౬ అడాలు  
న్న తతిమ్మా ఆ ప్రాప్తికి నేబులున్న యిచ్చి సరివుచ్చినా  
ను. అంతట, సదరురంగప్ప బేడలు అడాలు యెవరికి అయినా  
చూపించిగాని, తీసుకోవడం లేదని, నా చేతనే తాదా సరాశ్రుతో  
వుకు అవి పట్టించుకొని వచ్చేటప్పటికి, సరాశ్రు వెంకటనరుసు  
చూచి, యివి తప్పనాణ్య సంబంధమని చెప్పినాడు. గనక,  
అవి హేడ్డాశ్రు వోలీసుగారి తొవున దాఖలు చేసినాను. నేను  
దడిచాదిన మిరపకాయలు అమ్ముకోవడముతో, వైకట్రామముతో  
వైకరికి నిర్దేశం లేకుండా, అనేకచోట్ల అమ్ముకొన్నయవల్ల, వాం  
డ్లపేర్లు నాకు తెలియవు. యీ బేడలు అడాలు యెవరు  
యిచ్చినవ్రా చెప్పదలను. యీ ట్రామమునకు వచ్చిన త  
ర్వాత, నా అన్నతోటి రంగప్పకు రూపాయలు సరివుచ్చుతొనని  
చెప్పడమేకాని, నా అన్నకున్న యీబేడలు అడాలు చూసిం  
చలేదు.

**TELUGU.**

J. GOLDINGHAM, Esq.

Tuesday, 20th May 1873. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

**I.**

FINAL  
EXAMINATION.  
CANDIDATES  
OF 1871.

Lane's Official Documents, No. 31, page 53, to be translated into English.

**II.**

*Translate into Telugu :—*

Formerly when residing in the town of Saraswati I read all sciences. At that time a young person, anxious to obtain knowledge, came and paid his respects to me. He said that he had studied a little, but was desirous to obtain more knowledge, and that he came for that purpose, begging me, with much reverence to impart it to him. In my pride I turned away, from an unwillingness to impart what I had obtained. On that the young man became very angry, and said, "You have disregarded me, have you not? Keep your learning to yourself alone. I will learn somewhere else." In this way he cursed me. On this I feared much, and requested him as a favour to remove the curse. He said, after a little while, "A person will come desirous of obtaining instruction. You and he will meet suddenly on the bank of a river. He will obtain full instruction from you, and then the curse will be removed."

**MAHRATHI.**

Rev. A. H. FROST.

Tuesday, 27th May 1873. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

**I.**

1. Give the Mahrathi names of the parts of speech, the genders, the two numbers, and the word "case."
2. Give the Dative and Vocative of कवि, जीभ, माता, आग, वाटसरू, सासू, सासरा, जांवची, तारू, मोती.
3. State some of the rules for determining gender by signification.
4. Give the Mahrathi for 26, 34, 36, 44, 46, 54, 56, 63, 66, 68, 74, 86, 94, 96.
5. Give the fractional numbers from  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inclusive, rising by quarters.
6. Give the Negative form of होणे in one person only, in the different moods and tenses.
7. Distinguish between the Bhavi and Kurmani Pryogs, illustrating by examples.
8. Give instances of substantives and adjectives being used for adverbs.

FINAL  
EXAMINATION.  
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## II.

*Translate into Balbodh :—*

- (a.) Whatever have you got there?  
(b.) How should I know, when I was not attending to what he said.  
(c.) He no sooner saw the serpent than he cut it right in two.  
(d.) I don't care for him ! What is he to me, and how does it affect me ?

## III.

*Translate (in Balbodh) :—*

Any one will say that it is a mere injustice to throw an obstacle in the way of a man's maintaining himself by means of his labour and laying by something for his children. But, at present, in some countries it is the custom that when a man has amassed any money it should by force be confiscated, or directly he dies his property should be seized and his children receive nothing. In such a country people are in a very evil plight. It is of no use thinking of leaving anything out of their possessions, so no one attempts it. The consequence is that when trouble comes there is no money and they are in distress.

## IV.

*Translate (in Modi) :—*

It is very difficult to say that. You will see it some day or other, then you will understand. What is to be done by sitting idle ?

## MARATHI.

Rev. A. H. FROST.

Wednesday, 28th May 1873. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

*Translate :—*

माझा बाप आपले पंक्तीस भोजन करण्याकरितां वरचेवर शहाणे व समजदार अशा लोकांस बोलावित असे, आणि आम्हां मुलांस शहाणे करण्याजोग्या चांगल्या विषयांवर संभाषण तो जेवतांना चालवित असे; ह्यामुळे चांगले कोणते, वाईट कोणते, आपण शहाणे कोणते रीतीनें होऊं, आणि आपले कल्याण कसें होईल, हे सर्व आम्हांस लहानपणींच समजू लागले. खाण्याचें पदार्थांविषयीं तो कधीं बोलत नसे अमुक पक्कान चांगले साधले आहे, अमुक वाईट झाले आहे, अमुकाची रुचि चांगली आहे, अमुकाची वाईट आहे, हे पक्कान अमक्यापेक्षां चांगले आहे किंवा वाईट, ह्यांविषयीं तो कधींही गोष्टी काढीत नसे. ह्याप्रकारें लहानपणापासून असल्या गोष्टींकडे माझे दुर्लक्ष्य असल्यामुळे माझ्या पाचांत कोणताही पदार्थ असला तरी मला चालतो.



मत्सरासारिखा दुसरा हाड मनोविकार नाही. कामक्रोधादिक जे इतर मनोविकार आहेत, ते कांहीवेळ राहून शांत होतात. परंतु हा कधीही शांत होत नाही; अधिकाधिक वाढतच जातो; आणि जंवजंव वाढतो, तंवतंव, अधिकाधिक संतापच करितो; कांतर दुसऱ्याची विद्या, धन, प्रतिष्ठा पाहून, तें सर्व आपणास असावें, आणि त्यास नसावें, अशा वासना ज्या होतात, त्या कशा पूर्ण होतील? आणि मत्सऱ्यास सुख कसे होईल? ह्याणून मत्सरी निरंतर दुःखितच राहतो.

ह्या सृष्टींत अशी कांहीं कस्तु नाही कीं, विचाराच्या अंतीं जीत कांहीं उणें दिसत नाही. ह्यासाठीं बुद्धिरूप आरसा करून त्यांत आपले गुण अवगुण नित्य पाहतां गेलें असतां मोठें हित आहे. हें आबालवृद्धांनीही करावयास योग्य आहे. जो रोतीचा पुरुष आहे, त्यास आपले अवयव आरशांत सुंदर दिसत; परंतु त्याने विचार करून पाहवें कीं, जसा मी बाहेरून नीट वनलों आहे, तसा आंत आहे कीं नाही? रूपाने फार सुंदर आहे, परंतु आंतले गुण वाईट आहेत; तर तो पुरुष लोकांस अप्रिय होतो, तोच जर मधुरभाषण, उत्तम स्वभाव, आदिकरून गुणांनी युक्त आहे तर लोकांस फारच आवडतो. सुरूप पुरुषास चांगले गुण नसले, तर तो उपयोगीं नाही; परंतु जो चांगल्या गुणांचा पुरुष त्याचें रूप कसेही असो, तिकडे लोक लक्ष देत नाहीत. खोव्या मण्यास चमक फार असत्ये, परंतु तो काय खऱ्या रत्नाची बरोबरी करील? तें बाहेरून बेडौल आहे; तरी हाडीं रत्नच कीं? तसा; जो आंत चांगला, जाची बुद्धि खऱ्या, करलें चोख, मन सरळ, जो शाह्या, त्यास रूपाचें प्रयोजन नाही.

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देखतांचि कूश वीर ॥ लह रथीं धरी भीर ॥  
जेवि सूटतां समरि ॥ नीरदांस घालवो ॥  
घुड घावया उदार ॥ रणीं करी शूर मार ॥  
सूर्यकुळीं अवतार ॥ धरी रिपू खालवी ॥  
सैन्यामाजी हाहाकार ॥ झाला वीरघोष फार ॥  
आता कैसे घर दार ॥ नाहीं थार जावया ॥  
हाथ बोलती वदनिं ॥ विघ्न आले हें कुठूनि ॥  
कोणीं जावें रणांगणिं ॥ यासि सम व्हावया ॥

### MARATHI.

Rev. A. H. Frost.

Wednesday, 28th May, 1873. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

*Translate into English :—*

विनायकरावाच्या मोठ्या निकडीच्या उद्योगामुळे त्यांस कधीं कधीं विघ्नाडीं येण्यास प्रहर रात्र पडावी. त्याची तेथे एका संपत्तिवान व संभावित मराठ्याच्या मुलाची गांठ पडून मैत्री जमली होती. हा तरुण मुलगा कांहीं वर्षे तेथील मिशनरी साहेबाच्या इंग्लिश शाळेंत विद्याभ्यास करून बराच सुधारला होता. झालून विनायकरावाचें आणि त्याचें पुष्कळ गोष्टींत एकमत मिळत असे. एके रात्री हे दोघे मित्र आपल्या कामावरून परत येत असतां नित्याप्रमाणें त्यांचें संभाषण चालू झालें. त्या वेळीं चांदणें पिठासारखें पडलें होतें, आकाश अगदीं गिरभ व स्वच्छ होतें, आणि त्यांत चंद्राच्या प्रकाशापुढें नक्षत्रे निस्तेज होत्यातीं मधून मधून हिरकणीप्रमाणें ललकल करीत होतीं. भूमीवर त्यांच्या मार्गाच्या बाजूस कित्येक बंगल्याभोंवती बाग होते त्यांतील पुष्पांचा सुवास झुळझुळ वाहणाऱ्या शीतळ वायूवर आरुढ होऊन या दोघा मित्रांपाशीं येत होता. अशा मनोरंजक स्थळांवरून ते हिरव्या गार गवतावरून चालत असतां त्यांच्या दृष्टीस एक सर्प पडला. त्याला पाहून ते एकाएकीं दचकले, परंतु हातीं कांहीं शस्त्र नव्हतें झालून त्याची घात करण्याचा

विचार न करितां ते तो मार्ग सोडून दुसऱ्या वाटेनें चालते झाले तेव्हां दौलतराव (विनायकरावाचा मित्र) विनायकरावास झणतो; कां रावजी आपणावर आज देवाने मोठी दया केली. जर करतां हा सर्प मला किंवा आपणास दंश करिता तर मग आपली काय दशा झाली असती?

विनायकरावाची व त्याची विद्याशाळेंतली जुनी ओळख होती, तिजवरून त्याच्या घरीं बिछाडास गेले होते. परंतु ह्या दोघां गृहस्थांच्या मनांत व विचारांत त्या वेळेस मोठे अंतर पडत आले होते.

जगन्नाथजी (हे त्या सोनार गृहस्थाचें नांव) विद्यालयांत असतांना स्वदेश कल्याणाचा विचार थोडा बळुत करीत असत. तेथे त्यास निरनिराळ्या विषयांवर बोलण्याची व लिहिण्याची गरज पडत असे, परंतु त्या पासून त्यांच्या मनावर अल्प राहण्या जोगा ठसा बसला नाहीं, कारण ते थोर गृहस्थाचें चिरंजीव पडले. विद्यालयांतून घरीं आले झणजे त्यांचे मन भलत्याच विषयाकडेस गुंतत असे. आपल्या बापा बरोबर मोठ्या मोठ्या लोकांच्या भेटीस जाणें, मेजवान्या खाणें, नाच तमाशे पहाणें, नाटक गृहीं जाणें, घोड्याच्या पैजा पाहणें, हे त्यांचे चराबाहेरचे काम. घरीं असले झणजे केवळ विद्यालयांतील पुस्तकांचा अभ्यास करायाची वेळ सोडून बाकीचा वेळ बागांत फिरण्यांत, बुदबळें खेळण्यांत, व मोठे लोक आपल्या घरीं येतील त्यांस भेटण्यांत जात असे. या शिवाय त्यांच्या तीर्थरूपानें त्यास नित्य असे सांगावें कीं शाळेंत आपल्या शिकण्याशी मात्र काम ठेव, तुला इंग्रजी लिहितां वाचतां व अर्थ करितां चांगले आले झणजे झाले! स्कालरशिप (विद्यार्थ्याच्या जागा) मिळविण्या पुढें जे कांहीं शिकणें असेल तेवढें पाहत जा. तुला एकदां नार्मलस्कालरशिप मिळाली झणजे मग तेथून काढून कोठें तरीं तुझा पाय घुसऊन देवू. आपण थोरलोक, आपणास चौघांत बसावें उठावें लागतें. आपल्या एथें मोठ मोठे शेट, सावकार येतात जातात, त्यांशी भोड मर्यादेनें वागावें.

FINAL  
EXAMINATION.  
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*Translate into Marathi (Balbodh) :—*

Regarding the alleged inefficiency of the crew, Mr. C. W. Allan, passenger, testified: I was the first on deck; my experience was much the same as that of others. I was saved by the rope and the rock. It is my opinion that a good many more lives would have been saved if the ship had been manned by efficient men to do duty efficiently. One boat remained sound as much as three hours after the ship struck; that was No. 1 boat. My impression from the beginning of the voyage was that the ship was not well manned. There may have been a large number, but they were not efficient men. The captain and officers after the vessel struck seemed to exert themselves as much as they could. I considered the captain and the officers competent to perform their duty. I noticed that one of the rules was to exercise the crew at the boats once a week; that was not done. I believe that all steamers have that rule, but few obey it.

### SANSKRIT.

E. B. COWELL, Esq.

Wednesday, 21st May 1873. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Give the dative singular and plural, masculine, of युवन्, शुश्रुवस् and जग्मिवस्.
2. Give the second person singular of the reduplicated perfect parasmaipada of वह् हा इष्, and प्रक्.
3. Give the dual of the aorist parasmaipada of नह् लिप् and गम्.
4. Illustrate by examples the use of the passive in Sanskrit.
5. Illustrate the various ways in which an initial *va* of a root can be treated in conjugation.
6. Give the third person singular of the present of the intensive, with य, of लिह् and नश्, and without य, of भि, and रुध्.

*Translate into Sanskrit :—*

- a. "There is no offence in me,"—this is not a cause of confidence, for from the mischievous there is fear even to the virtuous.
- b. The wise man rather dies but he goes not into misery; the fire goes even into extinction, but not into coldness.
- c. A proper speech is to be received by wise men even from a child; in the sun's absence is there not illumination of a lamp?
- d. The enemy's soldiers pursued them and gave them no rest. They lived only on roots and fruits, and at night they slept under the trees in the forest.

*Translate into English :—*

The demon king Hiranyakaśipa wishes to have his virtuous son Prahlāda killed.

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तस्यैवं दानवास्त्रेष्टां दृष्ट्वा दैत्यपतिं भयात् ।  
सर्वमूचुः स चोवाच \*सूदानाङ्गय सत्वरः ॥  
'हे सूदा मम पुत्रोऽसावन्येषामपि दुर्मतिः ।  
कुमार्गदेशको दुष्टो हन्यतामविलम्बितम् ॥  
हालाहलं विषं तस्य सर्वभक्ष्येषु दीयताम् ।  
अविज्ञातमसौ पापो बध्यतां मा विचार्यताम्' ॥  
ते तथैव ततश्चक्रुः प्रह्लादाय महात्मने ।  
विषदानं यथाज्ञप्तं पित्रा तस्य महात्मनः ॥  
हालाहलं विषं घोरं देवतास्मरणेन सः ।  
अभिमन्त्र्य सहास्रेण निःशङ्को बुभुजे तदा ॥  
ततः सूदा भयत्रस्ता जीर्णं दृष्ट्वा महाविषम् ।  
दैत्येश्वरमुपागम्य प्रणिपत्येदमब्रुवन् ॥

\*सूद a cook.

### SANSKRIT.

E. B. COWELL, Esq.

Wednesday, 21st May 1873. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

*Translate into English :—*

I.

किं रोदिषि त्वं पतिता धरण्यां किं ते मुखं शुष्यति दीनवर्णम्  
कच्चिन्न पापैः सुनृशंसकृद्भिः प्रमाथिता द्रौपदी राजपुत्री ॥  
अचिन्त्यरूपा सुविशालनेत्रा शरीरतुल्या कुरुपुङ्गवानाम् ।  
यद्येव देवी पृथिवीं प्रविष्टा दिवं प्रपन्नाऽप्यथवा समुद्रम् ॥  
तस्या गमिष्यन्ति पदं हि पार्था यथा हि सन्त्ययति धर्मपुत्रः ।  
को हीदृशानामरिमर्दनानां क्लेशचमाणामपराजितानाम् ।  
प्राणैः समामिष्टतमां जिहीर्षेदनुत्तमं रत्नमिव प्रमूढः ॥

FINAL  
EXAMINATION.  
CANDIDATES  
OF 1871.

## II.

धनं तावदसुलभं लब्धं कृच्छ्रेण रक्ष्यते ।  
लब्धनाशो यथा मृत्युस्तस्मादेतन्न चिंतयेत् ॥  
दृष्ट्वा चेह परित्यक्त्वा को दरिद्रः क ईश्वरः ।  
तस्याश्चेत्प्रसरो दत्तो दास्यं च शिरसि स्थितम् ॥  
अपरं च । यद्यदेव हि वाञ्छेत ततो वांछा प्रवर्तते ।  
प्राप्त एवार्थतः सोऽर्थो यतो वांछा निवर्तते ॥  
किं ब्रूना मम पक्षपातेन । मयैव सहात्र कालो नीयताम् ।  
यतः । आमरणांताः प्रणयाः कोपास्तत्क्षणभंगुराः ।  
परित्यागाश्च निःसंगा भवंति हि महात्मनाम् ॥

## III.

क्रोडीकरोति प्रथमं यथा जातमनित्यता  
धात्रीव जननी पश्चात्तथा शोकस्य कः क्रमः ॥  
क गताः पृथिवीपालाः ससैन्यबलवाहनाः ।  
वियोगसाक्षिणी तेषां भूमिरद्यापि तिष्ठति ॥  
प्रतिक्षणमयं कायः क्षीयमाणो न लक्ष्यते ।  
आमकुम्भ इवांभःस्थो विशीर्णः सन्निभाच्यते ॥

## IV.

एकातपचं जगतः प्रभुत्वं नवं वयः कान्तमिदं वपुश्च ।  
अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहुं हातुमिच्छन्विचारमूढः प्रतिभासि मे त्वम् ॥  
भूतानुकम्पा तव चेदियं गौरेका भवेत्स्वस्तिमती त्वदन्ते ।  
जीवन्पुनः शश्वदुपस्रवेभ्यः प्रजाः प्रजानाथ पितेव पासि ॥  
अथैकधेनोरपराधचण्डाङ्गुरोः कृशानुप्रतिमाद्विभेषि ।  
शक्योऽस्य मनुर्भवता विनेतुं गाः कोटिशः स्पर्शयता घटोद्भिः ॥  
तद्गच्छ कक्ष्याणपरंपराणां भोक्तामूर्जस्वल्पात्मदेहम् ।  
महीतलस्पर्शनमात्रमिन्नमृद्वं हि राज्यं पदमैन्द्रमाजः ॥

## V.

FINAL  
EXAMINATION.  
CANDIDATES  
OF 1871.

तथेति तस्यावितथं प्रतीतः प्रत्ययहीत्सङ्गरमयजन्मा ।  
गामान्तसारं रघुरण्यवेक्ष्य निष्क्रष्टुमर्थं चकमे कुकेरात् ॥  
वशिष्ठमन्त्रोच्चणजात्प्रभावादुदन्वदाकाशमहीधरेषु ।  
महत्सखस्येव बलाहकस्य गतिर्विजघ्ने न हि तद्रथस्य ॥  
अथाधिशिष्ये प्रयतः प्रदोषे रथं रघुः कल्पितशस्त्रगर्भम् ।  
सामन्तसम्भावनयैव धीरः कैलाशनाथं तरसा जिगीषुः ॥  
प्रातः प्रयाणाभिमुखाय तस्मै सविस्मयाः कोशगृहे नियुक्ताः ।  
हिरण्मयीं कोशगृहस्य मध्ये वृष्टिं शशंसुः पतितां नभस्तः ॥

## SANSKRIT.

E. B. COWELL, Esq.

Wednesday, 21st May. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

## I.

किं रोदिषि त्वं पतिता धरण्यां किं ते मुखं श्रुयति दीनवर्णम् ।  
कञ्चिन्न पापैः सुनृशंसकृद्भिः प्रमाथिता द्रौपदी राजपुत्री ॥  
अचिन्त्यरूपा सुविशालनेत्रा शरीरतुल्या कुरुपुङ्गवानाम् ।  
यद्येव देवी पृथिवीं प्रविष्टा दिवं प्रपन्नाऽप्यथवा समुद्रम् ॥  
तस्या गमिष्यन्ति पदं हि पार्था यथा हि सन्तप्यति धर्मपुत्रः ।  
को हीदृशानामरिमर्दनानां क्लेशचमाणामपराजितानाम् ॥

*Mahābhārata.*

## II.

धनं तावदसुलभं लब्धं कृच्छ्रेण रक्ष्यते ।  
लब्धनाशो यथा मृत्युस्तस्मादेतन्न चिंतयेत् ॥  
दृष्ट्वा चेह परित्यक्त्वा को दरिद्रः क ईश्वरः ।  
तस्यास्तेष्वसरो दन्तो दास्यं च शिरसि स्थितं ॥

FINAL  
EXAMINATION.  
CANDIDATES  
OF 1871.

अपरं च । यद्यदेव हि वांछेत ततो वांछा प्रवर्तते ।  
प्राप्त एवार्थतः सोऽर्थो यतो वांछा निवर्तते ॥  
किं वञ्चना मम पक्षपातेन । मयैव सहाच कालो नोद्यतां ।  
यतः । आमरणांताः प्रणयाः कोपास्तत्क्षणभंगुराः ।  
परित्यागाश्च निःसंगा भवंति हि महात्मनां ॥

*Hitopadeśa.*

### III.

क्रोडीकरोति प्रथमं यथा जातमनित्यता ।  
धात्रीव जननी पश्चात्तथा शोकस्य कः क्रमः ।  
क गताः पृथिवीपालाः ससैन्यबलवाहनाः ।  
वियोगसाक्षिणी येषां भूमिरद्यापि तिष्ठति ॥  
प्रतिक्षणमयं कायः क्षोद्यमाणो न लक्ष्यते ।  
आमकुम्भ इवांभःस्थो विशीर्णः सन्निभायते ॥

*Hitopadeśa.*

### IV.

एकातपचं जगतः प्रभुत्वं नवं वयः कान्तमिदं वपुश्च ।  
अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहुं हातुमिच्छन्विचारमूढः प्रतिभासि मे त्वं ॥  
भूतानुकम्पा तव चेदियं गौरेका भवेत्स्वस्तिमती त्वदन्ते ।  
जीवन्पुनः शश्वदुपस्रवेभ्यः प्रजाः प्रजानाथ पितेव पासि ॥  
अथैकधेनोरपराधचण्डाहुरोः कृशानुप्रतिमाद्विभेषि ।  
शक्योऽस्य मन्युर्भवता विनेतुं गाः कोटिशः स्पर्शयता घटाभ्रां ॥  
तद्रूपं कल्याणपरम्पराणां भोक्तारमूर्जस्वल्मात्मदेहं ।  
महीतलस्पर्शनमात्रमिदमृद्धं हि राज्यं पदमैन्द्रमाजः ॥

*Raghuvansha.*



## V.

FINAL  
EXAMINATION.  
CANDIDATES  
OF 1871.

तथेति तस्यावितथं प्रतीतः प्रत्यग्रहीत्सङ्गरमयजन्मा ।  
 गामान्तसारं रघुरप्यवेक्ष्य निष्कण्ठमर्थं चकमे कुवेरात् ॥  
 वशिष्ठमन्त्रोच्चणजातभावादुदन्वदाकाशमहीधरेषु ।  
 मरुत्सखसेव बलाहकस्य गतिर्विजग्ने न हि तद्रथस्य ॥  
 अथाधिशिष्ये प्रयतः प्रदोषे रथं रघुः कल्पितशस्त्रगर्भं ।  
 सामन्तसम्भावनयैव धीरः कैलाशनाथं तरसा जिगीषुः ॥  
 प्रातः प्रयाणाभिमुखाय तस्मै सविस्मयाः कोशगृहे नियुक्ताः ।  
 हिरण्मयीं कोशगृहस्य मध्ये दृष्टिं शशंसुः पतितां नभस्तः ॥

*Raghuvansa.*

## ARABIC.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Thursday, 22nd May 1873. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

*Translate into Arabic:—*

Now he continued sorrowing for his father a very long time, and one day, while sitting in his house, behold ! one knocking at the door ; so he rose up in haste, and opened the door to one of his old companions who entered the house, and, kissing the hand of Noor Ooddeen, said, " Oh ! my friend, leave off sorrowing, and enjoy thyself freely." Then Noor Ooddeen went quickly to his hall, and assembled his friends, among whom were ten of the sons of the merchants of Bussorah. Then truly did he eat meat and drink wine and become very extravagant. So his steward came to him and said, " Oh ! my master, hast thou not heard what the wise have said, he who still expends, and keeps no accounts, soon becomes poor and knows it not."

He besought them to spare his life, but they paid no regard to his entreaties.

With whom does the responsibility rest of summoning the witnesses for the approaching trial ?

I expected him to arrive here to-day, as I told him to make haste and come back.

He is easily excited to anger ; your best plan, therefore, will be to say nothing whatever of the unfortunate accident which has occurred.

## ARABIC.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Friday, 23rd May 1873. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

*Translate :*

## I.

ثم أقبل علي و قال اعلم يا ولدي ان الصبية الكبيرة بنتي  
و كنت احجر عليها حجرا عظيما فلما بلغت ارسلتها مصر و تزوجت  
لولد عمها نمت فجاءتني و قد تعلمت القبح من اولاد مصر  
و جاءتك اربع مرات ثم جاءتك باختها الصغيرة و الاثنان  
شقيقتان و كانتا تحبان لبعضهما بعضا فلما جري للكبيرة ماجري  
اخرجت سرها علي اختها فطلبت الذهاب معها ثم رجعت  
بجدها فسالتها عنها فوجدتها تبكي عليها و قالت لامها سرا  
بحضرتي علي ماجري من ذبحها لاختها و لم تزل تبكي و تقول  
و الله لا ازال ابكي عليها حتي اموت و كان الامر كذلك فانظر  
يا ولدي ماجري و انا اشتهي منك ان لا تخالفني فيما اقله  
لك و هواني ازوجك ابنتي الصغيرة فانها ليست شقيقة لهما و هي  
وكر و لم آخذ منك مهرا و اجعل لكما راتبا من عندي و تبقي  
عندي بمنزلة ولدي فقلت نعم

## II.

فاصلح بين بني الجان و بني آدم بالدين و الشريعة و  
السلام و الملة و تراجعت بنو الجان الي ديار بني آدم و  
خالطوهم و عاشوا معهم بخير الي ايام الطوفان الثاني و بعدها  
الي ايام ابراهيم خليل الرحمن علي نبينا و عليه السلام فلما  
طرح في النار اعتقد بنو آدم بان تعليم المنجنيق كان من  
بني الجان لنمرود الجبار و لما طوح اخوة يوسف اخاهم في البئر  
نسب ذلك ايضا الي نزغات الشيطان من اولاد الجان فلما بعث

موسى \* أَصْلَحَ بَيْنَ بَنِي الْجَانِّ وَبَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ بِالْدِّينِ وَ الشَّرِيعَةِ  
و دَخَلَ كَثِيرٌ مِنَ الْجِنِّ فِي دِينِ مُوسَى \* فَلَمَّا كَانَ أَيَّامُ سُلَيْمَانَ  
بْنِ دَاوُدَ عَلَيْهِمَا السَّلَامُ وَ شَيَّدَ اللَّهُ مُلْكَهُ وَ سَخَّرَ لَهُ الْبَحْرَ وَ  
الشَّيَاطِينَ وَ غَلَبَ سُلَيْمَانُ عَلَى مَلُوكِ الْأَرْضِ افْتَخَرَتِ الْجِنُّ عَلَى  
الْإِنْسِ بِأَنَّ ذَلِكَ مِنْ مُعَاوَنَةِ الْجِنِّ السُّلَيْمَانَ وَ قَالَتْ لَوْ لَا مُعَاوَنَةُ  
الْجِنِّ لِسُلَيْمَانَ لَكَانَ حُكْمُهُ حُكْمَ أَحَدِ مَلُوكِ بَنِي آدَمَ ۝

## III.

عَنِ يَعْقُوبَ بْنِ اسْحَقَ السَّرَاجِ قَالَ قَالَ لِي رَجُلٌ مِنْ أَهْلِ  
رُومِيَّةَ رَكِبْتُ بِحَرَ الزَّنَجِ فَالْقَتْنِي الرِّبَاحِ فِي جَزِيرَةِ الْعُورِ فَوَصَلْتُ  
إِلَى مَدِينَةِ أَهْلِهَا قَامَتَهُمْ كُلُّهَا ذِرَاعٌ وَ أَكْثَرُهُمْ عُورٌ فَاجْتَمَعَ عَلَيَّ  
مِنْهُمْ تَجْمَعٌ وَ سَاقُونِي إِلَى مَلِكِهِمْ فَأَمَرَ بِحَبْسِي فِي فَعْضٍ فَكَسَرْتُهُ  
فَأَمْنُونِي وَ تَرَكُوا الْحَتَّاجَ عَلَيَّ فَلَمَّا كَانَ فِي بَعْضِ الْأَيَّامِ رَأَيْتَهُمْ  
قَدْ اسْتَعْدُوا لِلْقِتَالِ فَسَأَلْتَهُمْ عَنْ ذَلِكَ فَقَالُوا النَّاعِدُ وَ يَأْتِيْنَا فِي  
كُلِّ سَنَةٍ وَ يَحَارِبُنَا وَ هَذَا أَرَانَهُ فَلَمْ يَلِجْ إِلَّا قَلِيلًا حَتَّى طَلَعَ  
عَلَيْنَا عَصَابَةٌ مِنَ الطَّيُورِ الْغُرَانِيْقِ وَ كَانَ مَا بِهِمْ مِنَ الْعُورِ مِنْ نَقَرِ  
الْغُرَانِيْقِ فَحَمَلَتْ الطَّيُورُ عَلَيْهِمْ وَصَاحَتْ بِهِمْ فَلَمَّا رَأَيْتُ ذَلِكَ  
شَدَدْتُ وَسْطِي وَ اخَذْتُ عَصَاً وَ شَدَدْتُ بِهَا عَلَيْهَا وَ حَمَلْتُ فِيهَا  
وَصَكْتُ صِيكَةً مَنَكْرَةً وَ رَمَيْتُ مِنْهُمْ جَمَاعَةً فَصَاحُوا وَ طَارُوا هَارِبِينَ  
مَنِي فَلَمَّا رَأَيْتُ أَهْلَ الْجَزِيرَةِ ذَلِكَ أَكْرَمُونِي وَ عَظُمُونِي وَ أَفَادُونِي  
مَالًا وَ سَالُونِي الْإِقَامَةَ عِنْدَهُمْ فَلَمْ أَفْعَلْ فَحَمَلُونِي فِي مَرْكَبٍ وَ  
جَهَزُونِي \* وَ ذَكَرَ أَرْسَاطُ طَالِيسَ أَنَّ الْغُرَانِيْقَ تَنْتَقِلُ مِنْ بِلَادِ خِرَاسَانَ  
إِلَى بِلَادِ مَصْرَ حَيْثُ مَسِيلُ النَّيْلِ فَتَقْتَاتِلُ أُولَئِكَ الْعُورَ فِي طَرِيقِهِمْ  
وَهُمْ قَوْمٌ فِي طَوْلِ ذِرَاعٍ وَ اللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ ۝

Translate :

الكبيرة بنتي  
عمر و نزوجت  
اولاد مصر  
والاثنان  
رة ماجي  
رجعت  
مها سرا  
و تقول  
ك فانظر  
اقوله  
و هي  
تبقى

و  
و  
ها  
ما  
ن  
شو

- \* بخلف و قریبش گریبان کشید \* به منزل در آوردش و خون کشید  
 \* بر آسود درویش روشن نهاد \* بگفت ایزدت روشنائی دهـاد  
 \* شب از نرکشش قطره چندی چکید \* سحر دیده بر گرد و دنیا بدید —  
 \* حکایت به شهر اندر افتاد جوش \* که آن بی بصر دیده بر گرد دوش \*  
 \* شنید این سخن خواجه سنگدل \* که بر کشت درویش از و تنگدل \*  
 \* بگفتا حکایت کن ای نیک بخت \* که چون سهل شد بر تو این کار ساخت \*  
 \* که بر کردت این شمع کیتی فروز \* بگفت ای ستم کار آشفته روز \*

## II.

بنا بر آن چشم داشت از آن نقاوه دودمان عزو علا و عضاده  
 خاندان مجد و اعتلا آن است که نظر بر وفور عنایت ایزدی که  
 در باره این نیازمند عتبه کبریاست سلاطین روزگار و اورنگ نشینان  
 زمان سلسله جنبان مصادقت و یک جهتی شده همواره بارسال  
 رسل و رسائل بهجت پیرای خاطر مقدس می کردند آن کوهر اکلیل  
 سعادت باوجود چندین روابط بیشتر از همه طریق مراسلات  
 کشاده چهره آرای خوب کرداری شوند خصوصا که گلستان همیشه  
 بهار کشمیر در حوزه تصرف اولیای دولت قاهره در آمده و قرب  
 مسافت دست داده باشد راه صفوت کده محبت و یکتائی کشوده  
 از نفائس هندوستان که مجمع هفت اقلیم است هرچه خواهش  
 باشد بی حجابانه استدعا نمایند و مارا استظار سترگ دانسته  
 اشجار جویبار بخت مندی را سیلاب سازند و در پی هنگام که  
 عرصه دل پذیر کشمیر مورد رایات کیتی کشا شد چنان به مسامع  
 اقدس رسانیدند که در پیشین زمان سعادت منشی و هوش مندی  
 شاه محمدرضا برسم رسالت فرستاده بودند باعث مزید عاطفت ضمیم  
 آسمان پوند شد و

Parse and analyze the following words in the different passages, viz :—

اموت - كبرىة - طيور - ساقوني - اولاد - ايام - تراجمت

### PERSIAN.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Tuesday, 3rd June 1873. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

*Translate into Persian :—*

When anyone is relating a story, however well known to the listener, the latter is not to intimate his acquaintance with it, till the narrative is concluded. A question put to others he must not reply to, and if another is engaged in answering what he could answer better, let him keep silence till the other's statement is completed, and then give his own, but in such a way as not to annoy the former speaker. Conversations and discussions which do not concern him, although held in his presence, he is not to interfere in; and if people wish to conceal what they are saying, he must not attempt furtively to overhear.

When you write to your friend tell him I shall be happy to see him on his arrival in this country.

He has travelled a good deal, and has visited many of the chief cities in Europe and Asia.

How can he have become acquainted with so many different languages ?

I cannot remain any longer to-night, but will make a point of coming some other evening, and we can arrange matters as you desire.

### PERSIAN.

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Tuesday, 3rd June 1873. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

*Translate into English :—*

I.

- \* شنیدم که مغروری از کبر مست \* در خانه بر روی سائل به بست \*
- \* به کنجی فرومانده نشست مرد \* جگر گرم و آه از تف سینه سرد \*
- \* شنیدش یکی مرد پوشیده چشم \* بگفتا چه در تابت آورد و خشم \*
- \* فرو گفت و بگریست بر خاک کوی \* جفائی گزان شخصش آمد بروی \*
- \* بگفت ای فلان ترک آزار کن \* یک امشب به نزد من افطار کن \*

\* بخلف و فربش گریبان کشید \* به منزل در آوردش و خون کشید \*  
 \* بر آسود درویش روشن نهـاد \* بگفت ایزدت روشنائی دهـاد \*  
 \* شب از نرکشش قطره چندی چکید \* سحر دیده بر گرد و دنیا بدید \*  
 \* حکایت به شهر اندر افتاد جوش \* که آن بی بصر دیده بر گرد دوش \*  
 \* شنید این سخن خواجه سنگدل \* که بر کشت درویش از و تگدل \*  
 \* بگفتا حکایت کن ای نیک بخت \* که چون سهل شد بر تو این کار سخت \*  
 \* که بر کردت این شمع کیتی فروز \* بگفت ای ستم کار آشفته روز \*

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II.

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 اشجار جویبار بخت‌مندی را سیلاب سازند و در بحر هنگام که  
 عرصهٔ دل پذیر کشمیر مورد رایات کیتی کشا شد چنان به مسامع  
 اقدس رسانیدند که در پیشین زمان سعادت منشی و هوش مندی  
 شاه محمدرضا برسم رسالت فرستاده بودند باعث مزید عاطفت ضمیم  
 آسمان پوند شد و

## III.

باز گنت ای عزیز با خود اندیشه کن مرا غیر مهربانی چه  
بر آن میدارد که چون تویی بتلطف سخن باید گفت نه چنگال  
من نقصانی دارد که از صید امثال تو باز مانده باشم و نه در  
منقار من فتوری و قصوری واقع شده که از شکار طعمه خود عاجز  
آیم همین بیش نیست که داعیه همدمی و مجالست و تمنای  
همنشینی و موانست تو مرا بر تکریک سلسله محبت تو میدارد  
و ترا از صحت من فوائد بسیار متصور است اول آنکه چون ابنای  
جنس من بینند که ترا در ظلال بال حمایت خود پرورش میدهم  
دست تعدی از دامن تو کوتاه ساخته بدیدهء حرمت در تو نگرند  
و تو خوش بفرات خاطر طوف کوه و صحرای مینمائی و دیگر آنکه  
ترا به آشیانه خود رسانم تا بموضع رفیع و مسکن منزع بر آمده  
از بنی نوع خود برفعت درجات ممتاز گردی و دیگر از طایفهء تو  
جفتی ملایم نیکو صورت که رغبت تو بمناکحت او صادق باشد  
بیارم تا با او دست معاشرت در آغوش آورده روزگار بمراد دل  
بگذرانی - بیت

نه از زمانه جفا و نه از سپهری ملال امید حاصل و جام مراد مالا مال



**5.—PAPERS SET AT THE PRIZE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1871.**

PRIZE  
EXAMINATION.  
CANDIDATES  
OF 1871.

**LAW (PRIZE EXAMINATION).**

Sir H. S. MAINE, K.S.I. ; T. C. SANDARS, Esq. ; and J. S. WINDER, Esq.

Saturday, 17th May 1873. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Under what circumstances does the Right of Stoppage in Transitu accrue in India, and under what does it cease ?
  2. Give an account of the Rights and Obligations created by the contract of Bailment by way of Pledge.
- 
3. Give an abstract of the Indian Law of Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder.
  4. Show the modes in which the Roman conception of Natural Law has affected law and society in modern nations.
  5. What portions of the Indian Penal Code seem more especially attributable to the influence of Bentham ?
  6. Notice points in which the Law of Scotland approaches more closely than the Law of England to Roman Law.
- 
7. "The rules of the Law of Evidence are rules of exclusion." Criticise this statement.
  8. Sketch in outline the range which may be taken in a suit by evidence other than evidence directly elucidating the points in issue.
  9. How is the subject of Presumption treated in the Indian Evidence Act ?

**HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA (PRIZE EXAMINATION).**

CLAUDE ERSKINE, Esq.

Friday, 30th May 1873. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

1. Describe in detail the capture and defence of Arcot by Lord Clive, and, more briefly, the defence of Wandiwash.
2. What do you know of the several ante-British Land Revenue systems in India? and what are the chief points of contrast between the settlement of Lord Cornwallis and the several settlements effected under British auspices in other parts of India ?
3. Sketch the careers of Mahadajee Sindia and Alya Bae.
4. Describe as fully as you can the Indian careers of Sir T. Munro and Mr. Elphinstone.
5. Give a full account of the causes, objects, and effects of the Afghan war. And notice, more briefly, the principal incidents of the war, and the characters of the higher officers concerned in it.
6. Describe in detail the several exploratory journeys of Sir Alexander Burnes.

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7. Illustrate by sketch maps the military operations during the governments of Lord Ellenborough and Lord Hardinge.
8. Give a geographical description of the dominions of Sindia and Holkar.

### POLITICAL ECONOMY (PRIZE EXAMINATION).

T. E. CLIFFE LESLIE, Esq.

Tuesday, 27th May 1873. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Supposing great reductions of taxation possible, on what principles would you proceed in selecting taxes for repeal or reduction—  
 (1.) In the case of Great Britain?  
 (2.) In the case of France, or the United States?
2. On whom would an ad valorem duty on the sale of every commodity fall, and why? Would it cause any changes in prices, or not, and why?
3. Suppose a large increase in the English duties on French wines; would any class or classes in France be affected, and why?
4. What would be the effect in Australia of a heavy duty on the exportation of gold, and why?
5. Trace the probable effects on prices in India, and on its foreign trade, of a heavy duty on the importation of the precious metals into that country.
6. The prices of labour, land, and food generally are much lower in India than in England. How do you account for this difference in prices?
7. Explain the principles which govern the international distribution of the gold of the Californian and Australian mines.
8. What have been, in your opinion, the effects of the new gold mines on the amount and distribution of wealth in England and India respectively, and why?
9. When a heavy drain of bullion from England takes place, there are different theories respecting the mode of recovering it. State and explain them.
10. Cite instances of both a rise and a fall in the price of foreign bills of exchange beyond the cost of transmitting bullion, and explain them. If you remember no actual instances, describe possible cases.
11. *A* is an absentee who spends his income abroad. *B* spends his income chiefly on English pictures and other works of art. *C* spends most of his income on English servants. *D* saves, and buys into the funds. *E* employs most of his income in the production of manufactures. Explain the various effects of these different modes of expenditure on the amount of wealth in England, and on the working classes of the country.
12. State the strongest arguments you can both for and against a duty on the exportation of coal from the United Kingdom.

## HINDI (PRIZE EXAMINATION).

FITZEDWARD HALL, Esq., D.C.L.

Monday, 2nd June, 1873. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

PRIZE  
EXAMINATION.  
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## I.

*For translation into English :*

a. ज्यों ही अंधेरा हुआ त्यों ही ऐसा देख पड़ा कि उस नगर के सब ठहरे घर भभक रहे हैं। जो कठोर भुंड़डोल के वेग ने छोड़ दिया था सो प्रचण्ड आग की लपट भक्षण कर रही थी। जान पड़ा कि एक ही बेर सैकड़ों स्थान में ज्वाला भभक उठी और दाह का कोप पूरे छ दिन तक बना रहा तब वह शान्त हुई। पहिली रात को सहस्रों लोग अपने सामने उस भयंकर लीला की ओर चुपचाप शोक करते हुए खड़े ताकते रहे जिस ने उन के घरबार बुहार डाले थे। और कभी कभी जब पृथ्वी कंपने लगती जैसा कि वह रात भर रह रहकर पनदरह पनदरह मिनिट में होती रही तब स्त्री और बच्चे और कायर अवस चिग्वार मारते। निस्सन्देह घरों में जो आग जलती थी और गिरजों में जो मोमबत्तियां बरती थीं उन पर ज्वलनीय वस्त्र और घर की सामग्री के पड़ने से और भीतों और छतों की सूखी लकड़ी के गिरने से यह प्रलयान्ति उत्पन्न हुई थी। भुंड़डोल और बाढ़ और दाह से उस भयानक दिन में उस नगर के साठ सहस्र से थोड़े नहीं इतने निवासियों ने अपना प्राण खोया।

b. इस मृगयाशील राजा की मित्रता से हम तो बड़े दुखी हैं। मन में ऐसी आती है कि सब छोड़ छाड़ बैठ रहिये। यहां तो यीश की दुपहरी में भी यह मृग आया वह वराह गया उधर शार्दूल जाता है यही कहते इस वन से उस में उस से इस में पशुओं की भांति भागना रहता है। कहीं काया भी इतनी नहीं मिलती जहां कुछ विश्राम लिया जाय। पहाड़ की नदी में वृक्षों के पत्ते गिर गिरकर सड़ गये हैं। घास लगे तो उन्हीं का पानी पीना पड़ता है। और खाने को

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शूल पर भुना मांस मिलता है। सो भी कुसमय घोड़े के पीछे दौड़ते दौड़ते देह ढोली हो जाती है। और रात को नींद भर सोना नहीं मिलता। फिर बड़े भोर ही दासीजाये मांस ही मांस पुकारते हैं और चलो वन को चलो वन को यह चिल्ला चिल्लाकर कान फोड़ते हैं। ये दुख तो थे ही तब तक। एक नया घाव और हुआ कि हम से बिछुड़कर राजा मृग के पीछे चलते चलते तपस्त्रियों के आश्रम में पड़ंचा। वहां मेरे अभाग्य से उस की दृष्टि एक तपस्त्री की कन्या पर जिस का नाम शकुन्तला है पड़ गई। अब नगर का लौटना कैसा।

c दुष्टजनन वशकरन खेत जब दण्ड प्रचण्ड हि।  
देत दण्ड उन नरन चलत मर्याद जो कंडहि॥  
करत प्रजा प्रतिपाल कलह के मूल विनाश हि।  
जि हि निमित्त नृपजन्म धर्म सब करत प्रकाश हि॥  
महाराज दुष्यन्त जू चिरजीवो नितनवलवय।  
मेटि विघ्न उत्पात सब प्रज छिं करि राखो अभय॥

d. भा बैसाख तपन अब लागी।  
चोला चीर चन्दन भा आगी॥  
सूरज जरत हिवंचल ताका।  
विरह जाग सौंहे रथ हांका॥  
जरत बजास होइ पिय हांहा।  
आइ बुझाउ अंगारन मांहा॥  
तो हि दरस होइ सीतल नारी।  
आइ आग से कर फुलवारी॥  
लागी जरै जरै जस भारू।  
फिर फिर भूँजसि तजौ न बारू॥  
सरवर हिया घटत अब जाई।  
तरक तरक होइ होइ बिहराई॥  
बिहरत हिया करछ पिय टेका।  
दिष्ट मया करि भिरबड्ड एका॥

## II.

*For translation into Hindi :*

- a. I have been showing the connexion of the thought with the language, in literary composition. And, in doing so, I have exposed the unphilosophical notion, that the language is an extra which may be dispensed with, and provided to order according to demand. But I have not yet brought out, what immediately follows from this, and which was the second point that I had to show, namely, that, to be capable of easy translation is no test of the excellence of a composition. If I must say what I think, I should lay down, with little hesitation, that the truth is almost the reverse of this doctrine. Nor are many words required to show it.
- b. The primary duty of a literary man is, to have clear conceptions, and to be exact and intelligible in expressing them. But, in a philosopher, it is even a merit to be not altogether vague, incoherent, and obscure in his teaching ; and, if he fails even of this low standard of language, we remind ourselves that his obscurity is, perhaps, owing to his depth. No power of words in a lecturer would be sufficient to make psychology easy to his hearers. If they are to profit by him, they must throw their minds into the matters in discussion, must accompany his treatment of them with an active, personal concurrence, and interpret for themselves, as he proceeds, the dim suggestions and adumbrations of objects, which he has a right to presuppose as images existing in their apprehension, as well as in his own.

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### HINDŪSTĀNĪ (PRIZE EXAMINATION).

Professor E. H. PALMER.

Tuesday, 20th May 1873. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

## I.

*For translation into English :—*

a. اخراجات مذکور فقط سرکار کی روزمرہ کی خرچ ہیں لیکن  
بباعث بعضی خاص وارداتوں کی مثلاً جس سال میں قحط سالی  
ہوتی ہے یا جب کوئی بڑا سرکاری کام مثلاً کوئی بڑی نئی نہر  
یا بڑی سڑک تیار ہوتی ہے یا ایک لڑائی جسمیں بڑا رویہ  
صرف ہوتا ہے جو مدت تک رہتی ہے بڑی خرچ پڑتی ہیں  
اور انکی واسطی خاص آمدنیاں چاہئیں نہایت تربیت یافتہ  
ملکوں میں یہ رویہ اکثر دولتمند شخصوں سے بخوشی قرض  
نیا جاتا ہے اور ان لوگوں کو اُس روپئی کی واسطی سود ملتا  
ہے جبکہ کہ سرکار اُن کا رویہ نہیں ادا کر دیتی \*

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۵. غرض اس بات سي دو کام ضرور هين ايک يہ کہ مظلومون کي خو هي کہ دردِ دل اپنا حاکم زمان سي ظاهر کرتي هين تا مشکل آسان هووي اور سررشته خوشي کا هاتھ لگي دوسرا يہ کہ بہ سبب رعيتِ پروري و غريب نوازي کي جو آپ کمالِ دانش و بينش سي کرتي هين خلقت پر ظاهر هووي کہ ميري تلخ گوي کو خاطر مين نہ لاکر دردِ دل کو پھنچي هين يہاں تک کہ اُسي اور مظلومون کو تقويت هوگي \* کامجوي ني کہا بہ بات سچ هي پر باوجود هجوم عام کے سوچنا ميرا اس کام کو اور تجھي چھوڑ دينا بعد اس کے کہ حکم قصاص کا کیا تھا ميري دورِ انديشي و عدالت کی دليل روشن هي اور ايسي هي مہرباني جو مين ني تيري حق مين کي يقيناً بيکسون اور غريبون کي اميد کا موجب هوگا \*

## II.

*For translation into Urdû: —*

For many years he continued to render effective service to the Company, mostly in its political transactions with the native States, though also occasionally in the departments of Public Works and of Education. Finally, in 1856, two years before the extinction of the Company as a governing body, he himself succeeded to his father's old place, and assumed the chief management of its foreign relations. A busy life, conversant with practical affairs, yet withal unobtrusively spent, because the affairs though great were Indian—such externally was the lot of Mr. Mill from boyhood till he had passed the age of 50. When 1858 came, having drafted the unavailing petition of the Court of Directors against the transfer of India to the Crown—a document pronounced by a critic so fastidious as Earl Grey to be the ablest state paper he had ever read—he retired from official duty upon a well-earned pension, declining, on the score of failing health, an invitation, made in the most flattering manner by Lord Stanley, to take a seat on the newly constituted Board of the Indian Council.

**BENGALI (PRIZE EXAMINATION).**

Rev. Dr. MULLENS.

Thursday, 29th May 1873. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Whence did the Bengali race spring? What is the origin of the Hindûstânî language? How far have the Bengali people and the Bengali tongue been affected by the Hindûstânî?
2. Show, from the names of ten rivers, cities, or districts in Bengal, how far the language has been kept pure. In what direction has intercourse with the English influenced the language? Give illustrations.
3. What writers or classes of men have helped the preservation and the development of Bengali?
4. Analyse and explain the following words :

নাগদন্ত ; জিতেন্দ্রিয় ; সুদ্রাক্ষিত ; প্রত্নপুকার ; প্রযুক্তাৎ ; শব্দবিভা.

5. Translate the following extract into English :

ঐরাম বলেন শুন গাধির নন্দন ।  
আজ্ঞা কর করিব কি ধম্মকথারণ ॥  
এতেক বলিয়া রাম সহাস্ত বদনে ।  
ধম্মক ধরেন করে দেখে সর্ব জনে ॥  
ধম্মক তুলিয়া রাম বলেন লক্ষণে ।  
ভাজিব শিবের ধম্ম ভয় হয় মনে ॥  
ধম্মকে অর্পিয়া শুণ বলেন মুনিরে ।  
তাহা করি যাহা আজ্ঞা করিবা আমারে ॥  
মুনি বলিলেন রাম দেখাও কোরুক ।  
মনোরথ পূর্ণ কর ভাজিয়া ধম্মক ॥  
আজ্ঞা পায়ৈ ঐরাম দিলেন শুণে টান ।  
মড়ং শব্দে ধম্ম হইল ছই খান ॥  
সভার সকল লোক হারাইল জ্ঞান ।  
ত্রিভুবন সমনে হইল কম্পমান ॥  
হইলেন জনক দুপতি হরষিত ।  
বাস্ত বাজে মিথিলানগরে অগণিত ॥

*Rāmdyūn*, b. i.  
P P 2

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6. Translate also the following passage :

যেমন লজা সকল বৃক্ষ ব্যতিরেকে অবস্থিতি করে না, সেই রূপ জ্ঞী-  
লোক পতি ব্যতিরেকে জীবদশায় থাকিবে না. সংসারের মধ্যে সাধী জ্ঞী-  
রদিগের প্রাণ স্বামীর জীবনানুগত হয়; তন্নিমিত্তে আমরা বীরপত্নীর উপ-  
যুক্ত কার্য্য যে অগ্নি প্রবেশ তাহাই করিব. যে হেতুক হৃদীরদের রাজার  
পরার্থে প্রাণ জাগ স্বীকৃত হইয়াছে, এবং বীরগণের সংগাম অঙ্গীকৃত  
হইয়াছে, তদ্রূপেই ঘোষিছগেরও অগ্নি প্রবেশ অভিমত হইয়াছে.

অনন্তর প্রভাতে উপস্থিত হইলে রাজা হৃদীরদেব সম্রাট হইয়া,  
হস্তীতে আরোহণ করিয়া, উত্তম ঘোড়াগণের সহিত মিলিত হইয়া, পরাক্রম  
করত দুর্গহইতে বহির্গমন করিলেন. পরে খণ্ডগ প্রহারে বিপক্ষের সৈন্য  
এবং হস্তী ও অশ্বসমূহকে নিপাত করিয়া, এবং পদাতিরদিগকে সংহার  
করিয়া, সেনাগণকে ভয়প্রদর্শন পূর্বক কবচবর্গকে দ্রুত করাইলেন. এবং  
রুধিরধারা প্রবাহেতে গুণ্ধিবী ছুঁষিতা করিয়া, এবং বাণেতে বিকৃতশরীর  
হইয়া, সম্মুখ হইলে হস্তী গুহহইতে ছুঁষিতে পড়িলেন, এবং শরীর জাগ  
করিয়া, তৎক্ষণাৎ সূর্য্য মণ্ডলে লীন হইলেন. সেই কালে পণ্ডিতেরা  
কহিলেন, যে উত্তম প্রাসাদ ও অল্পমণ্ডণা বশীভূতা হবতি জ্ঞী আর  
বহু সম্পত্তি সহিত রাজা ইহার এক বস্ত্রও কেহ জাগ করিতে পারে  
না; রাজা হৃদীরদেব এই সকল সামগ্রী পরিত্যাগ করিয়া, শরণাগত  
লোকের রক্ষার নিমিত্তে রূপে পতিত হইলেন.

*Forbes's Bengali Reader, pp. 61, 62.*

7. Translate idiomatically the following sentences :

- a. It is necessary to pay cash when you buy in the market.
- b. The child swung backwards and forwards, and by degrees fell asleep.
- c. Upon his making the request Ráy Ráyan instantly granted his desire.
- d. A fairy has carried your daughter to an inaccessible mountain.
- e. What an afflictive circumstance ! the goldsmith's children have become bear's cubs.

8. Translate also the following :

- a. When the officers resigned their posts, Clive was greatly disturbed, and doubted whether the disaffection might not go through the army. He had often fallen into difficulties, but never into a trouble like this. The Mahrattas also were just preparing to invade Bengal once more. But Clive was not cowed, put forth all his strength and conquered. He summoned officers from Madras ; the younger officers were forgiven, and the leaders of the revolt were sent to England.

*Bangaldár Itihás.*



b. An officer of experience having a case pending before him, in which the question at issue was the hereditary right to a grove of mangoe trees. The Saheb ordered his tents to be pitched in the grove, and proceeded thither. He observed some villagers with bundles of wood on their heads, and others carrying grass, passing close to his tent. "Here, fellows!" he cried, "come hither. To whom do these trees belong?" They replied, "Everybody knows they belong to Iswar Singh; they were 'planted by Jit Singh, his grandfather.'" So the Saheb decreed accordingly. But these men were Iswar Singh's people; and the Saheb was deceived.

*Revelations of Pūnchkari Khān, p. 67.*

### TAMIL (PRIZE EXAMINATION).

E. W. BIRD, Esq.

Thursday, 29th May 1873. 10 A.M to 1 P.M.

I.

*Translate into English :—*

(a.) [Wright's Official Documents, page 180, line 2, to page 181, line 8.]

(b.) கெட்ட புஸ்தகங்களினாலே வருகிறகேடு இத தீரையென்று கணக்கில்கு அதுகளைவாசித்ததினாற் சி ரரிடத்தில் விசவாசம் சிரரிடத்தில் பத்தி சிரரிடத் தில் நல்லொழுக்கம் சிரரிடத்தில் சற்குணமெல்லாங் கெட்டுப் போயிற்று — சிரர் அதினால் மிகவுங்கெட் டவர்களாகி எண்ணிறந்த பாவாக்கிரமங்களுக்குந் துன் பங்களுக்குள்ளாரானார்கள் — அதுக்கு இரண் டொரு திஷ்டிரந்த மாத் தி ரஞ்சொல்லிக்காட்டுவோம். — ஒரு வன்முன்னே பத்தி விசவாசமும் நல்லொழுக் கமுள்ளவனாகித்தன்குடும் பத்தோடே பாக்கியமாபி வாழ்ந்து கோண்டிருந்தான். அவன் கெட்ட புஸ்த கங்களை வாசித்து அதுகளிலேதெய் வழுமில்லை மோ சூழ் நரகமுமில்லை மனுஷனுக்கு ஆத்திமமுமில்லை யென் றும் எந்தப் பாவாக்கிரமமும் காரியமல்லவென்றும் இவைவருதலிய உபத்தமுள்ளதூர்ப்போதனை களைக்கண் டு விசவாசமும் மதியுங் கெட்டுத்தனக்குச் சஞ்சலம் வந்தசமை யத்தில்பல யுயுதங்களை யெடுத்துத்தன் பெண்சாதியையும் அநேக நல்லபிள்ளை களையும் வெ ித்தனையுங் கொன்று போட்டான்.

PRIZE  
EXAMINATION.  
CANDIDATES  
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—

*Translate into Tamil :—*

The Murder of Major Macdonald.

After sitting down a quarter of an hour they sauntered homewards, when, while crossing a rocky ravine, they were suddenly fired upon by some Pathans. Captain Clifford was then close to the water's edge, having left the path to throw stones into the river for his dog. He then ran along the river bank a short way, and crossed the stream (a branch of the Cabul river, which runs by the fort, about forty to fifty feet broad, and two to three feet deep,) to an island, where he was fired at again, and pursued. Meanwhile, Major Macdonald ran up the rise by the path, and down again towards Surha, then crossed the stream to the island. His body was found close to the water's edge, with one gunshot wound and sixteen cuts. Captain Clifford, on seeing the Surha villagers turn out and fire, ran up to Major Macdonald, and found him quite dead.

*Homeward Mail, 28th April 1873.*

TELUGU (PRIZE EXAMINATION).

J. GOLDINGHAM, Esq.

Tuesday, 20th May 1873. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

I.

*Translate into English :—*

Lane's Official Documents, No. 83, page 179.

II.

*Translate into Telugu :—*

a. The Omrahs, giving implicit belief to this false information, fled that night with all their dependants. Jonah, thus left alone, was obliged to retreat. He did so in great disorder. The enemy followed him, but tidings coming to him from Delhi that all was well, he halted, and brought his troops together again. An inquiry was made into the conduct of the Omrahs, and they were punished.

b. Afterwards, Chandra Serma, not remembering the road by which he came on the former occasion, took another way, and entered the street of the city called Oojein. Being faint, from not having had sleep or food for six months, he saw a house, which he took for a Brahmin's, and taking off his garments, he placed himself on a bed and fell asleep. A young woman in the house saw him, and informed her mother, adding that no doubt a husband was thus provided for her. The mother said, "I will see who he is, and draw from him his wealth." The mother went to where Chandra Serma was sleeping, and seeing him, said, "He is a poor person, and not fit to be your husband;" and was very angry with her daughter. The daughter would not listen to what was said. On this the mother brought the whole circumstances to the knowledge of Dwijakeerti, the ruler of Oojein.

## MARATHI (PRIZE EXAMINATION).

Rev. A. H. FROST.

Thursday, 29th May 1873. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

PRIZE  
EXAMINATION.  
CANDIDATES  
OF 1871.*Translate into English :—*

माझामित्रपाहिलाकाय ॥ तुझितरीसांगाहो ॥  
 देउनिममवचनातेमान ॥ हिंडतहिंडतरानोरान ॥  
 शोधायास्तवजिवनस्थान ॥ जातांदूरघोरवनीं ॥  
 पाऊनियांमजअतिद्विषितास ॥ जातांनिशींझालाकींचास ॥  
 कोणभेटलीविंविशिसंस्थास ॥ करायाघातप्राणाचा ॥  
 पाहिल्यावांचुनियांतवमूख ॥ आवेकैसेंगृहींयिमूख ॥  
 आजीसरलेमाझेसूख ॥ आतांजगुनींकायकरूं ॥  
 पुसतांतवमातातुजला ॥ कायमीसांगावेतिजला ॥  
 हेचीसंकटपडलेमला ॥ येउनियांजगदीशा ॥

[हे ऐकून]

सदू.—दादा ! तूं ज्याचा शोक करोत आहेस, तो तुझा मित्र  
 शशोकांत, आमच्या बरोवरावर सुखरूप आहे. त्याची तूं कांहीं  
 काळजी करूं नको : त्याला अगदीं थकलेला पाहून आमच्या  
 नाइकानें त्यास तेथें ठेवून घेतलें, व तुझा शोधास आमची नेमणुक  
 केली : तो तुझा मित्र मोठा शहाणा, चतूर व गंभीर आहे, त्यास  
 तुझी अवस्था काय झाली असेल, ज्याचा अगदीं निजध्यास लागला  
 आहे.' मं—गद्यांनो ! माझा सखा खुशाल आहे असे अमोलिक  
 शब्द ऐकून माझे दृषित कर्ण केव्हां दप्त होतील असें झालें होतें,  
 देवाधिदेवा ! आपल्या छत्यांची सीमा झाली ! पहा, आझी कोठें  
 रहाणार, हे विचारे कोठें रहाणार ? परंतु आपल्या इच्छेनें असा  
 योग आणला कीं, तूं ज्याचा परिचय करावास, व आपल्या संकटाचें  
 निवारण करावेंस. असो. दादांनो ! ज्यावेळीं मला थोडेंसे पाणी  
 आणून द्याल, तर मी तुमचा पराकाष्ठेचा उपकारी होईन.' तेव्हां  
 ते झणाले :—गद्या ! एथें आसपास पाणी मिळणें अवघड आहे.' मग  
 राघुनें त्यास एका झाडाची मुळी दिली. ती त्यानें खातांच त्याची  
 तहान बरोच भागली.

PRIZE  
EXAMINATION.  
CANDIDATES  
OF 1871.

*Translate into Marathi (Balbodh) :—*

Not long afterwards the Curé found himself in an ambuscade. "I am " Santa Cruz," he exclaimed boldly, seeing his position ; "do with me " what you will." "Ah, we have you at last," said the officer, approaching him ; "and now, my friend, when would you like to be shot ?" "We " will see about that presently," replies his prisoner, in a tone of the most utter indifference. Taken to the nearest village, he is locked up in a room three stories high, while his captors make merry below over their good luck. But the white bonnets are about ; he knows them through their disguises, and makes a sign. To tear an old rug into strips and make a rope of them is the work of a moment. In two minutes he has fallen into the arms of his comrades, and three hours later he is again in France.

We may suppose also that the slave dealers, who have large bodies of men in pay and possess great influence in the district, did not fail to fan the hostility of the Baris. The latter declined to acknowledge the supremacy of the KHEDIVÉ, refused to supply the expedition with provisions, and finally wounded two of Sir SAMUEL's men. On this he, to use his own phrase, "declared war," and in the course of a month thoroughly defeated them, but was unable to subdue their country. He accordingly sent for reinforcements, and in the meantime occupied himself in building a fort at Gondokoro, probably the very fort in which he is said to be now blockaded. About this time a spirit of disaffection began to manifest itself among both the officers and men of his little force. Nor is this circumstance to be wondered at. They were employed on an arduous, dangerous, and yet inglorious task, which, moreover, was positively distasteful to them. They saw no harm in slavery—they could scarcely understand how Egyptian social life could go on without it—yet they were called upon to sacrifice comfort, health, and even life, for the sake of repressing that which seemed to them a natural and excellent institution. Then the slave dealers were at hand to get up intrigues, foment discontent, and dwell upon the humiliation of being commanded by an infidel. Under these circumstances it would, we should imagine, have been wise to rest for a time content with what he had accomplished, and to establish himself firmly at Gondokoro before moving to the South.

### SANSKRIT (PRIZE EXAMINATION).

22d May 1873. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

*Translate into English :*

I.

a. King Kuśa wakes in the night and sees the tutelary goddess of his capital standing by his bedside and lamenting his absence.

‘का त्वं शुभे कस्य परिग्रहो वा किं वा मदभ्यागमकारणं ते।

आचक्ष्य मत्वा वशिनां रघूनां मनः परस्त्रीविमुखप्रवृत्तिः’ ॥

तमब्रवीत्सा ‘गुरुणानवद्या या नीतपौरा खपदोन्मुखेन\*।

तस्याः पुरः संप्रति वीतनायां जानीहि राजकधिदेवतां मारु ॥

\* त्वत्पिचा विष्णुपदोन्मुखेन । Schol.

‘वस्त्रोकसारामभिभूय साहं सौराज्यबद्धोत्सवया विभूत्या।  
 समयशक्तौ त्वयि सूर्यवंशे सति प्रपन्ना करुणामवस्थाम् ॥  
 तदर्हसोमां वसतिं विदुष्य मामभ्युपैतं कुलराजधानीम्।  
 हिला तनुं कारणमानुषी† तां यथा पिता ते परमात्ममूर्तिम्’ ॥

*Raghuvaṇśa.*

\* वस्त्रोकसारा the city of Kuvera.

† कारणवशात् मानुषमूर्तिं हिला। Schol.

## II.

The difference between a swoon and the waking state.

न तावन्मूर्च्छितो जागरितावस्थो भवितुमर्हति, न हि  
 अयमिन्द्रियैर्विषयानीचते। ‘स्यदेतत्, इषुकारन्यायेनः तु  
 मूर्च्छितो भविष्यति। यद्येषुकारो जाग्रदपि इव्यासक्तमनस्तथा  
 नान्यान्विषयानीचते, एवं मूर्च्छितो §मुशलसंपातादिजनितदुः-  
 खानुभवव्ययमनस्तथा जाग्रदपि नान्यान् विषयानीचते’ इति चेत्  
 न। अचेतयमानत्वात्। इषुकारो हि व्याप्तमना ब्रवीति  
 ‘इषुमेवाहमेतावन्तं कालमुपलभमानोऽभूवमिति,’ मूर्च्छितस्तु  
 लब्धसंज्ञो ब्रवीति ‘अन्धे तमसि अहमेतावन्तं कालं प्रक्षिप्तोऽभूवं  
 न किञ्चिन्मया चेतितमिति’।

*Śaṅkarāchārya.*

‡ न्याय a proverbial illustration. § मुशल a club.

*Translate into Sanskrit :*

## III.

As the army was ascending a certain hill, those in the rear observed a stoppage and an unusual clamour in the foremost ranks which had reached the summit; and they supposed at first that they saw an enemy before them. But when the general rode up to ascertain the cause, the first shouts that struck his ear were the Sea, the Sea. The glad sound ran quickly till it reached the hindmost, and all pressed forward to enjoy the cheering spectacle.

## ARABIC (PRIZE EXAMINATION).

Friday, 23rd May 1873. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

*Translate into Arabic :*

The youth being carefully brought up and educated, soon arrived at such perfection in every exercise and accomplishment, as to attract the notice of the King, who sent for him, and was so much taken with his manners and abilities that he kept him in his palace, and treated him as one of his own sons. One day he went hunting with the young princes, and the King perceiving how much he surpassed them in the use of his bow, and the management of his horse, became jealous of him and sent him to a remote province to command the forces there.

\* \* A passage for translation from Arabic was also set.

PRIZE  
EXAMINATION.  
CANDIDATES  
OF 1871.

### PERSIAN (PRIZE EXAMINATION).

Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY.

Wednesday, 4th June 1873. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

#### I.

*Translate into English :—*

امعالج حسد و آن ترقب زوال نعمت غیر است خواه که تمناي وصول  
آن بخود کند یانه و این معنی اگر باعث بر آن حرص بر وصول آن  
نعمت باو باشد به مشارکت قوت شهوی تواند بود اگر باعث  
بر آن مجرد وصول مکروهی به محسود باشد از ذائل قوت غضبی  
بود بی مداخلت قوت شهوی و این مرض بدترین امراض است چه  
حاسد به خیر و نعمت دیگران ملول شود و هرگز نعم الهی از  
اهل عالم منقطع نکردد پس حزن و الم حاسد نیز هرگز انقطاع  
نیابد و در حدیث است **اَلْحَسَدُ يَاْكُلُ الْكَسَنَاتِ كَمَا تَاْكُلُ النَّارُ**  
**اَلْكَطَبَ** یعنی آتش حسد خرمن حسنات را می سوزاند هم چنان  
که آتش هیزم را می سوزاند و بدترین انواع حسد آن است که  
در میان علما می باشد چه امور دنیوی چون بوامطه ضیق مجال  
محل تراحم است چه کاه باشد که وصول نعمتی به کسی بی زوال  
از دیگری متصور نشود بخلاف علم که از این شائبه منزّه است  
چه در آن مزاحمت نیست و بافاق و صرف زوال و نقصان بآن  
راه نیابد و فی الواقع حسد این طائفه هم راجع باسباب دنیوی  
می شود و علاج حسد قریب بعلاج حزن و غضب باشد.

#### II.

*Translate into Persian :—*

I was not then aware how unfit the Mirza was to manage such matters; he had undertaken them confidently; and I, knowing how much better a native is qualified to deal with natives than I could possibly be, trusted to him without scruple; it now appears how unwisely. The business of hiring cattle is always entrusted to a chief servant, who obtains some advantage in making the bargain. The Mirza's interference was, therefore, most unfortunate; for it not only disgusted Mahommed Aleé, at the outset of our journey, but was the means of our being wretchedly supplied with cattle. By this time I had sufficient proof that Mahommed Aleé was by no means a trustworthy person.

# 6.—PAPERS SET AT AN EXAMINATION FOR THE INDIA FOREST DEPARTMENT.

INDIA FOREST  
DEPARTMENT.  
Nov. 1872.

NOVEMBER 1872.

## TIME TABLE OF THE EXAMINATION.

Thursday, Nov. 21	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	French (translation and oral examination).	At the Civil Service Commission, Cannon Row, Westminster.
	2.30 p.m., 5 p.m.	German (translation and oral examination.)	
Friday „ 22	10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	English Composition and Addition.	
Saturday „ 23	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Dictation (I.) Arithmetic.	
	2 p.m., 5 p.m.	Dictation (II.) Arithmetic (higher).	
Monday „ 25	10 a.m., 1 p.m.	Freehand Drawing.	
	2 p.m., 5 p.m.	Algebra.	
Tuesday „ 26	10 a.m., 1 p.m.	Surveying.*	
	2 p.m., 5 p.m.	Trigonometry.	
Wednesday „ 27	10 a.m., 1 p.m.	Plan Drawing (I.)*	
	2 p.m., 5 p.m.	Geometry.	
Thursday „ 28	10 a.m., 1 p.m.	Plan Drawing (II.)*	
	2 p.m., 5 p.m.	Geology.*	
Friday „ 29	10 a.m., 1 p.m.	Chemistry.*	
	2 p.m., 5 p.m.	Mechanical Philosophy.*	
Saturday „ 30	10 a.m., 1 p.m.	Botany.*	

No Candidate who fails to qualify *either* in French *or* in German will be admitted to the subsequent Examination.

The subjects marked \* are *optional*, and Candidates are therefore at liberty to omit any or all of them.

## SUBJECTS FOR ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Time allowed, 2 hours.

*In this Exercise attention should be paid to handwriting, spelling, punctuation, grammar, and style.*

On Gold.

You may describe its properties and uses: where it is found: how it is worked: the social and commercial effects of the discovery of fresh mines: or you may treat the subject in any way that you prefer;

or,

M. Thiers:

or

Prince Bismarck.

*The Composition should fill not less than two folio pages.*

INDIA FOREST  
DEPARTMENT.  
Nov. 1872.

## FRENCH.

Time allowed, 1½ hours.

*Translate into English :—*

LA FRANCE INDUSTRIELLE. Il y a quelques années, je conçus le projet d'étudier la France, de connaître son sol, ses monuments, ses villes, ses hameaux, et cette vaste ceinture de fleuves, de mers et de montagnes qui se déroule des Pyrénées aux Alpes, de la Méditerranée à l'Océan. J'espérais un grand plaisir de cette course; mon attente ne fut pas trémpée. Sous les climats les plus doux, je rencontrai des populations intelligentes, et une singulière abondance de tous les biens de la terre. Je vis avec admiration d'innombrables vaisseaux entrer dans nos ports, et y verser les richesses des cinq parties du monde; ces richesses, plus de cinquante mille voitures de roulage s'en emparent et les dispersent, ça et là, dans le pays dont elles entretiennent sans cesse le mouvement et la prospérité. Ici, les fers de Suède s'enflamment et s'amolissent sous le marteau des forgerons; là, se déploient en tissus moelleux les laines d'Espagne: plus loin, des peuples d'ouvriers reçoivent le coton des Indes, le filent, le tissent, et lui impriment les plus vives couleurs. Je trouvai partout les vieux cloîtres et les vieilles abbayes transformées en manufactures: leurs voûtes profondes répétaient les chansons des ouvriers et le bruit incessant des machines à vapeur. J'étais ravi de tant de bien-être; mais ce qui excita vivement ma surprise, ce fut de voir l'impulsion immense donnée à tout le pays par l'éducation d'un insecte. Du midi au nord, des frontières de l'Italie aux montagnes du Vivarais, une chenille excite partout l'activité: on devine que je veux parler du ver à soie.

AIMÉ MARTIN.

Les capitales ont cela de particulier que les jours de repos semblent le signal d'un sauve-qui-peut universel. Comme des oiseaux auxquels la liberté vient d'être rendue, les populations sortent de leurs cages de pierre et s'envolent joyeusement vers la campagne. C'est à qui trouvera une motte verdoyante pour s'asseoir, l'ombre d'un buisson pour s'abriter; on cueille les marguerites de Mai, on court dans les champs; la ville est oubliée jusqu'au soir où l'on revient le chapeau fleuri d'une branche d'aubépine et le cœur égayé d'un doux souvenir; on reprendra le lendemain le joug du travail. Ces velléités champêtres sont surtout remarquables à Paris. Les beaux jours venus, employés, bourgeois, ouvriers attendent avec impatience chaque Dimanche pour aller essayer quelques heures de cette vie pastorale: on fait deux lieues entre les boutiques d'épiciers et de marchands de vin des faubourgs, dans le seul espoir de découvrir un vrai champ de navets. Le père de famille commence l'instruction pratique de son fils en lui montrant du blé qui n'a pas la forme de petits pains et des choux "à l'état sauvage." Nous ne parlons pas ici de cette population flottante venue de partout; phalange de penseurs, d'artistes, d'industriels, de voyageurs qui, comme le héros d'Homère, ont abordé leur patrie intellectuelle après avoir vu "beaucoup de peuples et de cités"; mais du Parisien sédentaire, rangé, vivant à son étage comme le mollusque sur son rocher, curieux vestige de la crédulité, de la lenteur et de la bonhomie des siècles passés.

E. SOUVESTRE.



## GERMAN.

Time allowed, 1½ hours.

INDIA FOREST  
DEPARTMENT  
Nov. 1872.*Translate into English :—*

1.

Unter diesen und andern Ereignissen war der Tag hingegangen ; Aerzte sowol als Freunde verlangten, ich solle mich in ein Bad begeben, und ich ließ mich um so mehr für Pyrmont bestimmen, als ich mich nach einem Aufenthalte in Göttingen schon längst gesehnt hatte. Den 5<sup>ten</sup> Juni reiste ich ab von Weimar, und gleich die ersten Meilen waren mir höchst erfrischend ; ich konnte wieder einen theilnehmenden Blick auf die Welt werfen, und alles wirkte höchst wohlthätig auf mein Inneres. Ich mochte gern die Folge der Gegend, die Abwechselung der Landesart bemerken, nicht weniger den Character der Städte, ihre ältere Herkunft und Erneuerung, ihre Arten und Unarten. Auch die menschliche Gestalt zog mich an und ihre merkbaren Verschiedenheiten ; ich fühlte, daß ich der Welt wieder angehörte.

GOETHE.

2.

## Heinrich der Löwe und Friedrich Barbarossa.

Der alte Stolz des Löwen war hin, seine Kraft gebrochen und von Schmerz überwältigt, warf er sich zu des Kaisers Füßen und flehte um Gnade. Wer hätte da nicht jenes Tages in den Alpen von Tyrol gedacht, da Friedrich sich vor dem Vasallen demüthigte, der starre Herzog aber umsonst den Kaiser vor sich knieen ließ ? Aber den edlen Stausen erfaßte Wehmuth über des Freundes Noth ; ihm traten die Tage des Glück's vor Augen, da er ohne Heinrich nicht stritt und Heinrich ihn auf der Liberbrücke zu Rom mit dem Schilde geschirmt, und er ihm dafür ewigen Dank zugesagt hatte. Deshalb hob er den Knieenden auf, küßte ihn und weinte heiße Thränen über die gebrochene Freundschaft. Aber Friedrich hatte mit der Fürsten Willen den Herzog abgesetzt und geächtet ; er konnte ihn ohne der Fürsten Einwilligung nicht wieder von der Acht frei sprechen ; und so erging die Entscheidung, daß Heinrich der Löwe auf drei Jahre das Reich meiden solle.

HAVEMANN.

INDIA FOREST  
DEPARTMENT.  
Nov. 1872.

### FOR DICTATION.

There was still a very strong Tory party in England. But that party was in opposition. Many of its members still held the doctrine of passive obedience. But they did not admit that the existing dynasty had any claim to such obedience. They condemned resistance. But by resistance they meant the keeping out of James the Third, and not the turning out of George the Second. The attachment of one party to the House of Hanover, of the other to that of Stuart, induced both to talk a language much more favourable to popular rights than to monarchical power. What took place at the first representation of Cato is no bad illustration of the way in which the two great sections of the community almost invariably acted. A play, the whole merit of which consists in its stately rhetoric, a rhetoric sometimes not unworthy of Lucan,\* about hating tyrants and dying for freedom, is brought on the stage in a time of great political excitement. Both parties crowd to the theatre. Each affects to consider every line as a compliment to itself, and an attack on its opponents. The curtain falls amidst an unanimous roar of applause. The Whigs embrace the author, and assure him that he has rendered an inestimable service to liberty. The Tory secretary of state presents a purse to the chief actor for defending the cause of liberty so well. The history of that night was, in miniature, the history of two generations. We well know how much sophistry there was in the reasonings, and how much exaggeration in the declamations of both parties. But it is impossible not to admit that a prodigious improvement had taken place. Nor was the effect of the discussions and speculations of that period confined to our own country. While the Jacobite party was in the last dotage and weakness of its paralytic old age, the political philosophy of England began to produce a mighty effect on France, and, through France, on Europe.

\* *The Candidate should be told how to spell this name.*

### FOR DICTATION.

While ready to waive their right of discussing the pretensions of the claimants of the crown, the Commons would not let the Queen believe that they acquiesced in being left in uncertainty. The Money Bill was reintroduced on the 27th. The House was anxious to compensate by its liberality for the trouble which it had given on other subjects, and the Queen was privately informed that the grant would be made unusually large. Elizabeth, determined not to be outdone, replied that although for the public service she might require all which they were ready to offer, "she counted her subjects in respect of their hearty good will her "best treasurers;" and "she therefore would move them to forbear at "that time extending their gift as they proposed." The manner as well as the matter of the message was pointedly gracious, yet the Commons would have preferred her taking the money and listening to their opinions; and the bribe was as unsuccessful as the menace, in keeping them silent. They voted freely the sum which she would consent to take. It amounted in a rough estimate to an income tax of seven per cent. for two years; but an attempt was made to attach a preamble to the Bill which would commit the Queen in accepting it to what she was straining every nerve to avoid. Referring to the promise which she had made to the Committee, "the Commons humbly and earnestly besought "her, having resolved to marry, to accelerate without more loss of time

"all her honourable actions tending thereto;" adding they would beseech the Almighty to give her Majesty wisdom well to foresee, opportunity speedily to consult, and power with assent of the realm sufficiently to fulfil without unnecessary delay, all that should be needful to her subjects and their posterity in establishing the succession of the crown, first in her own person and progeny and next in such persons as law and justice should peaceably direct.

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### ARITHMETIC.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

*You are requested to write your name at the top of each of your papers ; to put the number to each question ; to send up the working as well as the answers ; and to send up your work on complete sheets of paper, not on scraps, which are apt to be lost.*

*N.B.—You are particularly recommended to answer the questions in the order in which they are set ; not omitting any one unless you are unable to do it.*

1. Reduce 5 tons 3 qrs. 17 lbs. 13 ozs. to ounces.
2. How much must be given for 29 articles at 3*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* a dozen.
3. Find (by Practice) the value of 7,128 articles at 4*l.* 5*s.* 10½*d.* apiece.
4. Find the simple interest on 348*l.* 10*s.* for 7 years at 4½ per cent. per annum.

5. Add together 3½, ¾, 1⅙, and ⅞.
6. Subtract 5⅙ from 8¾.
7. Multiply 14½ by 10½.
8. Divide 17½ by 19½.

9. Add together 381·105, 4·692, ·0001, and 54·0096.
10. Subtract 392·68154 from 400·0612.
11. Multiply 129·342 by 5·26.
12. Divide 79·105 by 12·086 to four places of decimals.
13. Reduce ·334375 of a pound to shillings and pence.

14. In 32,478,621 inches how many miles, furlongs, yards, &c.?
15. If when wheat is 60*s.* per quarter, the 6*d.* loaf weighs 4 lbs., what should be paid for 25 lbs. when wheat is 40*s.* per quarter?
16. Find (by Practice) the price of 3 lbs. 5 oz. 14 dwts. 12 grs. at 17*s.* 6*d.* per ounce.
17. Find the amount of 412*l.* 10*s.* for 3 years at 6 per cent. compound interest (neglecting fractions of a penny).

18. Add together 1¼, 1⅙, ¾, and 2½.
19. Subtract 10⅙ from 16⅙.
20. Multiply 4¾ by ¾.
21. Divide 10½ by ½.

22. Add together 39·0016, 4215·05, ·07364, and 1·009.
23. Subtract 38·09652 from 100.
24. Multiply 30·561 by ·0016.

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25. Divide  $\cdot 030734$  by  $20\cdot 56$  to four places of decimals.
26. Reduce  $121121$  inches to the decimal of a mile.
27. Reduce  $10$  acres  $3$  poles  $10\frac{1}{4}$  square yards to square inches.
28. If  $7$  men working  $16$  days can mow a field of corn  $1,320$  yards long and  $880$  wide; what will be the length of the side of a field  $1,320$  yards broad which  $4$  men can mow in  $42$  days.
29. Find (by Practice) the cost of a telegram consisting of  $425$  words at  $1\text{l. } 12\text{s. } 6\text{d.}$  per twenty words.
30. In what time will  $225\text{l.}$  amount to  $256\text{l. } 10\text{s.}$  at  $4$  per cent. simple interest?
31. Add together  $3\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $10\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{1\frac{1}{2}}$ ,  $1\frac{5}{8}$ , and  $1\frac{1}{4}$ .
32. Subtract  $\frac{1}{4}$  from  $2\frac{1}{4}$ .
33. Multiply together  $\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $1\frac{5}{8}$ , and  $\frac{8}{9}$ .
34. Divide  $3\frac{3}{4}$  by  $4\frac{1}{4}$ .
35. Add together  $374\cdot 826$ ,  $\cdot 19241$ ,  $\cdot 09059$ , and  $\cdot 0006$ .
36. Subtract  $426\cdot 5793$  from  $510\cdot 81$ .
37. Multiply  $\cdot 10065$  by  $428$ .
38. Divide  $\cdot 00329875$  by  $\cdot 0754$ .
39. Reduce  $10\frac{1}{4}\text{d.}$  to the decimal of  $1\text{s. } 6\text{d.}$

### ARITHMETIC.

*You are requested to write your name at the top of each of your papers; to put the number to each question; to send up the working as well as the answers; and to send up your work on complete sheets of paper, not on scraps, which are apt to be lost.*

1. A man has  $576\text{l. } 6\text{s. } 8\text{d.}$  per annum, after paying income tax at the rate of  $5\text{d.}$  in the pound. What is his income?
2. Find the square root of  $\cdot 000961$ , and prove the correctness of the result obtained. What is the length in inches of the side of a cubical box which contains  $\cdot 000027$  cubic yards?
3. At what rate per cent. simple interest will  $3\frac{1}{4}\text{d.}$  produce  $3\text{s. } 6\text{d.}$  interest in  $33\frac{1}{4}$  years?
4. If a person by selling sugar at  $5\frac{1}{4}\text{d.}$  per lb. loses  $12$  per cent., at what price per cwt. must he sell it in order to gain  $8$  per cent.?
5. Multiply by duodecimals  $9$  ft.  $7$  in.  $3$  pts. by  $2$  ft.  $7$  in.  $5$  pts., and the product by  $4$  ft.  $2$  in. What does the product become when expressed in cubic feet, cubic inches, and a fraction of a cubic inch?
6. How many revolutions will a carriage wheel make in a mile, the diameter of the wheel being  $5$  feet  $3$  inches, and the ratio of the circumference of a circle to the diameter being as  $3\cdot 1416$  is to  $1$ ?
7. Find (1) in chains and links, (2) in yards and feet, the diameter of a circle which contains two acres.
8. If Division by a composite number be performed by successive division by its prime factors, state the rule for finding the complete remainder. Example: divide  $1437981$  by  $165$ .
9. Find the cost of painting the four walls of a room at  $8\text{d.}$  a square yard, the length of the room being  $18$  ft.  $6\frac{3}{4}$  in., the breadth  $16$  ft.  $5\frac{1}{4}$  in., and the height  $12$  ft.

10. Shares in a certain railway pay 3*l*. 5*s*. dividend per annum; how much must I give for them to get 6 per cent. for my money? INDIA FOREST  
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A person having bought 20 shares at this price sells them when they have risen 7*l*. each, and buys  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. stock at 90. Find the change in his income.
11. Find the least common multiple of 1336, 1482, 1938, and 8398, and add together  $\frac{1}{1336}$ ,  $\frac{1}{1482}$ , and  $\frac{1}{1938}$ .
12. If 8,000 metres be equal to 5 miles, and if a cubic fathom of water weigh six tons, and a cubic metre of water 1,000 kilogrammes, compare the weight of a kilogramme with that of a pound avoirdupois.

### EUCLID.

Time, allowed, 3 hours.

1. Prove that the three angles of a triangle are together equal to two right angles.
2. State and prove the corollaries to the proposition given above.
3. If a straight line be divided into two equal parts and also into two unequal parts, the rectangle contained by the unequal parts together with the square on the line between the points of section are equal to the square on half the line.
4. In a circle the angle in a semicircle is a right angle; but the angle in a segment greater than a semicircle is less than a right angle.
5. ABCD is a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle; AD and BC are produced to meet in E: and through E a straight line is drawn parallel to AB. Show that this straight line touches the circle described round the triangle DCE.
6. Inscribe a square in a given circle, and show that a square is the largest figure of four sides which can be inscribed in a circle.
7. Describe an isosceles triangle having each of the angles at the base double of the third angle.
8. Show that the base of the triangle described in Question 7 is equal to the side of a regular pentagon inscribed in the smaller circle of the figure.
9. If a straight line parallel to the side BC of the triangle ABC cuts the sides BA, CA produced through A in the points D, E respectively, prove that BD : DA :: CE : EA.
10. The rectangle contained by the diagonals of a quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle is equal to the sum of the rectangles contained by its opposite sides.

### ALGEBRA.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Prove  $\left\{ (1+2x-3x^2)^2 - (1-2x+3x^2)^2 \right\}^2 = 16x^2 (2-3x)^2$ .

Divide  $(x^5 + 5x^3 + 10x + 10x^{-1} + 5x^{-3} + x^{-5})$

by

$(x^3 + 3x + 3x^{-1} + x^{-3})$ .

18.

Q Q

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2. Reduce to their simplest forms—

$$(1.) \frac{ab}{x^2} + \frac{ab^3}{(a^2-b^2)(x^2-a^2)} + \frac{a^3b}{(b^2-a^2)(x^2-b^2)}.$$

$$(2.) \frac{x^5+y^5+xy(x^3+y^3)}{x^5-y^5-xy(x^3-y^3)}.$$

3. Explain the rule for "pointing" in the extraction of the square root both of whole numbers and decimals. Take any square number with three digits in the square root, and explain the steps of the process in the arithmetical rule for the extraction of the square root.

Extract the square root of—

$$x^2 - 2(a+b)x + (a^2 + 4ab + b^2)x - 2ab(a+b)x + a^2b^2.$$

4. Solve the following equations—

$$(1.) \left. \begin{aligned} \frac{x+y}{7} + 2(x-y) - \frac{3x-4}{5} &= 5 \\ \frac{5y-21}{x-2} &= 7 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$(2.) (x-2)(x-3) + (x-2)(x-4) + (x-3)(x-4) = (2x+1)(x-4).$$

$$(3.) \left. \begin{aligned} x^2 + x(y+z) &= 60 \\ y^2 + y(x+z) &= 75 \\ z^2 + z(x+y) &= 90 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

5. A man on foot is 1760 of his own paces in front of a man on horseback who starts to overtake him. The man takes 5 paces to every 4 of the horse, and 3 paces of the horse are equal in length to 4 paces of the man; how many paces must the horse take to overtake the man on foot; and, if the man's pace is  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a yard, what distance will the horse then have travelled?

6. A boat's crew row 10 miles down a river and 10 miles back in two hours and five minutes; the stream flows at the rate of two miles an hour; at what rate would the crew row in smooth water?

7. If  $\frac{a}{b}, \frac{c}{d}, \frac{e}{f}$  be proper fractions arranged in order of magnitude, of

which  $\frac{a}{b}$  is the greatest, prove  $\frac{a+c+e}{b+d+f}$  is less than  $\frac{a}{b}$  and greater than  $\frac{e}{f}$ .

If  $a : b :: b : c :: c : d$  prove  $a^3 : b^3 :: a : d$ .

$$\text{Given } \frac{a^2y^2 - b^2x^2}{c^2} = \frac{c^2x^2 - a^2z^2}{b^2} = \frac{b^2z^2 - c^2y^2}{a^2}$$

$$\text{Prove } \frac{x}{a} = \frac{y}{b} = \frac{z}{c}.$$

8. Insert two arithmetic means between 1 and  $\frac{a+2b}{a-b}$ .

Sum the following series,—

$$(1.) 21 + 16 + 11 +, \text{ \&c. to 9 terms.}$$

$$(2.) 1 - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{9} - \frac{8}{27} +, \text{ \&c. to 5 terms and to infinity.}$$

9. There are a certain number of stations on a railway, the distance between the first and second station is 20 miles, and the distance of the stations from each other go on increasing in an arithmetical progression, whose common difference is  $\frac{1}{30}$ th of the whole distance between the first and last station; a locomotive describes the whole distance without stopping in 5 hours, and the interval between its passing the second and third station is one hour; find the whole distance, the rate of the locomotive, and the total number of stations.
10. Extract the square roots of the following surd quantities,—
- (1.)  $7 - 4\sqrt{3}$ .  
 (2.)  $8 - 2\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{5} - 2\sqrt{10}$ .

11. Show that the equation  $x^3 - px^2 + qx - r = 0$  will be obtained by the elimination of  $y$  and  $z$  from the three equations following—

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 &= p^2 - 2q \\ xy + xz + yz &= q \\ xyz &= r \end{aligned} \right\}$$

## PLANE TRIGONOMETRY AND LOGARITHMS.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

- What are the characteristics of the logarithms of the numbers  $(4261)^3$  and  $(.0002)^2$ . Given the logarithm of  $25 = 1.3979400$ , find, without the tables, the logarithms of  $.08$  and  $1.25$ .
- Find by means of the tables, the value of  $(372.48) \times \left(\frac{150}{151}\right)^{60}$
- Define the sine and cosine of an angle; between what limits as to the magnitude of the angle, will the sine and cosine both be negative? Without assuming the formula for  $\cos(A + B)$ , prove,  

$$\cos 2A = (\cos A)^2 - (\sin A)^2.$$
- Prove the following formulas,  
 (1.)  $(\cos A + \sin A)^2 = 1 + \sin 2A$ .  
 (2.)  $\sin 18^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{4}$ .  
 (3.)  $\tan(A + B + C) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B + \tan C - \tan A \tan B \tan C}{1 - \tan A \tan B - \tan B \tan C - \tan A \tan C}$   
 If  $A, B, C$ , be the angles of a triangle, express from the above the relation between  $\tan A, \tan B, \tan C$ .
- What is meant by the circular measure of an angle? What is the unit of angle referred to in the measure, angle =  $\frac{\text{arc}}{\text{rad}^s}$ ? Find the circular measure of each angle of a regular pentagon.
- Find the radius of the circle inscribed in a given triangle in terms of the sides of the triangle.
- If  $a, b, c$ , be the sides subtending the angles  $A, B, C$ , of a plane triangle, find the value of  $\tan \frac{A}{2}$  in terms of the sides, and in a form adapted to logarithmic computation. Apply the expression to find the angle  $A$  of the triangle in which  $b = 37.5, c = 50, a = 62.5$ .

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8. For the solution of a triangle ABC, if  $A = 52^\circ 19'$ ,  $AC = 166.5$ ,  $BC = 162.5$ , show that there are two triangles to which the data belong ; find also the third side of the greater of these two triangles.
9. An observer is 384 yards due south of a point in the horizontal plane from which a balloon ascended vertically, he measures from his position a base of 112 yards in a direction due east, and at the other extremity of this base finds the angle of elevation of the balloon to be  $60^\circ 15'$ , find the actual height of the balloon in yards at the instant of observation.
10. Two railroads intersect each other at an angle of  $25^\circ 30'$  ; from the point of intersection a station on one line is distant 12 miles, and on the other line a station is distant 16 miles, find the distance of the stations from each other.
11. Find the side of a regular pentagon inscribed in the circle whose radius is ten feet.

### ELEMENTS OF MECHANICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. When is a body or system of bodies in equilibrium ? To what branch of mechanics does the investigation of equilibrium problems belong ? How is force then estimated ?

Can a particle be at rest if acted on—

- (1) By one force ;
- (2) By two forces ;
- (3) By three forces, one of which is greater than the other two together ?

If a heavy particle be placed on a smooth table, what are the forces keeping it at rest ; if the table be rough, from what considerations should we determine the least force acting on the particle along the table that would set it in motion ?

2. If a boat floating on a river be drawn along the stream by two men on the opposite banks of the river pulling each at a rope attached to the same point in the boat, how would the direction be determined in which the boat would begin to move, and how should we ascertain the magnitude of the single force which would exert the same pressure on the boat as that exerted by the pull of the two ropes ?

If the ropes are at right angles to each other, and the men pull with forces of 30 and 40 pounds respectively, with what equivalent single pressure will the boat be moved ?

3. When work is done by an agent, how is the work estimated ? What is the measure of a horse-power ? When weights are raised through different heights, how is the aggregate work in this case estimated ?

If a cylindrical well, 30 feet deep and 4 feet in diameter, be sunk in a soil a cubic foot of which weighs 125 pounds, find the number of units of work expended in digging the well.

4. Show generally that a heavy body can only be at rest when its centre of gravity is supported.

As every particle composing a body has a centre of gravity, explain why, when the particles are connected, there is but one centre of gravity of the whole.



A heavy straight rod is movable freely about a hinge at one extremity; explain why the rod will rest in equilibrium in a vertical position if the hinge be at the upper extremity, and will not rest in a vertical position if the hinge be at its lower extremity.

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Explain why a spinning top in motion does not fall.

5. When bodies are in motion what measures of force are introduced, which are not required when the bodies are at rest? Give examples of "accelerating force" and "moving force," and show how the measures of statical pressures and moving forces are related to each other.

Explain why the force of gravity at the earth's surface is measured by 32 feet. If a body fall from rest in vacuo how does the space vary in respect of the time?

A cubic foot of cast iron which weighs 450 pounds is placed on a perfectly smooth table, a pressure is exerted upon it which increases its velocity three feet in every second; find the magnitude of the pressure in pounds.

6. A body is projected obliquely to the horizon, and is supposed to move in a vacuum; from what considerations should we determine the place of the body in its path after any time, and the point where it will strike the ground? Explain generally the effect of the air's resistance upon the path of the projectile. Why does a bullet shot from a rifle go farther than one shot from a smooth bore, both leaving the gun with the same velocity?
7. What is a simple pendulum? How is the time of an oscillation affected by lengthening or shortening the pendulum? What is meant by the centre of oscillation of a straight rod suspended from one end, considered as a pendulum? Show from general considerations that its centre of oscillation will be below its centre of gravity.
8. In machinery, how may a reciprocating motion be converted into a circular motion? Illustrate this by reference to the propulsion of a locomotive engine on a railroad.
9. From what experiment was it concluded formerly that water was absolutely incompressible? What was the source of error in this conclusion? Point out how the compressibility of water has been established, and at the same time explain why in ordinary cases its compressibility need not be taken into account.
- If the bases of different vessels containing water are equal to each other, show that the fluid pressure on such bases may be independent of the forms of the vessels, if one condition only be fulfilled, stating what that condition is.
10. Explain the action of the common suction-pump. If the pressure of the air sustain a column of mercury of 30 inches in a barometer, find the height to which water can be raised by a common suction-pump under the same atmospheric pressure, mercury being  $13\frac{1}{2}$  times heavier than water.
11. Explain how sound is propagated. At about what rate is it propagated in air? Mention any medium through which sound passes more rapidly than in air. Does the temperature at all affect the velocity of sound? Upon what does the pitch of a musical note depend? Describe a machine by which the number of vibrations in a second, corresponding to any note, may be found.

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12. Define and explain the terms "specific heat" and "latent heat." Mention any experiment that proves the great specific heat of water. Show how heat becomes latent in the melting of snow and in the production of ordinary steam.
- How are the terms "conduction," "convection," and "radiation" used with reference to the distribution of heat?

### ELEMENTS OF CHEMISTRY.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Describe an experiment by which the composition of water is demonstrated by the combination of its elements.
2. State the composition by weight of ammonia, sulphuretted hydrogen, and carbonic acid gas; and the composition by volume of the first two. Mention some of the circumstances in which these substances are naturally produced. By what tests can they be severally detected?
3. Give an account of the chief properties of sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol). What is its action with (1) iron, (2) lime, (3) bone earth?
4. Find the weight of lime required to neutralize 210 grains of dilute sulphuric acid containing 70 per cent. of oil of vitriol.

[ $H : O : S : Ca = 1 : 16 : 32 : 40.$ ]

5. What substances are most frequently found dissolved in freshly fallen rain water, and what in spring water? Which of them are removed by boiling the water? How would you expect river water to be affected by being filtered through a thick bed of sand and gravel?
6. Describe the preparation of (1) hydrochloric acid, (2) chlorine. What is the action of the latter of these substances upon (1) caustic potash, (2) potassium iodide, (3) silver nitrate?
7. Give the composition of charcoal, flint, alum, and Epsom salt. By what means can flints be dissolved?
8. Illustrate by examples what are meant by chemical "equivalents." Explain how the combining weight of carbon is determined.
9. Name some of the most common mineral substances containing iron, and state with what other elements the iron is combined in them. Give an outline of the process of extracting iron in the blast furnace, and explain the chemistry of it.
10. Name the alkali-metals, and describe briefly the compounds most characteristic of the group. By what tests are they distinguished from each other?
11. Give an account of the chemical properties of lead and of copper, in particular the action on them of air, water, and common acids, and the tests by which their presence may be detected.

**ELEMENTS OF MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY.**INDIA FOREST  
DEPARTMENT,  
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Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Describe the principal characters of chalcedony, baryte, emery, calamine, specular iron, pyrolusite, and hornblende. State the composition, usual colour, and lustre of each. Of what rocks is hornblende an important constituent?
  2. Explain how to test, (1) the hardness, (2) the specific gravity of a mineral.
  3. Draw, or describe, the ordinary crystalline form and the direction of cleavage of fluor, felspar, and kyanite.
  4. Name the commonest minerals which consist essentially of phosphates, state the kind of rocks in which they occur, and whether in beds, veins, or how they occur.
  5. By what characters are granitic rocks distinguished from volcanic rocks? What reasons are there for regarding granitic rocks as of igneous origin? Mention characters which are apparently inconsistent with such a supposition.
  6. In what cases do igneous rocks occur stratified? Explain how the stratification is produced.
  7. From what materials do you suppose beds of clay-slate to have been derived? Trace the steps in the formation of such a bed.
  8. Define false bedding, infiltration, porphyry, elvan, glacier.
  9. Show by examples that contemporaneous strata may differ widely in mineral characters.
  10. Describe the formation known as Lias. Give its place in the geological series, its mineral characters and outcrop in this country, some account of its fossils, and how they differ from those of the Trias.
  11. Give a table of Tertiary strata, and their representatives in this country. Name genera of mammalia which were living in the earlier part of the Tertiary period, but are now extinct.
  12. How can you distinguish a fresh-water from a marine formation? In what formations in this country have the remains of land plants been found rooted in the soil in which they grew?
  13. Give the characters of Lamellibranchiata. Describe the peculiarities of the genera Trigonina and Pecten, and state the geological ranges of those genera.
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**ELEMENTS OF BOTANY.**

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. Explain the advantage derived from placing plants and animals together in an aquarium.
2. Describe the structure of leaves; and point out the difference between such as are aërial, submerged, and floating.
3. Give an account of tendrils, with an example of each various kind.

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4. What is the structure of the following fruits : Fig. Pineapple. Orange. Apple. Acorn. Blackberry. Date. Cherry.
5. Give an account of the phenomena of heat production, as manifested by plants.
6. Give an account of the Equisetaceæ, and especially describe their reproduction.
7. What English phanerogamous plants are parasitic? Point out any peculiarities of structure connected with their parasitic habit of life.
8. What are the main features of the Flora of oceanic islands?
9. Give the characters of the following orders : Boraginæ. Cruciferae. Malvaceæ. Cucurbitaceæ. Primulaceæ. Liliaceæ.
10. Refer the following plants to their several orders : Clematis. Corn-cockle. Woodruff. Nightshade. Cowwheat. Sage. Elder. Tulip. Waterviolet. Whortleberry.

### SURVEYING

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. How many square links are contained in a square Gunter's chain, and how many square chains and square links in an acre?
2. Name the different parts of a theodolite, and their respective uses.
3. What is meant by the line of sight, or line of collimation of a theodolite, and when is the line of sight said to be in adjustment, or in collimation?
4. Explain the meaning of the term "parallax."
5. Explain how you would triangulate a small district, and the considerations which would influence you in selecting the trigonometrical stations.
6. In chaining a triangle in the field, what precautions would you take to ensure accuracy?
7. On level ground how may the distance to any inaccessible point be measured, without any instrument for taking angles?
8. Explain the construction of the common Y spirit level, and the adjustments required.
9. Explain how you would level in one operation between two stations 400 feet apart, with a level and staves.
10. In some levelling operations a correction for curvature becomes necessary, explain when such a correction ought to be made, as well as its nature and amount in general terms.

## FREEHAND DRAWING.

INDIA FOREST  
DEPARTMENT.  
Nov. 1872.

Monday, 25th November 1872. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

N.B.—Your paper must not be torn, nor must you make use of any other; use only one side.

The drawing must be entirely freehand; no mechanical aid of any kind is permitted.

1. Draw in light and shade with pencil the wooden ring before you, placing it on a horizontal plane straight before you, and so that you can see through it; the scale being the actual size of the object.
2. Copy with pen and ink in accurate fac-simile the woodcut fixed on your paper.

In this example you may use a pencil for rough sketching, but do not ink over pencil lines more than you can help, as that destroys all the freedom of the drawing.

3. Make as complete a drawing as you can of the pine cone supplied for the purpose.

You can execute this example in colour or sepia or pencil, as you think you can represent it best.

## PLAN DRAWING.

## PART I.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

1. The sides of a triangle are respectively 1338, 852, and 1244 links; find its area in acres, roods, and perches.
2. Construct a scale of  $\frac{1}{1584}$  with a vernier attached reading 4 chains 32 links.
3. Complete the following extract from field level book, with the totals; and plot the line of which it is the record to a horizontal scale of  $\frac{1}{4752}$  and a vertical scale of  $\frac{1}{396}$ .

Back Sights.	Fore Sights.	Rise.	Fall.	Reduced Levels.	Distances.	Remarks.
Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Links.	Datum line 100 feet below B.M. B.M. corner of building.        to C.
18.71	7.88	5.83		105.13	519	
9.40	16.30		6.90	98.93	1315	
3.87	11.71		7.84	91.09	1542	
2.63	12.41		9.78	81.31	1850	
14.62	0.95	13.67		94.98	2358	
17.00	1.45	15.55		110.53	2698	
10.66	15.40		4.74	105.79	3357	
2.87	17.03		14.13	91.66	3758	
3.40	10.32		6.92	84.75	3976	
5.78	2.24	3.49		88.23	5077	
Diff. -						

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4. Lay out a rectangular plot of ground of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  acres, the length and breadth being as 4 to 3.
  5. Plot the traverse survey recorded on the accompanying paper marked A, to a scale of 2 chains to an inch.
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### PLAN DRAWING.

#### PART II.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

The accompanying plan C is to be copied; all roads, houses, and water coloured, and woods, marshes, &c. to be distinguished by conventional signs.

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**7.—EXAMINATION PAPERS SET AT THE OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION OF 1872, FOR ADMISSION TO THE INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, COOPER'S HILL, SURREY.**

INDIAN C. E.  
COLLEGE,  
1872.

ARRANGEMENTS for the OPEN COMPETITION of 1872, to be held at the LONDON UNIVERSITY BUILDING, BURLINGTON GARDENS.

NOTICES.

1. This paper should be carefully preserved, and produced when required during the course of the Examination.
2. It is requested that the Candidate will acknowledge the receipt of these Instructions by writing his name on the outside of the enclosed envelope, and returning it through the post.
3. It is requested that any Candidate intending to withdraw will give early notice of such intention, and return this Paper.
4. On the first day of the Examination, Candidates will be required to state on a form which will be placed before them their addresses during the Examination, and they are requested thereafter to keep the Commissioners informed of all changes in their address until they have received the announcement of the result of the Examination.
5. The result of the Examination will probably be communicated by letter to each Candidate about the end of July. The successful Candidates will be required to attend in London, *immediately after this announcement*, for the purpose of being medically examined.
6. Candidates will be required to leave their hats, overcoats, umbrellas, and any books or papers which they may have brought with them in the room provided for this purpose, before proceeding to the Examination Rooms.
7. The Examination will in each case begin at the time named in the following List, but the door of the Examination Room will be kept open for half an hour afterwards, in order that Candidates may not suffer from accidental delays. Candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.
8. No Candidate will be allowed to quit the Examination Room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the Examination.
9. Candidates should be careful to write their *names* on the outside of each book sent in to the Examiners.
10. No Candidate who has left the Examination Room during the hours assigned to paper work will be permitted to return to the paper which he has quitted.
11. Candidates wishing for explanation of the meaning of any of the questions before them may apply to the examiners. With this exception, perfect silence is to be preserved in the Examination Room; and any Candidate guilty of disorderly or improper conduct in or about the Room will be liable to be excluded from the Examination.
12. Any Candidate detected in the use of a book or manuscript brought with him for his assistance, or in copying from the papers of any other Candidate, or in giving or receiving assistance of any description, will be regarded as disqualified, and his name will be removed from the List.

INDIAN C. E.  
COLLEGE,  
1872.

13. Candidates are to bring with them their Instruments and Drawing Materials, and they are recommended to bring also their own Pens ; but no Books, portions of Books, or Papers of any kind are to be brought into the Examination Room. Drawing Paper, Palettes, and Indian Ink will be supplied by the Commissioners. Tables of Logarithms, if required, will be supplied by the Commissioners.

Civil Service Commission, Cannon Row, S.W.  
May 1872.

TIME TABLE of the EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for ADMISSION to the  
INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, COOPER'S HILL, July 1872.  
To be held at the London University Building, Burlington Gardens.

Days and Hours of Examination.		Subjects of Examination.
Monday, July 1st	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Arithmetic and Mensuration.
	3 p.m. to 6 p.m.	Geometry and Plane Trigonometry.
Tuesday, July 2nd	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Dictation and English Composition.
	3 p.m. to 6 p.m.	Algebra and Analytical Geometry.
Wednesday, July 3rd	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Pure Mathematics.
	3 p.m. to 6 p.m.	Mixed Mathematics.
Thursday, July 4th	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Latin Prose (Translation and Composition).
	3 p.m. to 6 p.m.	Mathematics.
Friday, July 5th	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	English History and Literature.
	3 p.m. to 6 p.m.	*Heat and Light.
Saturday, July 6th	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Latin Verse (Translation and Composition).
	3 p.m. to 6 p.m.	*Electricity and Magnetism.
Monday, July 8th	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	*Chemistry.
	3 p.m. to 6 p.m.	*Geology and Physical Geography.
Tuesday, July 9th	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	French Translation, Composition, and Dictation.
	3 p.m. to 6 p.m.	German Translation, Composition, and Dictation.
Wednesday, July 10th	10 a.m. to 12.30	} Freehand Drawing.
	1.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.	
Thursday, July 11th	10 a.m. to 12.30	} Geometrical Drawing.
	1.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.	
Friday, July 12th	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	} Practical Examination in Chemistry.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	
† Saturday, July 13th	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Greek Prose (Translation and Composition).
	3 p.m. to 6 p.m.	Greek Verse (Translation and Composition).

\* In these subjects there will be an oral examination, the time of which will be notified to the candidates who take them up.

† N.B.—The Examinations in Greek on July 13th will be at the Office of the Civil Service Commission, Cannon Row, Westminster.



## ARITHMETIC AND MENSURATION.

INDIAN C. E.  
COLLEGE,  
1872.

Monday, 1st July 1872. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

[Logarithms are not to be used.]

1. Silver weighing 3 lbs. 4 dwts. is combined with 10 oz. 6 dwts. of alloy, and in the combination and manufacture  $\frac{1}{12}$ th of the whole weight is lost. What is the weight of the manufactured plate?
2. The distance between two telegraph posts is 18 miles 1 furlong 44 yards. How many posts will be required between them, the posts being 8 rods apart?
3. What is the remainder left when 15*l.* 10*s.* is divided by 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ ?
4. Prove that when a fraction in its lowest terms has a denominator divisible by 3 or 7, that fraction cannot be converted into a terminated decimal. Whenever the denominator is not divisible by either of these numbers can the fraction be converted into a terminated decimal?
5. Express by a recurring decimal the product of  

$$2 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{120} \text{ and } \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{24} - \frac{1}{120}.$$
6. If 100 cubic feet of coals weigh as much as 126 cubic feet of water, and a cubic inch of water weighs 252·46 grains, find the weight of a cubic foot of coals in pounds and decimal parts of a pound avoirdupois.
7. Divide 38·465 by ·0007.
8. A candidate in an examination wherein he has to gain half marks at least to pass, has two papers of questions placed before him, of which the first carries half as many marks again as the second. On the first paper he gains marks which are ·58 of its maximum: on the second, marks which are ·43 of its maximum. Does he pass or fail?
9. An article of commerce passes successively through the hands of three dealers, each of whom in selling adds as his profit 10 per cent. of the price at which he bought. If under these circumstances goods are sold by the third dealer for 33*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, what did the first dealer pay for them?
10. A square has the area 87 acres 1 rood 2 perches; find the length of its side to the nearest foot.
11. In a four-sided figure where two sides are parallel to one another, the lengths of these sides are 82 chains 4 links and 56 chains 6 links, and the perpendicular distance between them is 12 chains 10 links. What is the area of the figure in acres and decimal parts of an acre?
12. A circular plate of lead, 2 inches in thickness and 8 inches in diameter, is converted without loss of weight into spherical shot each of ·05 inch radius. How many shot does it make?
13. To measure the plane area between a straight line and a curve whose curvature has no sudden changes, nine ordinates are drawn perpendicular to the straight line and  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch apart, and their lengths are 4·5, 4·8, 5·1, 5·3, 5·1, 5, 4·9, 4·7, 4·2 inches.

Find the area between the first and last ordinates:

- (1) by regarding the arc of the curve between successive ordinates as coincident with its chord;
- (2) by Simpson's rule.

INDIAN C. E.  
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## GEOMETRY AND PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.

Monday, 1st July 1872. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

1. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, and have also the angles contained by those sides equal to one another, they shall also have their bases or third sides equal, and the two triangles shall be equal and their other angles shall be equal, each to each, namely those to which the equal sides are opposite.

Show that the diagonals of a rhombus bisect each other at right angles; also, if two opposite angles of a rhombus are each equal to one third of two right angles, show that the square described on the greater diagonal is three times the square described on the less.

2. If a straight line be bisected and produced to any point, show that the rectangle contained by the whole line thus produced and the part of it produced, together with the square of half the line bisected is equal to the square of the line made up of the half and part produced.

Might the corollary "that the difference of the squares of two unequal straight lines is equal to the rectangle contained by their sum and difference" be deduced from this proposition?

3. In equal circles if the angles at the centres or the circumferences are equal, prove that the arcs of the circles on which they stand will be equal also.

ABC is a semicircle, O bisecting AC is its centre, OB is perpendicular to AC, if AB be produced to D, so that BD is equal to AB, show that the circle described on AD as a diameter will pass through C; and if any line AEF be drawn cutting the semicircle in E and the other circle in F, prove that the straight lines EF and EC are equal.

4. Inscribe an equilateral and equiangular octagon in a given circle.

Compare the area of the octagon with the area of square inscribed in the same circle.

5. Prove that if any numbers of magnitudes be proportional, as one of the antecedents is to its consequent so shall all the antecedents taken together be to all the consequents.

Assuming that similar polygons may be divided into the same number of similar triangles having the same ratio to one another that the polygons have, show how the above property is used by Euclid in proving that similar polygons are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

6. The rectangle contained by the diagonals of a quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle is equal to both the rectangles contained by their opposite sides.

An equilateral triangle is inscribed in a circle, if from any point in the circumference straight lines be drawn to the angular points of the triangle, show that one of the lines so drawn will be equal to the sum of the other two.

7. Express in degrees the measure of an angle that is subtended by the arc of a circle equal in length to the radius. Show by what

steps we obtain  $\frac{\text{arc}}{\text{rad.}}$  as the measure of an angle. What unit is referred to in this measurement? For what measure of an angle and under what condition may we assume  $\sin \theta = \theta$ ? Find

$\sin 1'$ , with what characteristic would its logarithm be registered in the tables?

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8. Show that the numerical magnitude of the sine of an angle is limited and the tangent unlimited, whether positive or negative. Show that the tangent and cotangent of a given angle have always the same sign.

Given the equations —

$$\sin \frac{A}{2} + \cos \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{1 + \sin A}$$

$$\sin \frac{A}{2} - \cos \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{1 - \sin A}$$

express the values of  $\sin \frac{A}{2}$  and  $\cos \frac{A}{2}$  with proper signs to the quantities under the radicals, when  $A$  lies between  $270^\circ$  and  $360^\circ$ .

9. Prove the following formulas :—

$$(1) \quad \frac{\sin A + \sin B}{\sin A - \sin B} = \frac{\tan \frac{A+B}{2}}{\tan \frac{A-B}{2}}$$

$$(2) \quad \cos 3A = 4(\cos A)^3 - 3(\cos A).$$

From (2) deduce the value of  $\sin 3A$  in terms of  $\sin A$ , and thence the value of  $\tan 3A$  in terms of  $\tan A$ .

10. If  $A, B, C$ , be the angles of a plane triangle and  $(a) (b) (c)$  the sides subtending them respectively, prove—

$$(1) \quad \sin A + \sin B + \sin C = 4 \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}$$

$$(2) \quad \tan \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(a+c-b)(a+b-c)}{(a+b+c)(b+c-a)}}$$

$$(3) \quad (a+b)\cos C + (b+c)\cos A + (c+a)\cos B = a+b+c.$$

11. Find the area of a regular polygon of  $(n)$  sides inscribed in a circle, and show by increasing the number of sides of the polygon without limit how the expression for the area of the circle may be obtained.
12. In a triangle  $ABC$ , given  $AC = 150$  feet,  $BC = 200$  feet,  $AB = 250$  feet; find all the angles of the triangle.
13. Two straight railroads are inclined to each other at an angle of  $22^\circ 15'$ . At the same instant two locomotives  $(A)$  and  $(B)$  start from a station at the point of their intersection,  $(A)$  travelling at the rate of 20 miles an hour along one road, and  $(B)$  travelling uniformly on the other, after three hours  $(A)$  and  $(B)$  are found to be 25 miles apart; show that there are two rates at which  $(B)$  may travel to fulfil this condition, and find those rates.

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### SUBJECTS FOR ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Tuesday, 2d July 1872. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

(For the Composition and Dictation.)

*In this Exercise, attention should be paid to handwriting, spelling, punctuation, grammar, and style.*

- I. Sketch the life and character of any eminent Colonial Governor, or Governor-General of India of the present century ;

or

- II. Engineering in India,—what it has done, and what it may be expected to do ;

or

- III. What are the qualities, intellectual and moral, which tend to make a great statesman, a great general, a great lawyer ?

*One subject only to be attempted.*

### ALGEBRA AND ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

Tuesday, 2d July 1872. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

1. Prove that

$$\overline{x+y+z}^3 - x^3 - y^3 - z^3 = 3(y+z)(z+x)(x+y).$$

and

$$\overline{x+y+z}^6 - x^6 - y^6 - z^6 = 5(y+z)(z+x)(x+y)(x^3+y^3+z^3 + yz+zx+xy).$$

2. Assuming that the equation,

$$a^m a^n = a^{m+n},$$

is true for all values of  $m$  and  $n$ , prove that  $a^{-3} = \frac{1}{a^3}$ , and that

$$a^{\frac{1}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{a}.$$

Simplify the expression,  $(243 x^{10} y^6 z^8)^{\frac{1}{3}} \div (27 x^6 y^4 z^4)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ .

3. Prove the rule for determining the Greatest Common Measure of two Algebraical Expressions.

Find the G.C.M. of

$$4x^4 + 11x^2 + 25 \text{ and } 8x^4 + 6x^3 + x^2 - 30x - 25.$$

4. Prove that a quadratic equation cannot have more than two roots, and find the condition that it may have two equal roots.

For what value of  $n$  is the expression  $x^2 + 8nx + 64n - 60$  a complete square ?

5. Solve the equations—

$$(1.) (x+b)(x+c) + (x+c)(x+a) + (x+a)(x+b) = 3x^2 + 2(a^2 + b^2 + c^2) + 5(bc + ca + ab).$$

$$(2.) 6x^2 - 193x + 627 = 0$$

$$(3.) x + \frac{y}{x} = \frac{5}{2}, \quad \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = 1.$$

6. Find the sum of  $n$  terms of an arithmetic series, having given the first term and the common difference.

The 7<sup>th</sup> term of an arithmetic series is 13 ; find the sum of 13 terms.

7. If  $b + c, c + a, a + b$ , are in harmonic progression, prove that  $a^2, b^2, c^2$ , are in arithmetic progression.

8. If  $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} = \frac{e}{f}$ , prove that each of these fractions

$$= \frac{pa + qp + re}{pb + qd + rf} = \sqrt[pr]{\frac{a^p c^q e^r}{b^p d^q f^r}}$$

9. A spectator on the sea-shore is watching the firing of shell, in the direction at right angles to the shore, from a fort on the shore. His distance from the fort is  $(a)$  yards, and he observes that the time between his hearing the report of the cannon and seeing the flash caused by the explosion of the shell out at sea is half the time between his seeing the flash and hearing the report of the explosion. Having given the velocity of sound, and the velocity of the shell, and assuming that the path of the shell is horizontal, find the distance at which the shell explodes.

Explain the double solution, and find the ratio of the velocity of the shell to the velocity of sound in order that the two solutions may be coincident.

10. Investigate expressions for the number of combinations of  $n$  things taken  $r$  together, and for the total number of possible combinations of  $n$  things.
11. Find the coefficients of  $x$  in the expansions of

$$(1-x)^{-r}, \text{ and } (3-2x)(1-x)^{-2}(2-x)^{-2};$$

and the coefficient of  $x^3$  in the expansion of

$$(1 + 2x^2 + 3x^3 - x^4)^3.$$

12. Find the number of homogeneous products in  $r$  dimensions of  $n$  things.

How many throws can be made with  $n$  dice, all thrown at once, and how many of these will be different?

*The following questions do not form part of the obligatory examination—the answers to them should be sent up in a separate book.*

13. Show that the equation,  $ax + by = c$ , admits of an infinite number of solutions, but that the number of solutions in positive integers is limited.

If  $x$  and  $y$  be rectangular co-ordinates of a point, prove that the locus of the equation is a straight line.

14. Find the loci of the equations,

$$(1.) \quad (x^2 - a^2)^2 (x^2 - b^2)^2 + (y^2 - a^2)^2 (y^2 - b^2)^2 = 0.$$

$$(2.) \quad r^2 \cos 2\theta = a^2.$$

$$(3.) \quad xy = a(x + y).$$

15. Prove that a tangent to an ellipse may be represented by the

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If parallel tangents be drawn to two confocal ellipses, prove that the difference of the squares of their distances from the origin is constant.

16. Determine the co-ordinates of the centre of the conic,

$$ax^2 + bxy + cy^2 + dx + ey + f = 0,$$

and deduce the condition that it may represent two straight lines.

### PURE MATHEMATICS.

Wednesday, 3rd July 1872. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. Draw a pair of tangents to a parabola from an external point, and prove that these tangents make the same angles respectively with the axis and the focal distance of the point.
2. If  $(h, k)$  be the co-ordinates of the centre of the conic  $f(x, y) = 0$ , prove that its asymptotes are represented by the equation

$$f(x, y) = f(h, k).$$

Find the asymptotes of the conic

$$x^2 + 4xy + 2y^2 = 2x + 2y.$$

3. If  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$ , be trilinear co-ordinates of a point, interpret the equations—

$$(1) \frac{\alpha}{\cos A} = \frac{\beta}{\cos B} = \frac{\gamma}{\cos C}.$$

$$(2) \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha + \alpha\beta = 0.$$

and find the co-ordinates of the centre of the curve represented by equation (2).

4. Differentiate with regard to  $x$  the expressions—

$$(1) \frac{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)}{x^2 + c^2}.$$

$$(2) \log \tan 2x.$$

$$(3) (\tan x)^{\tan x}.$$

If  $y = \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)}$ , prove that  $\frac{d^r y}{dx^r} =$

$$(-1)^r \frac{x + 2^{r+1} - x + 1}{[(x+1)(x+2)]^{r+1}}.$$

5. Enunciate and prove Taylor's theorem, and deduce Maclaurin's theorem.

If  $y^5 - xy^4 - a^5 = 0$ , find the first four terms in the expansion of  $y$  in powers of  $x$ .

6. Find the equations of the tangent and normal at any point of the curve—

$$x^5 + y^5 = c^5,$$

and prove that the locus of the feet of the perpendiculars from the origin on the tangent is—

$$(x^{\frac{1}{5}} + y^{\frac{1}{5}})c^{\frac{1}{5}} = (x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{1}{5}}.$$

Investigate also the locus of the feet of the perpendiculars from the origin upon the normals.

7. Integrate with regard to  $x$  the expressions—

$$(1) \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}.$$

$$(2) (x^2 + 1)^{-1} (x^2 + 2)^{-1}.$$

$$(3) e^{-x} \sin x.$$

$$(4) \frac{2x^2 \log x + x^3 + a^3}{x(x^2 + a^2) \log x}.$$

8. Investigate a form of reduction for the integration of  $(x^4 + a^4)^{-n}$ , and evaluate the expression  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x)^{2n} dx$ ,  $n$  being a positive integer.

9. If  $\phi$  be the angle between the radius vector and the tangent at any point of a curve  $r = f(\theta)$ , prove that  $\tan \phi = r \frac{d\theta}{dr}$ .

Trace the curve—

$$r = a(1 - \cos \theta),$$

and prove that  $\frac{a}{4}$  is the distance from the origin of the straight line which touches the curve at two points.

10. Trace the curve—

$$a^2 y^2 = x^2 (x^2 + y^2),$$

and find the area between the curve and its asymptotes.

11. Investigate expressions for the radius of curvature, and for the co-ordinates of the centre of curvature, at any point of a curve.

Find the equation to the evolute of the curve—

$$x^3 - y^3 = a^3.$$

12. Show how to find the envelope of a system of curves given by an equation—

$$f(x, y, \alpha) = 0.$$

A straight line of given length slides with its ends on two fixed straight lines at right angles to each other; find its envelope.

13. State the relations existing between the roots of the equations—

$$f(x) = 0 \text{ and } f'(x) = 0.$$

Find the number and position of the real roots of the equation—

$$2x^3 - 45x^2 + 336x - 120 = 0.$$

14. Apply Cardan's method or Horner's method to find an approximate value of the real root of the equation—

$$x^3 - 12x - 17 = 0.$$

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### MIXED MATHEMATICS.

Wednesday, 3d July 1872. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

1. Each of two cords is inclined at  $60^\circ$  to the horizon, and is pulled by a force of 40 pounds. They meet at a point, and the pressure which they are together to produce is to have not less than 30 pounds for its horizontal component. What is the greatest angle at which the cords may be inclined to one another, their own weight being disregarded?

[If any candidate is disposed to solve this question or question 5 by constructing a figure to scale, a correct result obtained by this means will have full credit.]

2. State the conditions of equilibrium of a rigid body under forces in one plane, in the form in which you have found the conditions to be most frequently serviceable in the solution of problems.

An engineer finds parts of a structure at equilibrium to be connected by a heavy uniform bar inclined to the horizon, and under the action of forces  $P$  and  $Q$  at its ends, and he reasons thus :—

“The horizontal components of  $P$  and  $Q$ , being the only horizontal forces acting on the bar, are equal.

“The vertical components of  $P$  and  $Q$  balance the weight of the bar, and having a resultant through the centre of the bar are equal.

“Hence the forces  $P$  and  $Q$  are equal.”

Do you accept this conclusion, or can you point out any error in this reasoning?

8. Define a couple. State and prove the proposition called the parallelogram of couples.
4. Define the centre of gravity of a single body and of a system of unconnected bodies.

A regular octagon of which each side is a foot long is bisected by a straight line through the middle points of two parallel sides. Find the distance from this bisecting line of the centre of gravity of either half of the area of the octagon.

5. AEB, ADC, are equal bars jointed together at A, the angle BAC being  $120^\circ$ . DOE is another bar jointed to them at their middle points E and D. O, the middle point of DE, is fixed, and restricts the frame from any motion but that of rotation about O in its own plane. If given equal forces act at B and C in directions perpendicular to AB and AC respectively, and in the plane of the bars, find the pressure produced at O and the action of the joint A. The bars are supposed to have no weight.
6. AOB, COD, are equal uniform bars of given weight jointed together at O, so that  $AO = CO$ . They stand on the ground in a vertical plane on their ends B and D, slipping being prevented by the roughness of the ground. The angle BOD being a right angle, find the action at the joint O, and show that the co-efficient of friction at B or D cannot be less than  $\frac{BA}{2 BO}$ .

If the point B slips outwards, so that the angle DOB is increased and DOC turns about D in the vertical plane, find what the curve is which the centre of gravity of the bar AB describes.

7. When a body moves from rest under the action of a constant force  $f$ , prove that the space which it describes in time  $t$  is  $\frac{1}{2}ft^2$ .



A body falls from rest 100 feet to the ground, and is made to swerve from the vertical line by the wind constantly exerting a horizontal force upon it which is  $\frac{1}{20}$  of its weight. How far does it strike the ground away from the vertical line through the point from which it fell; and what is the path which it has described?

8. A body is projected with a given velocity  $u$  in a direction inclined at the angle  $\alpha$  to the horizon and is acted on by the force of gravity only. Prove that the curve which it describes is a parabola, and find the time in which it reaches its highest point.

If the weight of the body is 10 pounds,  $u = 1,000$  feet per second,  $\alpha = 30^\circ$ ,  $g = 32$  feet, find in foot pounds the work which the body has in it in its highest position.

9. A wall built to resist water has a slope of  $60^\circ$  to the horizon. The water pressing against it is 8 feet deep. What is the pressure on a foot of length of this wall, and at what point does the resultant of this pressure act? A cubic foot of water may be taken to weigh 1,000 avoirdupois ounces.
10. If a solid body floats in a liquid, prove that its weight is the same as that of the liquid which it displaces and that the centres of gravity of the solid and the liquid displaced by it are in the same vertical line.

A circular right cone of given dimensions floats with its axis vertical in a liquid of twice its specific gravity. Find the depth to which it sinks (1) when its vertex is upwards, (2) when its vertex is downwards, and show whether the equilibrium in both cases or either case is stable.

11. Draw figures of the construction which you think best—

- (1) of a pump to raise water higher than 34 feet;
- (2) of an air-pump.

The figures may be drawn by free hand, but must show the action of the pumps without any description in words.

### LATIN.

Thursday, 4th July 1872. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

#### *Translate into English:*

Elatiam obsidenti consuli rei majoris spes affulsit, Achæorum gentem ab societate regia ad Romanam amicitiam avertendi. Cycliadam, principem factionis ad Philippum trahentium res, expulerant. Auctore consule legati a fratre ejus L. Quinctio, et Attalo, et Rhodiis, et Atheniensibus, ad Achæos missi. Sicyone datum iis est concilium. Erat autem non admodum simplex habitus inter Achæos animorum. Terrebat Nabis Lacedæmonius, gravis et assiduus hostis: horrebant Romana arma: Macedonum beneficiis et veteribus et recentibus obligati erant: regem ipsum suspectum habebant pro ejus crudelitate perfidiaque: neque ex iis, quæ tum ad tempus faceret, æstimantes, post bellum graviorem dominum futurum cernebant. Neque solum, quid in senatu quisque civitatis suæ, aut in communibus conciliis gentis pro sententia dicerent, ignorabant: sed ne ipsis quidem secum cogitantibus, quid vellent, aut quid optarent, satis constabat. Ad homines ita incertos introductis legatis potestas dicendi facta est. Romanus primum legatus L. Calpurnius, deinde Attali regis legati, post eos Rhodii disseruerunt. Philippi deinde legatis dicendi potestas facta est. Postremi Athenienses, ut refellerent Macedonum dicta, auditi sunt. Ii fere atrocissime in regem, quia nulli

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nec plura nec tam acerba passi erant, invecti sunt. Et illa quidem concio sub occasum solis, tot legatorum perpetuis orationibus die absumpto, dimissa est.

LIVY.

Sed in omni oratione, mementote, eam me senectutem laudare, quæ fundamentis adolescentiæ constituta sit. Ex quo efficitur id, quod ego magno quondam cum assensu omnium dixi: Miseram esse senectutem, quæ se oratione defenderet. Non cani, non rugæ repente auctoritatem arripere possunt; sed honeste acta superior ætas fructus capit auctoritatis extremos. Hæc enim ipsa sunt honorabilia, quæ videntur levia atque communia, salutari, appeti, decedi, assurgi, deduci, reduci, consuli: quæ et apud nos et in aliis civitatibus, ut quæque optime morata, ita diligentissime observantur. Lysandrum Lacedæmonium, cujus modo mentionem feci, dicere aiunt solitum, Lacedæmone esse honestissimum domicilium senectutis. Nusquam enim tantum tribuitur ætati, nusquam est senectus honoratio. Quin etiam memoriæ proditum est, quum Athenis, ludis, quidam in theatrum grandis natu venisset, in magno consessu locum nusquam ei datum a suis civibus; quum autem ad Lacedæmonios accessisset, qui, legati quum essent, certo in loco consederant, consurrexisse omnes, et senem illum sessum recepisse. Quibus quum a cuncto consessu plausus esset multiplex datus, dixisse ex iis quemdam, Athenienses scire, quæ recta essent, sed facere nolle. Quæ sunt igitur voluptates corporis cum auctoritatis præmiis comparandæ? Quibus qui splendide uti sunt, ii mihi videntur fabulam ætatis peregissee, nec, tamquam inexercitati histriones, in extremo actu corruisse.

CICERO.

*Translate into Latin:*

If it should happen, which God forbid, that I should never return from the place to which I am now setting out, I most earnestly entreat you to take care of my children and my memory.

Without offence to you I would wish to do and say what shall seem best to myself according to the occasion as it arises.

Though he had now business enough upon his hands to engage his whole attention, yet we find him employed in the defence of L. Gellius, the prætor of the last year, accused of corrupt practices in obtaining that magistracy. Gellius, it seems, when chosen ædile had disgusted the people by not providing any wild beasts for their entertainment in his public shows, so that to put them in good humour, when he stood for the prætorship he entertained them with gladiators. This was his crime, of which he was accused by M. Callidius, whose father had been impeached before by Gellius. Callidius was one of the most eloquent and accurate speakers of his time, of an easy, flowing, copious style, always delighting though seldom warming his audience, which was the only thing wanting to make him a complete orator.

HIGHER MATHEMATICS.

Thursday, 4th July 1872. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

1. Prove that any solid angle is contained by plane angles which are together less than four right angles.

2. If  $(a_1, b_1, c_1)$ ,  $(a_2, b_2, c_2)$ , are the direction cosines of two straight lines in space, and  $\phi$  the angle between them, prove that  $\cos \phi = a_1 a_2 + b_1 b_2 + c_1 c_2$ . INDIAN C. E. COLLEGE, 1872.

Show also that the direction cosines of the straight line, which is at right angles to each of the two given lines, are—

$$\frac{b_1 c_2 - b_2 c_1}{\sin \phi}, \quad \frac{c_1 a_2 - c_2 a_1}{\sin \phi}, \quad \frac{a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1}{\sin \phi}.$$

3. Find the equation of the plane which passes through the given point  $(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ , and is at right angles to the given line—

$$\frac{x - x_1}{l} = \frac{y - y_1}{m} = \frac{z - z_1}{n}.$$

Find also the distance of the given point from the given line.

4. Prove, in any manner, that a cone in which a sphere can be inscribed is a right circular cone.

Find the equation of the cone of which the vertex is the point  $(2a, 0, 0)$ , and which touches the sphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ .

5. Find the equations of the normal line, and of the tangent plane at any point of the ellipsoid  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ , and prove that the point and line, in which they respectively meet the plane of  $xy$ , are pole and polar with regard to the ellipse  $\frac{x^2}{a^2 - c^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2 - c^2} = 1$ .

6. Show that in any spherical triangle—

$$(1) \cos a = \cos b \cos c + \sin b \sin c \cos A,$$

$$(2) \sin \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\sin(s-b) \sin(s-c)}{\sin b \sin c}},$$

and write down the formulæ which can be deduced from these by the use of the polar triangle.

7. A heavy inextensible chain hangs in the form of a circular arc. Determine the law of the variation of its density, and the tension at any point.
8. Investigate formulæ for the co-ordinates of the centre of gravity of a solid body; and apply them to obtain the centre of gravity of the octant of a sphere.
9. Determine the attraction of a circular plate on a particle in its axis.
10. A particle acted on by any forces describes a plane curve. Investigate expressions for the tangential and normal components of its acceleration.

Apply these expressions to determine the motion of a cycloidal pendulum, and the strain upon the string at any time.

11. A particle describes an orbit round a centre of force. Investigate

the equation  $P = h^2 u^3 \left( \frac{d^2 u}{d\theta^2} + u \right)$ ; and if  $P = h^2 u^3$ , find the orbit, and the time of describing any arc.

12. A pencil of rays is incident directly on a spherical refracting surface; find the geometrical focus of the refracted rays.
13. Prove that, in Newton's telescope, the magnifying power is equal to the focal length of the concave mirror divided by the focal length of the eye glass.

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14. A sphere is filled with heavy liquid ; compare the total pressures on the upper and lower hemispheres.
15. Elastic fluid is contained in a closed vessel which rotates about a vertical axis, obtain the equation of the surfaces of equal density.

### ENGLISH HISTORY AND LITERATURE.

ENGLISH HISTORY (1600 to 1688).

Friday, 5th July 1872. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

[Answer, if you can, from six to eight Questions in History and the same number in Literature. Not more than eight in either subject should be attempted.]

1. Sketch the condition of England at the death of Elizabeth (1) as regards its relations with Foreign Powers, (2) as to Colonisation, (3) as to its connexion with Ireland.
2. Give a full account of the origin and sequel of the Gunpowder Plot.
3. What were the specific charges upon which Bacon was arraigned ? To what extent do you consider that he was amenable to them ?
4. Relate in order of time the grievances which successively alienated Charles I. and his Parliament, and enumerate, with dates, the principal events of the Civil War.
5. State what you know of the " Levellers."
6. Give a full account of the Foreign relations of England under the rule of Oliver Cromwell.
7. Write a life of Monk.
8. State what you know of the following:—*The Navigation Act. The Solemn League and Covenant. The Declaration from Breda. The Savoy Conferences. The Five Mile Act. The Test Act. The Habeas Corpus Act. The Rye House Plot.*
9. Write the life of one of the following:—*William Penn. Clarendon. The Duke of Monmouth.*
10. To what degree did the patronage of the Crown influence parliamentary elections during the reign of James II.
11. What was the substance of the *Declaration of Indulgence*, and what effect did it produce ?
12. Indicate those events and measures in the period before us, 1600–1688, which constitute epochs or landmarks in the *Constitutional History of England*.
13. What were the leading "causes" of the Revolution of 1688 ?

### ENGLISH LITERATURE.

1. What were the circumstances which led to the composition of the *Areopagitica* ? With what results was its publication followed ? Give a general outline of the argument : quote the opening words of some of the most remarkable passages, and give your estimate, generally, of Milton's position in English Literature as a writer of English Prose.
2. Explain the following expressions:—*A linnen decency. A topic folio. A dividial movable. To ding the book. Muing her mighty youth. A cloistered virtue. Not he who takes up arms for cote and conduct and his four nobles of Danegelt. Beyond the manhood of a Roman recovery. His brother quadragesimal and matrimonial.*

3. What use does Milton make of the following subjects and allusions to illustrate and enforce his argument :—

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1. The task imposed on Psyche.
2. Spencer's Guion.
3. Lord Brook.
4. The Manna in the wilderness.

4. Mention the chief particulars in which the play of *King John* agrees with the history of that reign and those in which it differs from it. What notice have we of a play on the same subject already existing in Shakespeare's time? To what extent has Shakespeare borrowed from it?

5. Punctuate and paraphrase the following passages :—

[*The punctuation you may insert in the Examination Paper itself.*]

- (1.) I have but this to say  
That he is not only plagued for her sin  
But God hath made her sin and her the plague  
On this removed issue plagued for her  
And with her plague her sin his injury  
Her injury the beadle to her sin  
All punished in the person of this child  
And all for her a plague upon her.
- (2.) For what which thou hast sworn to do amiss  
Is not amiss when it is truly done  
And being not done where doing tends to ill  
The truth is then most done not doing it  
The better act of purposes mistook  
Is to mistake again though indirect  
Yet indirection thereby grows direct  
And falsehood falsehood cures as fire cools fire  
Within the scorched veins of one new burned  
It is religion that doth make vows kept  
But thou hast sworn against religion  
By what thou swear'st against the thing thou swear'st  
And makest an oath the surety for thy truth  
Against an oath the truth thou art unsure  
To swear swears only not to be forsworn  
Else what a mockery to keep what thou dost swear.

6. Explain the following expressions :—*Scroyles. Rounded in the ear. Tarre. Scamble. Forwearied. No scope of Nature. For he is but a bastard to the time. That in mine ear I durst not stick a rose lest men should say, "Look where three-farthings goes." To whom am I beholding? Lymoges. Volquessen. Basilisco-like.* In what senses, now unusual, do we find the following words used in this play :—*Behaviour. Departed. Convicted. Sightless. Expedient.*

7. What does Coleridge say about the character of James Gurney? What do you conceive to have been Shakespeare's conception of the character of King John?

8. In what year were Bacon's *Essays* first published? What *Essays* did this first edition comprise? Had Bacon any predecessors in English in this branch of composition? Discuss generally the literary merit of Bacon's *Essays*. What fault has been found with them by Mr. Hallam, and with what justice?

9. Give an abstract of *one* of the following *Essays*, using as much as you can remember of Bacon's own diction :—*Of Discourse. Of Studies. Of Empire.*

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- Give Bacon's classification of "degrees of honour" (1) in sovereigns, (2) in subjects. What does he specify as the chief "vices of authority"?
10. Write a glossary of the following words:—*Turquets. Spials. Knap. Stonds. Queech. Baugh. Marish. Vecture. Purprise. Oes. Deliveries.*
  11. Give a brief sketch of Dryden's life. When was *Absalom and Achitophel* published? What were the motives which induced Dryden to write it, and with what results was its publication followed? Write down a key to the characters. What part of the poem did Dryden himself prize most highly?
  12. Johnson says of this poem:—"The original structure of the poem was defective. Allegories drawn to too great length will always break." Criticise Johnson's criticism. How does Addison account for the pleasure we derive from its perusal? Of whom does Dryden say the following lines respectively:—
    - (1.) Bankrupt of life, yet prodigal of ease.
    - (2.) Cool was his kitchen, though his brains were hot.
    - (3.) His frugal care supplied the wanting throne.
    - (4.) For every inch that is not fool is rogue.
    - (5.) They got a villain and we lost a fool.
    - (6.) For to write verse with him is to *transprose.*
  13. To what "materials" does Scott confess himself "indebted for the composition of *Fortunes of Nigel*?" Quote as nearly as you can in his own words his description of the person and character of James I., and discuss the truth of the Portraiture. Give a succinct account of the adventures which befel Nigel.
  14. Explain the following words and allusions:—*Poorthith. The Skimmington. Dikelouper. Inkleweavers. Draff-pock. Glaiks. Retrd.*

### HEAT AND LIGHT.

Friday, 5th July 1872. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

1. State the ordinary law of expansion of liquids for change of temperature, and the exception to this in the case of water. Explain how the law of expansion of water is experimentally determined. Name other substances which follow a law more or less similar to that of water.
2. Explain the physical nature of a cloud, and the reason why your breath will sometimes but not always form a cloud on a frosty day. Explain also the formation of a cloud in the receiver of an air-pump when the pump is worked.
3. Describe the phenomena of boiling, and explain them. How are these phenomena modified if the liquid be heated in a confined space, *e.g.* in a glass tube from which the air has been expelled before it was sealed up?
4. State the fundamental laws of thermo-dynamics. A stone weighing a ton is dropped from the top of a cliff 193 feet high; trace what becomes of the energy developed during its fall, and determine the whole amount of heat generated in bringing it to rest at the bottom.
5. Define the specific thermal conductivity of a substance, and show how to find the thermal conductivity of a metal. If the thermal conductivity be expressed in terms of the thermometric change

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- in the metal, show how to obtain an expression for the conductivity in terms of the ordinary thermal unit.
6. Spheres of rock salt, steel, silver, and glass, all polished, of equal weights, and at the temperature of  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  throughout, are hung up in a room at  $15^{\circ}$ ; state the order in which they will acquire the temperature of the room, 1st superficially, 2d at the centre; and point out the causes for the differences.
  7. Upon what circumstances do the brightness and colour of light depend, and how is the apparent propagation of light in straight lines explained upon the undulatory theory? Explain how a source of light of a particular colour, if moving towards us with a velocity comparable with that of light, will appear of an altered tint. Will it appear redder or less red than if stationary?
  8. Describe some kind of photometer (the best you know), and explain the principle of it, and how to use it.
  9. Explain the formation of an image of an object by a concave mirror. Show when it will be formed in front of the mirror, and when it will be larger than the real object.
  10. State the law of refraction at a plane surface of a homogeneous medium, and the modification of this law when the medium is a rhomb of iceland spar. Explain the construction of a Nicol's prism, and its action on a pencil of ordinary light.
  11. How is the production of light by an electric discharge accounted for? Explain how this theory is confirmed by the colours of the light of such discharges under different circumstances.
  12. Describe the construction of a compound microscope, and trace the course of a pencil of rays from a point in an object not in the centre of the field through such an instrument. Show what will be the effect of using an object glass not corrected for chromatic aberration when the object is a square of white paper viewed by reflected light.

### LATIN.

Saturday, 6th July 1872. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

*Translate into English :*

Est ager, indigenæ Tamasenum nomine dicunt,  
Telluris Cypriæ pars optima, quam mihi prisci  
Sacravere senes, templisque accedere dotem  
Hanc jussere meis. Medio nitet arbor in arvo  
Fulva comam, fulvo ramis crepitantibus auro.  
Hinc tria forte mea veniens decerpta ferebam  
Aurea poma manu : nullique videnda nisi ipsi  
Hippomenen adii : docuique quis usus in illis.  
Signa tubæ dederant : cum carcere pronus uterque  
Emicat et summam celeri pede libat arenam,  
Posse putes illos sicco freta radere passu,  
Et segetis canæ stantes percurrere aristas.  
Adjiciunt animos juveni clamorque favorque,  
Verbaque dicentum, nunc nunc incumbere tempus  
Hippomene, propera. Nunc viribus utere totis.  
Pelle moram, vinces. Dubium Megareius heros  
Gaudeat, an virgo magis his Schœneia dictis.  
O quoties quum jam posset transire morata est,  
Spectatosque diu vultus invita reliquit !

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Aridus e lasso veniebat anhelitus ore,  
Metaque erat longe. Tum denique de tribus unum  
Fetibus arboreis proles Neptunia misit.  
Obstupuit virgo, nitidique cupidine pomi  
Declinat cursus : aurumque volubile tollit.

OVID.

Visus eram molli recubans Heliconis in umbra,  
Bellerophontei qua fuit humor equi,  
Reges, Alba, tuos, et regum facta tuorum,  
Tantum operis, nervis hiscere posse meis :  
Parvaque tam magnis admoram fontibus ora,  
Unde pater sitiens Ennius ante bibit,  
Et cecinit Curios fratres, et Horatia pila,  
Regiaque Æmilia vecta tropæa rate ;  
Victricesque moras Fabii, pugnamque sinistram  
Cannensem, et versos ad pia vota Deos ;  
Hannibalemque Lares Romana sede fugantes,  
Anseris et tutum voce fuisse Jovem ;  
Cum me Castalia speculans ex arbore Phœbus  
Sic ait, aurata nixus ad antra lyra :  
Quid tibi cum tali, demens, est flumine ? quis te  
Carminis heroi tangere jussit opus ?  
Non hinc ulla tibi speranda est fama, Properti.  
Mollia sunt parvis prata terenda rotis.  
Cur tua præscriptos evecta est pagina gyros ?  
Non est ingenii cymba gravanda tui.  
Alter remus aquas, alter tibi radat arenas ;  
Tutus eris : medio maxima turba mari est.  
Dixerat, et plectro sedem mihi monstrat eburno,  
Qua nova muscoso semita facta solo est.

PROPERTIUS.

*Translate the following Passage into Latin Hexameters :*

There clothed with purple intertwined with gold  
Two lofty thrones commanded land and main.  
Behind and near them numerous were the tents  
As freckled clouds o'erfloat our vernal skies,  
Numerous as wander in warm moonlight nights  
Along Mæander's or Cayster's marsh  
Swans pliant-neck'd and village-storks revered.  
Throughout each nation moved the hum confused,  
Like that from myriad wings o'er Scythian cups  
Of frothy milk, concreted soon with blood.  
Throughout the fields the savoury smoke ascends,  
And boughs and branches shade the hides unbroached.  
Some roll the flowery turf into a seat,  
And others press the helmet,—now resounds  
The signal,—queen and monarch mount the thrones.  
The brazen clarion hoarsens : many leagues  
Above them, many to the South, the horn  
Rising with hurried croak and throat out-stretch'd  
Ploughs up the silvering surface of her plain.



Or,

*The following into Latin Elegiacs :*INDIAN C. E.  
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While the winds whistle round my cheerless room,  
 And the pale morning droops with winter's gloom :  
 While indistinct lie rude and cultured lands,  
 The ripening harvest and the hoary sands,  
 Alone and destitute of every page  
 That fires the poet or informs the sage,  
 Where shall my wishes, where my fancy rove,  
 Rest upon past, or cherish promised love ?  
 Alas ! the past I never can regain,  
 Wishes may rise and tears may flow in vain.  
 Fancy, that shows her in her early bloom,  
 Throws barren sunshine o'er the unyielding tomb.  
 What then would passion, what would reason do ?  
 Sure, to retrace is worse than to pursue.  
 Here will I sit, till heaven shall cease to lour,  
 And happier Hesper bring the appointed hour :  
 Gaze on the mingled waste of sky and sea,  
 Think of my love, and bid her think of me.

**ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.**

Saturday, 6th July 1872. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

1. Explain how to determine the laws of attraction and repulsion of magnetic poles.
2. Describe the Bifilar magnetometer, and explain its use in the determination of the terrestrial magnetic elements.
3. Give some method which is employed for measuring the electric state at any point of the atmosphere, and state some general results arrived at from such measurements.
4. Describe experiments which show that no electric force exists within the interior of a closed conductor. What evidence does this afford as to the law of attraction of particles charged with opposite kinds of electricity ?
5. Explain the terms "potential," "power of points," "electric density," "capacity of a conductor," "condensing force."

Show how to measure the condensive force of a Leyden jar.

6. What is the nature of the action of an electric current on a magnetic needle ?

Explain how such a needle may be made use of to compare the strengths of different currents of electricity.

7. Ten cells of zinc and platinum plates in dilute sulphuric acid are joined up in series, and the current is sent through a voltmeter and through an electrolyte ; state the laws of decomposition produced by the current both within and without the battery.
8. State and explain Ohm's law.

A current from a battery of 5 cells of Grove passes through a wire of 8 units of resistance and through a tangent galvanometer ; the current from 2 cells passes through a wire of 2 units of resistance and produces the same deflection in the galvanometer ; find the resistance of the galvanometer.

9. Explain the principle of the method of comparing the electrical resistance of conductors by means of Wheatston's balance.

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A copper wire 1 metre in length and .06 cm. in diameter, and a platinum wire 25 cm. in length and .1 cm. in diameter, are of equal resistance; compare the specific resistances of platinum and copper.

10. How does the heating effect of a current in a wire vary with the strength of the current and the resistance of the wire? Supposing the internal and external resistances are equal to one another, how would the heating effect in the conducting wire be increased or diminished by doubling the size of the plates in the battery?

### CHEMISTRY.

Monday, 8th July 1872. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

1. How could you prove the presence of carbonic acid, of steam, and of ammonia in atmospheric air?
2. How is hydric nitrate usually prepared on a small scale? Describe the appearances which present themselves during the process, and explain the reactions by formulæ.
3. A litre of ammonia gas is completely decomposed by the action of electric sparks. What is the volume of the resulting gases at the same temperature and pressure as that at which the ammonia was measured off?
4. A solution neutral to test paper gives on the addition of silver nitrate a curdy precipitate insoluble in hydric nitrate. What may the precipitate contain, and how would you examine it?
5. How is so-called "soda" prepared from common salt? What impurities does it usually contain? How can pure soda be obtained?
6. How is phosphorus prepared? What is its vapour density? What is the atomic value of the element in its commonest volatile compounds? What is its atomic value in the phosphates?

### GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Monday, 8th July 1872. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

1. Explain fully what is meant by a formation in Geology.
2. (1) What is a volcano? (2) Give an account of the distribution of volcanoes. (3) Describe some volcanic rocks.
3. Indicate the direct and indirect effects of wind action in both the (1) formation and (2) disintegration of stratified and other rocks.
4. (1) Give an account of some important river, including its sources, chief tributaries, lakes, waterfalls, and embouchure; and (2) point out its relations to the geological structure of the area which it drains; and (3) the modifications it is producing.
5. (1) What is clay? (2) How is it formed? (3) What are the several purposes to which it is applied?
6. Describe and illustrate by diagrams the geological characteristics in the structure of hills and mountains.
7. (1) What are Trilobites? (2) In what rocks do they occur?

8. (1) What are the Carboniferous Strata? (2) Give their distribution. (3) Describe their nature and origin, their fossils, and other characteristic contents. (4) What other groups of strata supply fossil fuel?
9. Describe the chief conditions of surface and soil remarkable for (1) Fertility, and (2) Barrenness, respectively.
10. (1) Describe, with a diagram, the progress of the tidal wave in the Atlantic Ocean and British Seas; and (2) point out where and to what extent it produces any geological effects, giving reasons for the same. (3) State also how the tide-wave and a wind-wave differ in their action and effects.
11. What characters and properties in common have (1) Stalagmite, (2) Oolite, (3) Travertine, and (4) Kunkur? Describe their respective origins.
12. What are the leading characters of the (1) Triassic, and (2) Rhætic formations?

## FRENCH.

Tuesday, 9th July 1872. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

(Including Writing from Dictation.)

*Translate into English:—*

On ne pénétrait dans cette pièce que par la chambre même de Grandet à qui elle servait de cabinet. L'unique croisée d'où elle tirait son jour était défendue sur la cour par d'énormes barreaux en fer grillagés. Personne, pas même Madame Grandet, n'avait la permission d'y venir : le bonhomme voulait y rester seul, comme un alchimiste à son fourneau. Là, sans doute, quelque cachette avait été très habilement pratiquée ; là s'emmagasinaient les titres de propriété, là pendaient les balances à peser les louis, là se faisaient nuitamment et en secret les quittances, les reçus, les calculs, de manière que les gens d'affaires, voyant toujours Grandet prêt à tout, pouvaient imaginer qu'il avait à ses ordres une fée ou un démon. Là, sans doute, quand la servante ronflait à ébranler les planchers, quand le chien veillait et baillait dans la cour, quand Madame et Mademoiselle Grandet étaient bien endormies venait le vieux tonnelier choyer, caresser, couvrir, serrer son or. Les murs étaient épais, les contrevents discrets. Lui seul avait la clef de ce laboratoire, où, disait-on, il consultait des plans sur lesquels ses arbres à fruit étaient désignés, et où il chiffrait ses produits à un fagot près. L'entrée de la chambre d'Eugénie faisait face à cette porte murée. Puis, au bout du palier, était l'appartement des deux époux, qui occupaient tout le devant de la maison.

La littérature n'était pas, comme au siècle précédent, renfermée dans le domaine de l'art ; elle avait tout envahi et prétendait tout régler. Les forces les plus viriles de l'esprit français semblaient tournées à la recherche du bien public. On ne travaillait plus à faire de beaux vers, mais à lancer de belles maximes. On ne peignait plus les travers de la société pour en rire, mais pour changer la société même. La littérature devenait une arme que tous, les imprudents comme les habiles, voulaient manier, et qui frappant sans relâche, faisait de terribles et irrémédiables blessures. Par une étrange inconséquence, ceux qui avaient le plus à souffrir de cette invasion des gens de lettres dans la politique, étaient ceux qui y applaudissaient le plus. Cette société du dix-huitième

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siècle, frivole, sensuelle, égoïste, avait du moins, au milieu de ses vices, le culte des choses de l'esprit. "Qui n'a pas vécu," disait Talleyrand, "dans les années voisines de 1789, ne sait pas ce que c'est que le plaisir de vivre." Jamais les salons ne furent aussi animés, la politesse aussi exquise, la conversation aussi brillante. Le talent y tenait presque lieu de naissance, et la noblesse, avec une témérité chevaleresque qui rappelle celle de Fontenoy, essayait, le sourire aux lèvres, le feu de cette polémique ardente que des fils de bourgeois dirigeaient contre elle.

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*Translate into French :—*

Literature which could be carried by the post bag then formed the greater part of the intellectual nutriment ruminated by the country divines and country justices. The difficulty and expense of conveying large packets from place to place was so great that an extensive work was longer in making its way from Paternoster Row to Devonshire or Lancashire than it now is in reaching Kentucky. How scantily a rural parsonage was then furnished, even with books the most necessary to a theologian, has already been remarked. The houses of the gentry were not more plentifully supplied. Few knights of the shire had libraries so good as may now perpetually be found in a servant's hall, or in the back parlour of a small shopkeeper. No circulating library, no book society, then existed even in the capital: but in the capital those students who could not afford to purchase largely had a resource; the shops of the great booksellers, near St. Paul's Churchyard, were crowded every day and all day long with readers; and a known customer was often permitted to carry a volume home. In the country there was no such accommodation, and every man was under the necessity of buying whatever he wished to read.

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GERMAN.

Tuesday, 9th July 1872. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

*Translate into English :*

I.

Friedrich der Große.

Das Erste war, daß Friedrich, nachdem er seinen Vater herzlich beweint hatte, seiner Umgebung erklärte, daß er das Amt eines Königs verwalten und die Autorität *allein* ausüben wolle. Die Generale ermahnte er, ihm die schöne Armee erhalten zu helfen, und zu sorgen, daß die Truppen gut gehalten und menschlich behandelt, daß sie aber auch nicht dem Lande verderblich würden. Den Ministern äußerte er, daß das Interesse des Landes und seiner Person ein und dasselbe wäre, daß aber, wo beide collidirten, der Vortheil des Landes den Vortzug

haben mußte. Und nach diesen Grundsätzen traf er unverweilt in Angelegenheiten des Hofhalts, des Heeres, der Religion, der Wissenschaften eine Maaßregel nach der andern, daraus das Volk mit Freuden die Tüchtigkeit seines neuen Herrschers erkannte, der selbst von der Bedeutung eines Monarchen eine so hohe Idee hatte, daß er sagte: "Ein Fürst ist für die Gesellschaft, was der Kopf für den Körper" ist: er muß sehen, denken, handeln für die ganze Gemeinschaft, um "ihr alle Vortheile, deren sie fähig ist, zu verschaffen. Will man, daß "die Monarchie den Sieg behalte über die Republik, so muß der "Monarch thätig und unbescholten sein, und alle seine Kräfte zusammen "nehmen, um seinen Pflichten zu genügen."

DITTMAR.

## II.

## Letzte Tage und Tod Heinrich's des Löwen.

Einsam und lange von seinen Söhnen getrennt saß der bejahrte Herzog auf seiner hohen Burg, und beschäftigte sich mit der Geschichte von Deutschland. Er ließ die alten Zeitbücher sammeln, abschreiben, ordnen, und ergötzte sich so sehr an deren Inhalt, daß er oft ohne Ermüdung ganze Nächte hindurch sich daraus vorlesen ließ. Vor allem aber trat ihm das Christenthum tröstend näher und erhielt seinen Muth auch in der letzten Krankheit. Er fühlte, daß es die letzte sein würde, und berief deshalb seinen aus Italien zurückgekehrten Sohn und den Bischof von Ratzeburg, damit sie bei seinem Ende zugegen sein möchten. Ein unerwarteter schrecklicher Donner Schlag zündete jetzt das Gebäude an, in welchem er da niederlag; aber in der allgemeinen Angst blieb er allein gefaßt, bis das Feuer durch die Thätigkeit der Seinen und den starken Regen gelöscht war. Niemand hörte in der schmerzhaften Krankheit eine Klage von dem sonst so Ungebuldigen. "Gott, sei mir Sünder gnädig," waren seine letzten Worte. Er starb zu Braunschweig am 6<sup>ten</sup> August 1195, im 66<sup>ten</sup> Jahre seines Alters, und liegt in der von ihm erbauten Kirche des heiligen Blasius begraben. Des Löwen Feinde und manche nur auf Wechsel Begierige freuten sich über dessen Tod, bald nachher aber wünschten sie den Tapfern, den Heldenmüthigen zurück.

RAUMER.



or,

- (b) Draw a section and elevation of the building on the line CD.

Scale 10 feet = 1 inch.

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2. Figs. 3., 4., and 5. represent the plan, elevation, and section of a pillow-block of cast iron for supporting the axle of a fly-wheel. The part of the block in which the axle works is lined with gun-metal one inch thick :

- (a) Make an isometrical projection of the block half full size;

or,

- (b) Draw a section and elevation of it on the line CD, half full size.

*The marks assigned to (b) in each Question will be less than those allotted to (a).*

### GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

Thursday, 11th July 1872. 10 A.M. to 12½ P.M.

*N.B.—The diagrams should be accurately constructed and inked in, the steps leading to the solutions being shown where necessary. Candidates are recommended first to pencil in the constructions of all the questions they are able to solve, and then to proceed with the inking in.*

- Construct a scale to read metres, and (by the method of diagonal division) tenths of metres, 65 metres being equivalent to 5·3 inches. Mark the representative fraction, 1 metre being equal 1·09 yards.
- Construct the irregular figure ABCDEFG from the following data :—

AB = 1·3 inches AG = 1·1 inches

BC = ·8 „ GF = 1·2 „

CD = 1 „ BC = 2 „

BD = 1·5 „ FE = ·6 „

ABC = 56° AGF = 115° GFE = 147°

Reduce the figure to a triangle of equal area, having F for its vertex and AB produced for its base, and measure and write down the values of the sides and base.

- Divide a straight line  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long into five equal parts; upon the two left-hand divisions (as a chord) describe the segment of a circle to contain an angle of  $50^\circ$ , and upon the three other divisions one to contain an angle of  $132^\circ$ ; describe a circle with a radius of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches to touch each of the two segments externally.
- Construct a square and a circle, each having an area of 5 square inches; (the solutions must be purely geometrical, the value of  $\pi$  being assumed as 3·14).

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5. Construct half an ellipse, the major and minor axes measuring 3 inches and 2 inches respectively.
6. Draw a regular nonagon of 1·3 inches side.
7. An equilateral triangle of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches side has one of its sides inclined at  $30^\circ$  to the horizon, and another at  $50^\circ$ ; draw its plan.
8. The intersection of two planes, inclined at  $35^\circ$  and  $65^\circ$  respectively, is inclined at  $20^\circ$ ; draw the traces of the two planes and determine the angle the planes make with each other.
9. The two diagonals of the face of a cube of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches edge are inclined at  $22^\circ$  and  $54^\circ$ . Draw the plan of the cube and also its elevation on a plane parallel to one of its diagonals.

### GREEK.

Saturday, 13th July 1872. 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

*Translate into English :*

Ὁ δὲ Δημοσθένης ἐτύγχανέ τε τὰ πλεῖω ἐν πόνῳ ξυνεχεστέρω ὦν διὰ τὸ ὑστέρω ἀναχωροῦντι αὐτῷ πρώτῳ ἐπικεῖσθαι τοὺς πολεμίους, καὶ τότε γνοὺς τοὺς Συρακοσίους διώκοντας οὐ προὔχώρει μᾶλλον ἢ ἐς μάχην ξυνετάσσετο, ἕως ἐνδιατρίβων κυκλοῦταί τε ὑπ' αὐτῶν, καὶ ἐν πολλῷ θορόβῳ αὐτός τε καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ Ἀθηναῖοι ἦσαν· ἀνειληθέντες γὰρ ἕς τι χωρίον, ᾧ κύκλῳ μὲν τειχίον περιῆν, ὁδὸς δὲ ἔνθεν τε καὶ ἔνθεν, ἐλάας δὲ οὐκ ὀλίγας εἶχεν, ἐβάλλοντο περισταδόν. τοιαύταις δὲ προσβολαῖς καὶ οὐ ξυσταδὸν μάχαις οἱ Συρακόσιοι εἰκότως ἐχρῶντο· τὸ γὰρ ἀποκινδυνεύειν πρὸς ἀνθρώπους ἀπονενοημένους οὐ πρὸς ἐκείνων μᾶλλον ἢν ἔτι ἢ πρὸς τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ ἅμα φειδῶ τέ τις ἐγίγνετο ἐπ' εὐπραγία ἥδη σαφεῖ μὴ προαναλωθῆναι τῷ, καὶ ἐνόμιζον καὶ ὥς ταύτῃ τῇ ιδέᾳ καταδαμασάμενοι λήψεσθαι αὐτούς. ἐπειδὴ γοῦν δι' ἡμέρας βάλλοντες πανταχόθεν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους καὶ ξυμμαχούς ἐώρων ἥδη τεταλαιπωρημένους τοῖς τε τραύμασι καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ κακώσει, κήρυγμα ποιοῦνται Γύλιππος καὶ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι τῶν νησιωτῶν εἴ τις βούλεται ἐπ' ἐλευθερίᾳ ὡς σφᾶς ἀπιέναι· καὶ ἀπεχώρησάν τινες πόλεις οὐ πολλαί.

THUCYDIDES.



Εἴτα τῶν πρότερον γεγενημένων ἀνδρῶν ἀγαθῶν μεμνησαι. καὶ καλῶς ποιεῖς. οὐ μέντοι δίκαιόν ἐστιν, ὧς ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τὴν πρὸς τοὺς τετελευτηκότας εὐνοίαν ὑπάρχουσαν προλαβόντα παρ' ἡμῶν, πρὸς ἐκείνους ἐξετάζειν καὶ παραβάλλειν ἐμέ, τὸν νῦν ζῶντα μεθ' ἡμῶν. τίς γὰρ οὐκ οἶδε τῶν πάντων, ὅτι τοῖς μὲν ζῶσι πᾶσιν ὕπεστί τις ἢ πλείων ἢ ἐλάττω φθόνος, τοὺς δὲ τεθνεῶτας οὐδὲ τῶν ἐχθρῶν οὐδεὶς ἔτι μισεῖ; οὕτως οὖν ἐχόντων τούτων τῇ φύσει, πρὸς τοὺς πρὸ ἑμαυτοῦ νῦν ἐγὼ κρίνωμαι καὶ θεωρῶμαι; μηδαμῶς. οὔτε γὰρ δίκαιον, οὔτ' ἴσον, Αἰσχίνη, ἀλλὰ πρὸς σέ, καὶ ἄλλον, εἴ τινα βούλει, τῶν ταῦτά σοι προηρημένων καὶ ζώντων. κάκεῖνο σκόπει. πότερον κάλλιον καὶ ἄμεινον τῇ πόλει, διὰ τὰς τῶν πρότερον εὐεργεσίας, οὔσας ὑπερμεγέθεις, οὐ μὲν οὖν εἴποι τις ἂν ἡλίκας, τὰς ἐπὶ τὸν παρόντα βίον γιγνομένας εἰς ἀχαριστίαν καὶ προπηλακισμὸν ἄγειν, ἢ πᾶσιν, ὅσοι τι μετ' εὐνοίας πράττουσι, τῆς παρὰ τούτων τιμῆς καὶ φιλανθρωπίας μετεῖναι; καὶ μήν, εἰ καὶ τοῦτ' ἄρα δεῖ με εἰπεῖν, ἢ μὲν ἐμὴ πολιτεία καὶ προαίρεσις, ἂν τις ὀρθῶς σκοπῇ, ταῖς τῶν τότε ἐπαινουμένων ἀνδρῶν ὁμοία καὶ ταῦτὰ βουλομένη φανήσεται, ἢ δὲ σὴ ταῖς τῶν τοὺς τοιούτους τότε συκοφαντούντων δῆλον γάρ, ὅτι καὶ κατ' ἐκείνους ἦσαν τινες τοὺς χρόνους οἱ διέσυρον μὲν τοὺς ὄντας τότε, τοὺς δὲ πρότερον γεγενημένους ἐπήνουν, βάσκανον πρᾶγμα καὶ ταῦτό ποιοῦντες σοί. ἀλλὰ πρὸς τοὺς ζῶντας, ὧς χρηστέ, ἵνα μηδὲν ἄλλ' εἶπω, τὸν ζῶντα ἐξέταξε, καὶ τοὺς καθ' αὐτόν, ὥσπερ τᾶλλα πάντα, τοὺς ποιητάς, τοὺς χορούς, τοὺς ἀγωνιστάς.

DEMOSTHENES.

*Translate into Greek :*

The legislation of Lycurgus was followed by important results. It made the Spartans a body of professional soldiers, well trained and well disciplined, at a time when military training and discipline were little known, and almost unpractised in the other states of Greece. The consequence was the rapid growth of the political power of Sparta, and the subjugation of the neighbouring states. At the time of Lycurgus the Spartans held only a small portion of Laconia : they were merely a garrison in the heart of an enemy's country. Their first object was to make themselves masters of Laconia, in which they finally succeeded after a severe struggle. The military ardour and love of war, which had been implanted in them by the institutions of Lycurgus, continued to animate them after the subjugation of Laconia, and led them to seek

INDIAN C. E.  
COLLEGE,  
1872.

new conquests. We have already seen that they offered a successful resistance to the formidable power of Phidon of Argos. They now began to cast longing eyes upon the possessions of their Dorian brethren in Messenia, and to meditate the conquest of that fertile country.

### GREEK.

Saturday, 13th July 1872. 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

*Translate into English :*

“ Νῦν δ' εἰμ', ὄφρα φίλης κεφαλῆς δλετῆρα κιχίω  
 Ἑκτορα· κῆρα δ' ἐγὼ τότε δέξομαι, ὅππότε κεν δὴ  
 Ζεὺς ἐθέλῃ τελέσαι ἢ δ' ἀθάνατοι θεοὶ ἄλλοι.  
 Οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδὲ βίῃ Ἑρακλῆος φύγε κῆρα,  
 Ὅς περ φίλτατος ἔσκε Διὶ Κρονίωνι ἀνακτι·  
 Ἀλλὰ ἐ μοῖρ' ἐδάμασσε καὶ ἀργαλέος χόλος Ἥρης.  
 Ὡς καὶ ἐγὼν, εἰ δὴ μοι ὁμοίῃ μοῖρα τέτυκται,  
 Κείσομ', ἐπεὶ κε θάνω. Νῦν δὲ κλέος ἐσθλὸν ἀροίμην  
 Καὶ τινα Τρωϊάδων καὶ Δαρδανίδων βαθυκόλπων,  
 Ἀμφοτέρῃσιν χερσὶ παρειάων ἀπαλάων  
 Δάκρυ' ὁμορξαμένην, ἀδινὸν στοναχῆσαι ἐφείην·  
 Γνοῖεν δ' ὡς δὴ δηρὸν ἐγὼ πολέμοιο πέπαυμαι.  
 Μηδέ μ' ἔρυκε μάχης φιλέουσά περ· οὐδέ με πείσεις.”  
 Τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα θεὰ Θέτις ἀργυρόπεζα·  
 “Ναὶ δὴ ταῦτά γε, τέκνον, ἐτήτυμον· οὐ κακὸν ἐστὶν  
 Τειρομένοις ἐτάροισιν ἀμυνέμεν αἰπὺν ὄλεθρον.  
 Ἀλλὰ τοι ἔντεα καλὰ μετὰ Τρώεσσιν ἔχονται,  
 Χάλκεα μαρμαίροντα. Τὰ μὲν κορυθαίολος Ἑκτωρ  
 Αὐτὸς ἔχων ὤμοισιν ἀγάλλεται· οὐδὲ ἔφημι  
 Δηρὸν ἐπαγλαῖεῖσθαι, ἐπεὶ φόνος ἐγγύθεν αὐτῷ.  
 Ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν μὴ πω καταδύσσο μῶλον Ἄρης,  
 Πρίν γ' ἐμὲ δεῦρ' ἐλθοῦσαν ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ἴδῃαι·  
 Ἡῶθεν γὰρ νεῦμαι, ἄμ' ἡελίῳ ἀνιόντι,  
 Τεύχεα καλὰ φέρουσα παρ' Ἡφαίστοιο ἀνακτος.”

HOMER.

Ἄλλ' ἴσθι τοι τὰ σκληρὰ ἄγαν φρονήματα  
 Πίπτειν μάλιστα, καὶ τὸν ἐγκρατέστατον  
 Σίδηρον, ὅπτον ἐκ πυρὸς περισκελῇ,  
 Θραυσθέντα καὶ ραγέντα πλείστ' ἂν εἰσίδοις.  
 Σμικρῷ χαλινῷ δ' οἶδα τοὺς θυμουμένους  
 Ἴππους καταρτυθέντας. οὐ γὰρ ἐκπέλει  
 Φρονεῖν μέγ' ὅστις δοῦλός ἐστι τῶν πέλας.  
 Αὕτη δ' ὑβρίζειν μὲν τὰτ' ἐξηπίστατο,  
 Νόμους ὑπερβαίνουσα τοὺς προκειμένους·  
 Ὑβρις δ', ἐπεὶ δέδρακεν, ἦδε δευτέρα,  
 Τούτοις ἐπαυχεῖν καὶ δεδρακυῖαν γελαῖν.  
 Ἡ νῦν ἐγὼ μὲν οὐκ ἀνὴρ, αὕτη δ' ἀνὴρ,  
 Εἰ ταῦτ' ἀνατὶ τῇδε κείσεται κράτη.  
 Ἄλλ' εἴτ' ἀδελφῆς εἴθ' ὁμαιμονεστέρα  
 Τοῦ παντὸς ἡμῖν Ζηνὸς ἐρκειοῦ κυρεῖ,  
 Αὐτὴ τε χὶ ξύναιμος οὐκ ἀλύξετον  
 Μόρου κακίστου· καὶ γὰρ οὖν κείνην ἴσον  
 Ἐπαιτιῶμαι τοῦδε βουλευσάι τάφου.  
 Καί νιν καλεῖτ'· ἔσω γὰρ εἶδον ἀρτίως  
 Λυσσῶσαν αὐτὴν οὐδ' ἐπήβολον φρενῶν.  
 Φιλεῖ δ' ὁ θυμὸς πρόσθεν ῥῆσθαι κλοπευῶς  
 Τῶν μηδὲν ὀρθῶς ἐν σκότῳ τεχνωμένων.  
 Μισῶ γε μέντοι χῶταν ἐν κακοῖσί τις  
 Ἀλούς· ἔπειτα τοῦτο καλλύνειν θέλη.

SOPHOCLES.

*Translate into Greek Iambics :*

I have, thou gallant Trojan, seen thee oft,  
 Labouring for destiny, make cruel way  
 Through ranks of Greekish youth ; and I have seen thee,  
 As hot as Perseus, spur thy Phrygian steed,  
 When thou hast hung thy advanced sword i' the air,  
 Not letting it decline on the declined.  
 And I have seen thee pause and take thy breath,  
 When that a ring of Greeks have hemmed thee in,  
 Like an Olympian wrestling : this have I seen :  
 But this thy countenance, still locked in steel,  
 I never saw till now. I knew thy grandsire,  
 And once fought with him : he was a soldier good ;  
 But, by great Mars, the captain of us all,  
 Never like thee. Let an old man embrace thee ;  
 And, worthy warrior, welcome to our tents.

## 8.—STATISTICS.

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TABLE I.—TABLE OF MARKS.—OPEN COMPETITION OF  
1873 FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

NOTE.—The following extract from the Tenth Report of the Civil Service Commissioners refers to a change in the mode of assigning marks :—"It has already  
" been mentioned as one of the ruling principles of these examinations that no can-  
" didate should be allowed any credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a  
" mere smatterer. Hitherto we have thought it enough, in conformity with this  
" principle, to strike out all marks which indicated less than a competent knowledge  
" of the subject selected; leaving those whose knowledge exceeded, by ever so  
" little, the minimum of competence, to count all the marks assigned to them. We  
" are of opinion, however, that superficial study may be more effectually discouraged  
" by allowing no credit for slight knowledge even to those candidates who succeed  
" in passing beyond it. We propose, therefore, that from the marks of all can-  
" didates alike a number answering to this slight knowledge shall be deducted;  
" but that it shall be possible, nevertheless, for any candidate who may show  
" remarkable proficiency in any subject to obtain the full number of marks allotted  
" to that subject."

On this occasion a deduction of 125 has been made from the marks assigned in each subject.

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TABLE I.—OPEN COMPETITION OF 1873.—TABLE OF MARKS.—SELECTED CANDIDATES.

Order of Merit.	No. in Examination.	NAME.	Age on March 1st, 1873.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.																	
				LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF													Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Total.
				England.						Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Mathematics.						
				Composition.	History.	Literature, &c.															
				Maximum Number of Marks.																	
				500	500	500	750	750	750	750	750	1,250	1,000	500	500	500	500	7,575			
1	8	Wilson; James	20	113	163	95	190	329	—	46	—	—	—	615	—	—	—	1,789			
2	219	Maclean; Walter Arthur	20	323	362	165	420	366	—	—	—	—	—	83	—	192	—	1,767			
3	98	Meek; William Rudolph Henry	20	320	263	245	397	315	—	—	—	—	—	138	104	—	—	1,725			
4	207	Finlay; James Fairbairn	20	140	204	150	272	336	—	—	—	231	—	421	—	—	195	1,718			
5	76	Phayre; Robert	20	213	277	115	306	255	—	—	—	—	—	—	881	—	—	1,547			
6	196	Staley; Alfred Evelyn	18	216	273	160	261	184	71	—	—	—	—	—	75	285	—	1,525			
7	221	Bussell; William	20	120	260	145	399	266	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	271	—	1,413			
8	11	Mackay; Duncan Lachlan Macpherson	20	233	146	205	143	193	48	0	—	—	—	—	149	350	—	1,398			
9	164	Hughes; George	18	177	117	120	203	347	131	71	18	—	—	—	153	198	—	1,398			
10	56	Hewson; Francis Thomas	20	198	197	110	254	226	131	71	18	—	—	—	352	—	—	1,358			
11	171	Fuller; Joseph Bampfylde	18	157	175	130	251	237	—	—	—	—	—	277	358	—	—	1,322			
12	139	Symes; Edward Spence	20	151	263	190	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,310			
13	7	McLean; John James	20	253	133	132	265	265	87	68	175	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,307			
13	114	Taylor; Leonard	20	99	167	15	222	253	—	—	—	—	—	60	472	—	—	1,307			
15	214	Wells; Walter Fox Williamson	20	227	203	135	326	339	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,300			
16	16	Pennington; Henry Francis Dumaresq	19	138	53	110	164	308	24	—	—	—	—	—	125	237	—	1,293			
17	145	Dé; Brjendra Nath	20	325	156	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	131	266	295	1,291			
18	54	Largiter; Frederick Eden	20	101	33	150	161	146	—	—	—	—	—	405	0	—	275	1,276			

OPEN  
COMPETITION,  
1873.

OPEN  
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1873.

Open Competition of 1873.—Table of Marks.—Selected Candidates—continued.

Order of Merit.	No. in Examination.	NAME.	Age on March 1st, 1873.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.														
				LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF														
				England.						Italy.								
				Composition.	History.	Literature, &c.	Greece.		Rome.		France.		Germany.		Italy.			
Maximum Number of Marks.																		
19	111	Place; George William	20	194	230	80	161	841	—	—	—	375	375	1,250	1,000	500	500	7,875
20	67	Farrer; Henry	20	168	132	133	296	941	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,973
21	187	Thorburn; Walter Millar	19	150	269	96	—	196	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,237
22	130	Mitchell; Thomas Candy	20	183	267	136	—	107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,234
23	79	Boulger; George Simonds	19	260	118	133	87	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,233
24	68	Martindale; Arthur Henry Temple	18	184	171	153	317	268	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,208
25	2	Marrlott; Charles Richardson	20	153	117	96	315	243	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,190
26	46	Primrose; Arthur John	19	131	137	153	307	233	20	77	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,180
27	29	Anderson; James Drummond	20	232	62	170	156	233	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,166
28	213	O'Farrell; Horace Handley	19	101	133	115	291	273	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,149
29	48	Ritchie; John Gerald	19	150	325	133	158	173	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,131
30	108	Peterson; Herbert Parsons	19	163	178	168	233	197	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,118
31	140	Hobbert; Francis Henry	20	129	175	115	279	297	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,117
32	102	Rees; John David	18	247	98	160	249	246	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,113
33	40	Fiddian; James Paull	19	169	121	80	306	236	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,102
34	128	Tremenheere; James Henry Apperley	19	233	67	153	311	311	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,086
35	137	Power; Guy Francis Thomas	20	80	211	180	233	353	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,065

## OPEN COMPETITION OF 1873.—TABLE OF MARKS.—CANDIDATES NOT SELECTED.

OPEN  
COMPETITION,  
1873.

Order of Merit.	No. in Examination.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.														Total.
		LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF							Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.			
		England.			Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.						Italy.		
		Composition.	History.	Literature, &c.												
Maximum Number of Marks.																
		500	500	500	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	1,000	500	500	500	7,875	
36	83	18	211	60	322	343	52	—	—	—	37	—	—	—	1,043	
37	110	89	87	45	186	210	—	—	—	293	132	—	—	—	1,041	
38	138	24	94	140	—	193	199	187	186	—	0	—	—	—	1,038	
39	178	64	52	0	168	147	—	—	—	184	396	—	—	—	1,011	
40	87	179	165	100	202	154	16	—	—	—	193	—	—	—	1,009	
41	5	234	160	80	38	173	—	—	—	—	311	—	—	—	996	
42	124	253	101	135	—	—	114	—	—	123	267	—	—	—	963	
43	209	96	194	270	—	73	—	0	39	—	168	145	—	—	967	
44	97	196	116	155	142	237	119	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	965	
45	30	178	109	75	384	230	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	976	
46	43	154	115	105	165	154	75	25	—	179	0	—	—	—	972	
47	55	90	180	85	242	360	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	963	
48	52	215	115	200	36	116	—	—	—	86	—	190	—	—	958	
49	70	89	88	115	325	237	—	—	76	—	25	—	—	—	955	
50	60	155	67	105	239	144	50	—	—	—	—	—	168	—	928	
51	177	14	47	18	241	259	—	—	—	155	105	86	—	—	925	
52	53	130	112	100	223	276	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	924	
53	218	154	—	—	90	201	—	—	—	306	42	129	—	—	922	
54	93	115	94	20	308	167	—	—	85	—	0	130	—	—	919	
55	203	89	154	80	—	—	22	—	—	418	154	—	—	—	917	
56	201	114	55	55	206	204	—	—	—	277	—	—	—	—	911	
57	92	128	84	75	—	0	—	—	—	228	389	—	—	—	904	
58	9	103	92	160	167	267	—	—	—	—	107	—	—	—	896	
59	96	87	269	65	—	—	—	—	—	43	185	238	—	—	887	
60	188	65	94	55	189	315	159	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	877	
61	88	146	0	48	252	429	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	875	
62	206	3	156	65	225	383	—	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	873	
63	132	114	186	135	186	211	—	—	—	31	0	—	—	—	863	
64	38	112	95	100	265	284	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	856	
65	136	81	13	110	259	306	—	—	—	25	—	108	—	—	852	
66	187	69	131	140	178	250	—	—	—	74	—	—	—	—	842	
67	120	170	181	130	—	—	0	—	—	83	261	—	—	—	825	
	172	101	49	83	265	268	—	—	—	—	59	—	—	—	825	
69	112	7	114	20	241	458	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	820	
70	15	175	248	145	0	109	—	—	—	—	137	—	—	—	814	
71	100	113	104	33	—	143	38	—	—	169	208	—	—	—	808	
	170	105	22	10	185	314	8	—	—	0	45	119	—	—	806	
73	215	128	80	65	—	193	31	11	—	—	142	—	153	—	803	
74	212	69	87	150	243	273	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	802	
75	141	116	109	50	—	—	—	—	—	280	93	165	—	—	793	
76	13	6	116	75	73	178	—	111	92	—	127	—	—	—	778	
77	32	95	47	155	216	261	0	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	774	

OPEN  
COMPETITION,  
1873.

Open Competition of 1873.—Table of Marks.—Candidates not selected—*continued*.

Order of Merit.	No. in Examination.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.															Total.
		LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF										Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	
		England.			Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.	Italy.								
		Compo- sition.	History.	Litera- ture, &c.													
		Maximum Number of Marks.															
		500	500	500	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	1,000	500	500	500		7,375	
78	89	175	108	100	—	191	30	—	—	0	144	—	—	—	—	746	
	131	65	67	76	—	—	—	—	—	113	263	164	—	—	—	746	
80	77	130	106	120	—	153	47	—	—	126	—	64	—	—	—	746	
81	134	137	169	200	—	57	—	—	—	0	178	—	—	—	—	741	
82	181	129	122	30	237	181	31	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	730	
	198	107	86	155	207	175	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	730	
84	122	152	154	115	—	—	80	—	146	—	0	82	—	—	—	729	
85	208	145	163	80	—	122	0	—	—	17	199	—	—	—	—	728	
86	101	104	29	55	240	154	—	—	—	121	—	—	—	—	—	712	
87	48	159	118	190	—	—	41	72	86	—	33	—	—	—	—	699	
88	125	81	130	45	—	306	—	—	—	2	—	134	—	—	—	693	
89	117	166	56	95	153	214	0	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	694	
90	190	105	42	40	171	273	—	—	—	64	—	—	—	—	—	685	
91	1	1	24	20	—	—	—	—	—	231	415	—	—	—	—	691	
	158	23	49	130	129	207	109	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	691	
93	129	127	44	90	108	135	0	—	—	—	27	157	—	—	—	688	
	162	166	133	150	—	0	—	—	0	—	249	—	—	—	—	688	
95	84	218	94	110	—	0	0	—	0	—	265	0	—	—	—	687	
96	22	99	53	0	254	192	0	—	—	—	—	86	—	—	—	684	
97	58	8	33	38	58	125	111	93	210	—	—	—	—	—	—	676	
98	123	197	44	90	169	172	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	673	
99	123	61	50	95	135	181	—	—	143	—	0	—	—	—	—	665	
100	90	175	71	175	—	—	94	52	—	95	—	—	—	—	—	663	
101	103	106	72	105	57	241	—	—	—	—	75	—	—	—	—	656	
102	109	53	273	28	6	211	—	—	—	—	76	—	—	—	—	653	
103	28	55	135	220	0	9	0	—	—	0	—	231	—	—	—	650	
	168	125	42	45	114	189	—	27	—	—	—	108	0	—	—	650	
105	78	118	120	70	198	137	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	648	
106	193	109	47	105	0	128	—	101	140	—	0	—	10	—	—	640	
107	182	142	173	130	—	—	—	—	—	55	133	—	—	—	—	633	
108	176	13	47	30	150	261	126	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	637	
109	150	38	15	45	177	234	66	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	—	635	
110	157	115	154	80	81	187	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	617	
111	210	71	77	30	186	135	—	—	—	—	76	26	—	—	—	601	
112	36	70	84	104	—	—	0	57	—	0	74	190	—	—	—	579	
113	41	61	0	60	228	223	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	573	
114	163	8	160	110	—	—	—	—	—	206	63	—	14	—	—	563	
115	115	165	161	55	99	76	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	556	
116	169	0	174	0	113	135	47	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	548	
117	99	0	140	—	—	—	0	—	—	233	171	—	—	—	—	544	
	196	80	0	—	246	195	—	—	—	—	0	23	—	—	—	544	
119	233	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	396	136	—	—	—	—	532	
120	82	112	61	50	193	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	529	
	156	135	66	100	102	126	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	529	
122	67	58	102	0	180	163	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	523	
123	185	111	0	90	—	41	—	—	—	126	126	—	24	—	—	520	



Open Competition of 1873.—Table of Marks.—Candidates not selected—continued.

OPEN  
COMPETITION,  
1873.

Order of Merit.	No. in Examination.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.													Total.
		LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF							Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.		
		England.			Greece.	Rome.	France.	Germany.						Italy.	
		Composition.	History.	Literature, &c.											
Maximum Number of Marks.															
		500	500	500	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	1,000	500	500	500	7,875
124	27	98	129	60	0	119	—	—	—	0	111	—	—	—	517
	167	65	157	40	—	119	—	—	—	—	136	—	—	—	517
126	194	72	0	65	20	251	92	—	—	0	14	—	—	—	514
127	10	144	51	75	—	—	—	—	—	110	45	88	—	—	513
128	85	44	131	40	67	227	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	509
129	200	51	196	120	—	30	0	—	—	107	0	—	—	—	504
	211	122	154	35	61	132	—	—	0	—	0	—	—	—	504
131	179	48	0	0	70	115	—	—	—	265	—	—	—	—	498
132	104	42	0	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89	110	229	490
133	39	0	30	53	226	180	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	489
134	146	0	35	15	173	190	—	—	—	—	65	—	—	—	478
135	147	39	145	70	59	87	—	—	—	—	67	—	—	—	467
136	62	0	169	85	—	—	35	0	—	0	163	—	—	—	452
137	148	0	231	85	—	—	14	0	—	10	110	—	—	—	450
138	31	0	0	—	116	128	50	151	—	0	—	—	—	—	445
139	89	21	0	75	16	227	—	—	—	29	—	76	—	—	444
140	59	7	63	70	147	124	32	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	443
141	44	102	80	60	—	33	0	—	—	6	155	—	—	—	436
142	105	140	17	75	87	107	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	435
143	121	89	65	105	—	—	—	—	—	140	2	27	—	—	428
144	180	71	62	135	—	—	131	16	—	0	0	—	—	—	415
145	12	0	111	45	—	—	—	—	—	212	38	—	—	—	406
146	216	21	113	0	135	134	—	—	0	—	0	—	—	—	402
147	195	0	2	0	178	164	57	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	401
148	153	37	146	0	77	126	—	—	0	—	0	—	—	—	396
149	75	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	241	95	—	—	—	385
150	165	141	5	23	50	159	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	378
151	47	98	108	125	—	0	0	—	—	—	45	2	—	—	378
152	19	33	135	0	—	76	48	—	—	—	66	—	—	—	358
153	64	0	101	0	93	152	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	356
154	51	27	89	70	56	109	0	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	351
155	106	9	87	110	—	—	73	67	—	0	—	—	—	—	346
156	66	0	—	—	115	228	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	343
	83	0	0	0	117	210	16	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	343
	154	138	0	3	—	126	—	—	71	—	5	—	—	—	343
159	222	67	8	0	86	140	0	0	—	35	0	—	—	—	336
160	8	14	57	0	93	147	0	—	24	—	0	—	—	—	335
161	18	23	124	95	—	—	—	—	—	59	5	—	—	—	315
	80	53	51	0	—	—	42	—	—	0	—	—	—	169	315
163	174	59	23	65	22	63	0	77	—	—	0	—	—	—	309
164	25	55	80	0	—	—	—	—	—	55	0	116	—	—	306
165	118	58	17	45	90	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	303
166	23	43	55	35	31	82	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	296
167	155	70	0	20	62	120	8	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	290
	192	72	38	35	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	116	19	280
169	135	68	55	60	—	—	22	—	—	0	54	—	—	18	277

OPEN  
COMPETITION,  
1873.

Open Competition of 1873.—Table of Marks.—Candidates not selected—*continued*.

Order of Merit.	No. in Examination.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.														Total.
		LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF						Mathematics.	Natural Science.	Moral Science.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.				
		England.			Greece.	Rome.	France.						Germany.	Italy.		
		Composition.	History.	Literature, &c.												
Maximum Number of Marks.																
		500	500	500	750	750	375	375	375	1,250	1,000	500	500	500	7,575	
170	54	107	0	0	125	27	0	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	250	
171	35	0	27	5	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	224	—	256	
172	94	0	0	0	65	188	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	253	
173	142	18	—	0	0	226	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	244	
	175	0	2	0	94	148	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	244	
175	127	63	0	0	72	107	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	242	
176	86	117	—	0	0	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	236	
177	173	102	0	30	66	37	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	235	
178	65	1	14	0	55	154	—	—	—	0	0	—	0	—	224	
179	116	51	18	45	—	37	—	—	—	44	0	—	—	—	196	
180	150	41	0	0	—	20	0	—	—	128	0	—	—	—	180	
181	81	0	66	0	—	78	0	—	—	48	0	—	—	—	187	
182	61	76	5	70	0	35	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	186	
	107	50	0	25	14	97	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	186	
184	6	72	31	40	—	37	0	—	—	0	—	19	—	—	179	
185	119	53	73	45	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	171	
186	4	18	0	30	44	65	0	—	—	—	6	5	—	—	168	
187	45	5	0	0	60	101	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	0	166	
188	152	52	11	20	0	0	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	146	
189	220	55	0	33	—	—	50	0	0	—	5	0	—	—	143	
190	189	0	0	0	4	121	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	126	
191	72	58	64	0	—	0	—	—	—	0	0	0	—	—	122	
192	151	0	0	0	0	103	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103	
193	17	8	—	0	0	84	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	93	
194	160	0	27	5	—	—	—	0	—	5	8	—	—	—	85	
195	145	0	0	0	0	68	0	—	—	0	0	—	0	—	66	
196	91	11	0	20	0	13	15	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	59	
	144	5	51	0	—	3	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	59	
198	205	45	1	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	46	
199	63	0	0	0	—	—	0	36	—	0	—	—	—	—	36	
200	14	0	0	—	—	0	17	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	17	
	74	10	7	0	—	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	17	
202	161	5	3	0	—	2	5	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	15	
203	20	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	0	—	0	—	—	—	0	
	71	0	0	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	0	

TABLE II.—RANK, PROFESSION, or OCCUPATION of the FATHERS of the CANDIDATES EXAMINED in the OPEN COMPETITION of 1873 for the CIVIL SERVICE of INDIA.

OPEN  
COMPETITION,  
1873.

Profession, &c.	Number of Candidates examined.	Successful Candidates.
Army, Officer of - - - - -	27	4
Navy, Officer of - - - - -	1	-
Civil Service of India, Covenanted - - - - -	16	-
"          "          Unconvenanted - - - - -	6	1
Secretary of State - - - - -	1	-
Colonial Treasurer - - - - -	1	-
Home Civil Service - - - - -	4	3
Colonial Civil Service - - - - -	1	1
Diplomatic Service - - - - -	2	-
H. E. I. C. S. - - - - -	2	1
CLERGY, &c. :—Established Church of England and Church of Ireland (Bishop 2-1, Archdeacon 1-0).	24	6
Church of Scotland - - - - -	4	3
Dissenting Minister - - - - -	1	1
Missionary - - - - -	3	-
LAW :—Advocate General of an Indian Presidency - - - - -	1	1
Barrister - - - - -	4	-
Proctor, Solicitor - - - - -	6	-
Writer to the Signet - - - - -	2	-
Indian Medical Service - - - - -	4	1
Physician - - - - -	5	3
Army Surgeon - - - - -	3	1
Surgeon - - - - -	4	1
Civil Engineer (1-0); Fellow of T.C.D. (1-0); Principal of College (2-0); Professor in College (1-0); Master in Public School (1-0); Schoolmaster (2-0); Artist (1-0); Musical Composer and Author (1-0); Translator (1-0).	11	-
Gentleman (10-0); J.P. (2-0); Esquire (1-0); Landed Proprietor (4-0); No occupation (10-1).	27	1
Indigo Planter (1-0); Zemindar and Merchant (1-0); Squatter (1-1).	3	1
Merchant (7-1); East India Merchant (1-0); Banker (2-1); Stockbroker (1-0); Wine Merchant (2-0); Iron Merchant (1-0).	14	2
Farmer (5-1); Veterinary Surgeon (1-0); Manufacturer (1-0); Jeweller (1-0); Draper (1-0); Clothier (1-0); Wax Chandler (1-0); Sheriff Officer (1-0); Commercial Traveller (1-0); Agent of Insurance Company (1-0).	14	1
Bank Manager (3-1); Bank Secretary (1-1); Cashier in Bank of England (1-0).	5	2
Not stated or doubtful (8-1) - - - - -	8	1
Total - - - - -	204	35

OPEN  
COMPETITION,  
1873.

TABLE III.—OCCUPATIONS, since leaving SCHOOL or COLLEGE, of the CANDIDATES EXAMINED at the OPEN COMPETITION of 1873 for the CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

Occupation, &c.	Number of Candidates examined.	Successful Candidates.
Assistant to British Consul - - - -	1	-
Mercantile Clerk - - - - -	2	1
Clerk on Railway - - - - -	1	-
Temporary Writer in the Civil Service - - - -	1	-
Assistant Master in School - - - - -	3	1
No Occupation - - - - -	196	33
Total - - - - -	204	35

TABLE IV.—SCHOOLS, &c., at which were EDUCATED the CANDIDATES EXAMINED at the OPEN COMPETITION of 1873 for the CIVIL SERVICE of INDIA.

SCHOOLS, &c.	Number of Candidates examined.	Successful Candidates.
ABERDEEN : Grammar School (1 previously at Robert Gordon's Hospital, Aberdeen, and 1 previously at a Foreign School).	2	1
Robert Gordon's Hospital (afterwards at Aberdeen Grammar School).	1	-
BATH : Grammar School (afterwards at Felsted Grammar School).	1	-
Pestalozzian School - - - - -	1	-
Proprietary College - - - - -	1	-
Somersetshire College - - - - -	1	1
Sydney College - - - - -	1	-
BEAUMARIS : Grammar School (afterwards at Gloucester Cathedral School).	1	-
BEDFORD : Commercial School - - - - -	1	-
Grammar School (afterwards at Cheltenham)	1	-
BIRMINGHAM : Grammar School (previously at Woodhouse Grove School, Leeds).	1	1
BOSTON : Grammar School (previously at Falmouth Grammar School).	1	-
BRIGHTON : College (1 previously at a Foreign School, and Hoddesdon Grammar School, and 1 at Guildford Grammar School).	3	-
BRISTOL : Grammar School - - - - -	1	-
CANTERBURY : Clergy Orphan School (afterwards at Highgate School).	1	-
CHELTENHAM : (1 previously at Bedford Grammar School, 1 at King's College School, London, 1 at Lancing College, and 1 at Victoria College, Jersey, 1 afterwards at Kings-town School, 1 at Marlborough, and 1 at Rugby).	14	5
CLIFTON : College (1 previously at King's School, Sherborne and at Rugby, and 1 at Uppingham).	5	-
CRANBROOK : Grammar School (previously at Magdalen College School, Oxford).	1	-
DEDHAM : Grammar School - - - - -	1	-

TABLE IV.—*continued.*

SCHOOLS, &c.	Number of Candidates examined.	Successful Candidates.	OPEN COMPETITION, 1873. —
DUBLIN: Wesleyan School (1 afterwards at Dundalk Grammar School, and 1 at Kingstown School).	2	—	
DUNDALK: Grammar School (previously at Wesleyan School).	1	—	
DUNGANNON: Royal School (1 afterwards at Kingstown School, and 1 at Windermere College).	2	—	
DURHAM: Grammar School - - - - -	1	—	
EDINBURGH: Academy - - - - -	3	1	
High School (1 previously at Stirling High School, and afterwards at a Private School) - - - - -	3	—	
ENNIS: Springfield College (afterwards at a Private School).	1	—	
EPSOM: Royal Medical College (1 previously at Wellington College).	2	2	
ETON - - - - -	4	—	
EXETER: Grammar School (previously at a Private School) - - - - -	1	—	
FALMOUTH: Grammar School (afterwards at Boston Grammar School).	1	—	
FELSTED: Grammar School (previously at Bath Grammar School).	1	—	
GLASGOW: High School - - - - -	2	—	
GLENALMOND: Trinity College (1 afterwards at Harrow) -	2	1	
GLOUCESTER: Cathedral School (previously at Beaumaris Grammar School).	1	—	
GUILDFORD: Grammar School (afterwards at Brighton College).	1	—	
HAILEYBURY: College - - - - -	5	—	
HARROW: (1 previously at Trinity College, Glenalmond) -	12	—	
HENLEY-ON-THAMES: Grammar School (afterwards at a Private School).	1	—	
HEVERSHAM: Grammar School - - - - -	1	1	
HODDESDON: Grammar School (previously at a Foreign School, and afterwards at Brighton College).	1	—	
ILMINSTER: Grammar School (afterwards at Cheltenham) -	1	1	
JERSEY: Victoria College (1 afterwards at Cheltenham) -	3	—	
KILKENNY: Diocesan School - - - - -	1	—	
KINGSTOWN: School (1 previously at Cheltenham, 1 at Royal School, Dungannon, 1 at a Foreign School and at Rugby, 1 at Royal School, Portora, 1 at Portarlinton School and at Marlborough, and 1 at Wesleyan School, Dublin).	8	2	
LANCING: College (afterwards at Cheltenham) - - -	1	1	
LEEDS: Woodhouse Grove School (afterwards at Grammar School, Birmingham).	1	1	
LEICESTER: Collegiate School (afterwards at Loughborough Grammar School).	1	1	
LIVERPOOL: Institute - - - - -	1	1	
Royal Institution - - - - -	1	—	
LONDON: Blackheath Missionary School - - - - -	2	1	
„ Proprietary School (1 afterwards at Marlborough).	3	1	
Charterhouse - - - - -	2	—	
Christ's Hospital - - - - -	1	1	
City of London School - - - - -	1	—	
Clapham Grammar School - - - - -	1	—	
Commercial Travellers' School, Pinner - - - - -	1	—	

TABLE IV.—*continued.*

OPEN  
COMPETITION,  
1873.

SCHOOLS, &c.	Number of Candidates examined.	Successful Candidates.
<b>LONDON:—cont.</b>		
Highgate School (1 previously at Clergy Orphan School, Canterbury, and 1 at Blackheath Proprietary School).	2	—
International College, Ealing - - -	2	1
Islington Proprietary School - - -	1	—
Kensington Grammar School (afterwards at Westminster).	1	1
King's College School (1 afterwards at Cheltenham).	3	1
Merchant Taylors' School - - -	2	—
Philological School - - -	1	—
Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society's School, Streatham.	1	—
St. John's Wood Proprietary School (afterwards at Madras College, St. Andrew's).	1	—
St. Olave's Grammar School (previously at Yarmouth Grammar School).	1	—
St. Peter's Proprietary School (previously at a Foreign School).	1	—
University College School (1 previously at a Private School).	6	1
Westbourne Collegiate School - - -	1	—
Westminster (1 previously at Kensington Grammar School).	5	2
<b>LOUGHBOROUGH:</b> Grammar School (previously at Leicester Collegiate School).	1	1
<b>MALVERN:</b> College - - -	1	—
<b>MANCHESTER:</b> Grammar School - - -	1	—
<b>MARLBOROUGH:</b> (1 previously at Blackheath Proprietary School, and 1 previously at Portarlington School, and afterwards at Kingstown School, 1 afterwards at Cheltenham, and 1 at a Foreign School).	12	2
<b>OXFORD:</b> Magdalen College School (1 previously at St. Michael's College, Tenbury).	2	—
<b>PENZANCE:</b> Grammar School - - -	1	—
<b>PERTH:</b> Academy - - -	1	1
<b>PLYMOUTH:</b> Corporation Grammar School - - -	1	—
<b>PORTARLINGTON:</b> School (afterwards at Marlborough and at Kingstown School).	1	1
<b>PORTORA:</b> Royal School (afterwards at Kingstown School)	1	—
<b>RADLKY:</b> St. Peter's College (previously at a Foreign School).	1	1
<b>REPTON:</b> Grammar School - - -	2	—
<b>ROCHESTER:</b> King's School (previously at a Private School and on board H.M. training ship "Britannia").	1	—
<b>ROSSALL:</b> School - - -	1	—
<b>RUGBY:</b> (1 previously at Cheltenham, 1 previously at a Foreign School and afterwards at Kingstown School, and 1 previously at Sherborne, and afterwards at Clifton College).	8	2
<b>SANTRY:</b> School - - -	1	—
<b>SHERBORNE:</b> King's School (1 afterwards at Rugby, and at Clifton College).	2	—
<b>SHREWSBURY:</b> (afterwards at a Private School and at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich).	1	—
<b>ST. ANDREW'S:</b> Madras College (1 previously at St. John's Wood, Proprietary School).	4	1

TABLE IV.—*continued.*OPEN  
COMPETITION,  
1878.

SCHOOLS, &c.	Number of Candidates examined.	Successful Candidates.
STIRLING : High School (afterwards at High School, Edinburgh, and at a Private School).	1	—
TAUNTON : Collegiate School (1 afterwards at Tonbridge) -	3	1
TENBURY : St Michael's College (afterwards at Magdalen College School, Oxford).	1	—
TONBRIDGE : School - - - - -	4	—
UPPINGHAM : (1 afterwards at Clifton College) - - -	2	—
WALTHAMSTOW : Forest School (afterwards at a Private School).	1	—
WELLINGTON COLLEGE : (1 afterwards at Royal Medical College, Epsom).	5	3
WINCHESTER - - - - -	4	1
WINDERMERE : College (1 previously at Royal School Dungannon).	3	—
YARMOUTH : Grammar School (afterwards at St. Olave's Grammar School).	1	—
H.M. TRAINING SHIP "BRITANNIA" : (previously at a Private School, and afterwards at King's School, Rochester).	1	—
INDIA : Bogra Government School - - - - -	1	—
Bombay, Elphinstone High School - - - - -	1	—
Elphinstone Institution - - - - -	1	—
Bombay Proprietary School - - - - -	1	—
Calcutta, Doveton College School - - - - -	1	—
„ Hare School (afterwards at Canning College, Lucknow).	1	1
„ Hindu School - - - - -	1	—
Lucknow, Canning College - - - - -	1	1
Serampore College (afterwards at a Private School in England).	1	—
COLONIES : Bermuda (Private School) - - - - -	1	1
St. Dunstan's College, Prince Edward Island -	1	—
Colombo, Academy - - - - -	1	—
FOREIGN SCHOOLS* - - - - -	4	2
PRIVATE SCHOOLS† - - - - -	19	1
NOT STATED - - - - -	2	—

\* Other candidates studied a short time at foreign schools, but these four were the only candidates who received a considerable part of their education abroad.

† These 19 candidates attended private schools *only* or went to private schools *after* having been at public schools; of the candidates who attended public schools, a few had been previously at private schools.

OPEN  
COMPETITION,  
1873.

TABLE IV.—SUPPLEMENT.

In addition to the above, the following colleges have been attended by the number of candidates stated.\*

COLLEGES.	Number of Candidates examined.	Successful Candidates.
BOMBAY: St. Xavier's College - - - - -	1	-
CALCUTTA: Presidency College (1 afterwards at Calcutta University, also 1 at University College, London).	2	-
KING'S COLLEGE: London (1 afterwards at St. John's College, Cambridge).	9	2
MANCHESTER: Owen's College (afterwards at University of Wurzburg).	1	-
REGENT'S PARK COLLEGE (afterwards at University College, London).	1	-
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON (1 previously at Calcutta University, 1 at Presidency College, Calcutta, and 1 at Regent's Park College).	12	2

\* Some of these have matriculated or taken a degree in the University of London, and these are mentioned again in the next Table.

TABLE V.—UNIVERSITIES to which belonged the CANDIDATES EXAMINED at the OPEN COMPETITION of 1873.

UNIVERSITIES.	Number of Candidates examined.	Successful Candidates.
OXFORD:		
Exeter - - - - -	1	1
Oriel - - - - -	1	1
Queen's - - - - -	1	1
University (afterwards at St. John's College, Cambridge).	1	-
CAMBRIDGE:		
Christ's (1 previously at Calcutta) - - -	2	1
Pembroke - - - - -	1	1
St. John's (1 previously at University College, Oxford, also 1 at Edinburgh and St. Andrew's).	5	1
St. Peter's - - - - -	1	-
Trinity - - - - -	4	1
DUBLIN:		
Trinity College - - - - -	4	1
LONDON - - - - -	4	-
EDINBURGH (1 previously at University of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and 1 at King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, also 1 afterwards at St. Andrew's, and at St. John's College, Cambridge).	13	5
ABERDEEN - - - - -	3	1
GLASGOW - - - - -	3	-
ST. ANDREW'S: (1 previously at Edinburgh, and afterwards at St. John's College, Cambridge).	4	1



TABLE V.—*continued.*OPEN  
COMPETITION,  
1873.  
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UNIVERSITIES.	Number of Candidates examined.	Successful Candidates.
QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND :		
Galway - - - - -	2	-
BOMBAY - - - - -	2	-
CALCUTTA : (1 afterwards at Christ's College, Cam- bridge).	4	1
NOVA SCOTIA :		
University of Halifax (afterwards at Edinburgh)	1	1
King's College, Windsor (afterwards at Edin- burgh).	1	-
BONN - - - - -	1	-
HEIDELBERG - - - - -	1	-
WURZBURG - - - - -	1	-

FINAL  
EXAMINATION.  
CANDIDATES  
OF 1871.

TABLE VI.

TABLE OF MARKS.—FINAL EXAMINATION OF THE CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1871.

Order of Merit.	NAMES OF CANDIDATES.		Presidency, &c.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED BY EACH CANDIDATE IN												Total.	
	In this Examination.	In the Open Competition.		Law.	History and Geography of India.	Political Economy.	Hindi.	Hindustani.	Bengali.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Marathi.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.		
Maximum.																	
				1,250	350	350	400	400	400	400	400	400	500	400	400	—	
1	1	Barry; William Russell	North West Provinces, Punjab, and Oude.	1,014	225	254	331	279	—	—	—	—	365	—	326	2,784	
2	7	Gupta; Krishna Govinda	Bengal (Lower Provinces)	843	290	248	259	240	333	—	—	—	454	—	—	2,656	
3	33	Kisch; Herman Michael	Do.	841	175	221	169	284	286	—	—	—	—	315	300	2,691	
4	8	Birk; Arthur Rawson	North West Provinces, Punjab, and Oude.	743	245	174	271	281	—	—	—	—	—	276	263	2,237	
5	4	Panchawe; Herbert Charles.	Do.	937	310	180	303	265	—	—	—	—	—	—	235	2,230	
6	21	Shewan; Alexander	Bombay	707	175	143	—	336	—	—	—	369	—	—	353	2,072	
7	59	Tobin; Henry Murray	Bengal (Lower Provinces)	937	290	263	—	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,041	
8	24	Racey; Herbert Hope	Do.	743	200	315	119	282	284	—	—	—	—	—	177	2,030	
9	10	Laurie; Lewis Kossuth	North West Provinces, Punjab, and Oude.	838	200	236	244	283	—	—	—	—	—	—	213	2,013	
10	24	Benson; Ralph Sillery	Madras	799	245	315	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,993	
11	13	Conybeare; Henry Crawford Arthur.	North West Provinces, Punjab, and Oude.	838	175	155	275	297	—	283	350	—	—	—	245	1,985	
12	23	Grierson; George Abraham.	Bengal (Lower Provinces)	635	195	217	—	274	235	—	—	—	493	—	—	1,983	



FINAL  
EXAMINATION.  
CANDIDATES  
OF 1871.

Table of Marks.—Final Examination of the Candidates Selected in 1871.—continued.

Order of Merit.	NAMES OF CANDIDATES.		Presidency, &c.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED BY EACH CANDIDATE IN												Total.			
	In the Open Competition.	In the Examination.		Law.	History and Geography of India.	Political Economy.	Hindi.	Hindustani.	Bengali.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Marathi.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.				
				Maximum.															
				1,250	350	350	400	400	400	400	400	400	500	400	400	—			
28	17	Giles; Frank	North West Provinces, Punjab, and Oude.	685	175	221	294	271	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,653		
29	5	Bainbridge; Angelo Coutts	Do.	776	150	233	211	210	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,805		
30	30	Jones; Samuel Simpson	Bengal (Lower Provinces)	745	162	168	—	259	240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,601		
31	24	Hare; Lancelot	Do.	680	175	230	—	226	251	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,551		
32	23	Manisty; George Eldon	Do.	682	145	169	—	267	243	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,535		
33	6	Fox; Francis William	North West Provinces, Punjab, and Oude.	683	150	179	242	275	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,529		
34	20	Allen; David Bird	Bengal (Lower Provinces)	639	175	215	—	219	220	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,468		

FINAL  
EXAMINATION.  
CANDIDATES  
OF 1871.

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### PRIZES AWARDED.

*After a Special Examination held for the purpose.*

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Law	-	-	-	No prize awarded.
History and Geography	}	-	-	£50. Mr. Fanshawe.
of India				
Political Economy	-	-	-	£50. Mr. Benson.
Hindi	-	-	-	No prize awarded.
Hindustani	-	-	-	£50. Mr. Shewan.
Bengali	-	-	-	No prize awarded.
Tamil	-	-	-	No prize awarded.
Telugu	-	-	-	No prize awarded.
Marathi	-	-	-	£50. Mr. Shewan.
Sanskrit	-	-	-	£75. Mr. Gupta.
Persian	-	-	-	£50. Mr. Shewan.
Arabic	-	-	-	No prize awarded.

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At the previous PERIODICAL EXAMINATIONS, Prizes of £10 each  
were awarded to the following CANDIDATES:—

Jurisprudence	-	-	Mr. Fanshawe, Mr. Barry.
Notes of Cases, &c.	-	-	Mr. Bainbridge.
Indian Law	-	-	Mr. Fanshawe, Mr. Gupta, Mr. Barry.
History and Geography	}	-	Mr. Fanshawe, Mr. Gupta.
of India			
Political Economy	-	-	Mr. Bainbridge, Mr. Barry.
Hindi	-	-	Mr. Birks, Mr. Gupta.
Bengali	-	-	Mr. Gupta, Mr. Tobin.
Telugu	-	-	Mr. Benson.
Sanskrit	-	-	Mr. Gupta.
Persian	-	-	Mr. Barry.

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INDIAN CIVIL  
ENGINEERING  
COLLEGE.  
July 1872.

TABLE VII.—OPEN COMPETITION FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.—TABLE OF MARKS.—SELECTED CANDIDATES.

Number in Order of Merit.	Name.	Age on 1st July.	English Composition, History and Literature.		Mathematics.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Total of Natural and Experimental Sciences.	Drawing.		Total.
			750	2,000							Mechanical.	Freehand.	
	Maxima										500	500	
1	Maclean; Arthur Donald	19	330	445	380	0	490	576	249	0	255	2,713	
2	Gordon; Edward Francis	19	230	964	—	—	11	—	796	123	275	2,389	
3	Torrens; Gerard Philip	20	263	669	—	—	561	—	557	68	146	2,296	
4	Baker; Harry Victor Sampson	18	345	453	435	30	425	375	146	—	—	2,209	
5	Moline; Carl Ernest	18	245	713	50	—	—	571	526	0	16	2,105	
6	Livingstone-Learnmonth; Arthur Cotton	19	290	744	5	—	320	723	676	92	65	2,097	
7	Catton; John Edward	18	300	708	—	—	—	—	0	0	130	2,061	
8	Leslie; Morice	19	265	397	595	255	339	—	855	—	—	2,044	
9	Bickerton; Charles Howard Cotton	19	250	749	190	0	—	—	643	13	0	2,032	
10	Moyle; George	17	270	744	200	0	154	—	698	42	0	2,021	
11	Sharp; Frederick	18	255	659	135	0	233	—	320	43	23	2,015	
12	Day; Charles Edward	20	238	461	470	20	484	—	901	16	163	1,965	
13	Curry; Thomas Elmitt	18	245	660	—	0	—	—	554	45	147	1,953	
14	Craigie-Halkett; Frederick	20	350	508	285	105	138	—	273	128	110	1,923	
15	Jacob; Lionel Montague	19	313	813	—	—	367	—	588	45	147	1,900	
16	Smith; Edmund Du Cane	19	205	537	280	0	405	—	298	128	110	1,893	
17	Sulivan; Arthur	20	175	1,074	—	—	331	—	311	—	—	1,884	
18	Harrington; Herbert Septimus	17	330	480	—	—	298	—	466	95	175	1,810	
19	Wilson; Francis	18	335	349	375	0	264	—	197	95	175	1,789	
20	Parry; Joseph William	19	310	631	—	—	—	—	797	1	—	1,768	
21	Smith; Charles Mitford	19	233	264	518	435	135	—	147	—	130	1,703	
22	Forsyth; John Henry Parsons	19	265	430	265	—	411	—	394	0	178	1,695	
23	Knappe; Charles Burton Cornwallis	19	68	360	0	—	506	—	98	7	0	1,690	
24	Michell; Theophilus	20	318	686	—	—	48	—	30	177	195	1,677	
25	Bird; William Latyons	19	170	633	—	—	354	—	80	0	233	1,675	

Open Competition for the Indian Civil Engineering College.—Table of Marks.—Selected Candidates—continued.

Number in Order of Merit.	Name.	Age on 1st July.	English Composition, History and Literature.	Mathematics.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Total of Natural and Experimental Sciences.	Drawing.		Total.
										Mechanical.	Freehand.	
	Maxima		750	2,000	1,000	1,000	750	750	2,000	500	500	
26	Christopher; Arthur Charles	19	300	820	—	—	177	220	45	—	0	1,660
27	Hatten; John James	20	305	548	0	—	—	—	658	—	143	1,654
28	Pickford; Charles Edward	19	240	369	60	—	361	—	534	76	0	1,640
29	Horn; David Bayne	20	355	781	9	—	282	—	179	25	0	1,631
30	Bellasis; Edward Skellon	17	250	678	450	—	53	—	121	52	—	1,603
31	Taylor; Harry Scott	20	320	475	400	0	363	—	138	—	—	1,563
32	Tickell; Charles	19	113	742	0	—	253	—	138	119	163	1,557
33	Stutfield; Charles Johnstone	17	215	401	450	85	360	—	784	0	47	1,548
34	Carlless; George Procter	20	205	539	—	—	—	—	784	0	11	1,539
35	Gilbert; Charles Frederic	18	232	413	235	0	416	80	634	123	254	1,518
36	Paul; Josiah Edward	19	215	323	—	—	105	70	444	—	—	1,495
37	Cowper; Gerard	18	240	617	—	—	124	0	107	64	0	1,482
38	Knox; Horace Chaloner	18	240	463	—	—	26	—	107	0	143	1,476
39	Todd; Augustus Bythessea	19	278	445	275	0	509	—	408	0	282	1,472
40	Anderson; George Arthur	18	345	453	87	—	113	—	408	65	0	1,432
41	Barnes; Herbert Currie	19	277	454	115	—	210	—	253	11	0	1,430
42	Watts; George Kempthorne	20	295	348	340	—	210	—	19	0	0	1,394
43	Evans; Henry Eyan Griffith	20	348	323	340	—	334	—	340	0	0	1,390
44	Marsh; Robert Maxwell	19	230	637	—	—	183	—	391	0	0	1,390
45	Rebsch; Samuel	18	268	669	0	—	64	—	212	33	—	1,388
46	Harris; George Steel Travers	20	85	572	—	—	195	280	45	—	11	1,374
47	Russell; Alexander Sherwood	19	330	695	60	—	289	—	45	—	—	1,374
48	Montresor; Thomas Auchmuty	19	235	384	—	—	240	463	224	—	—	1,368
49	Brown; James Samuel	18	280	602	—	0	156	—	178	—	—	1,368
50	Hutchings; Henry Burdon	17	255	342	383	45	148	—	—	0	—	1,353

INDIAN CIVIL  
ENGINEERING.  
COLLEGE.  
July 1872.

INDIAN CIVIL  
ENGINEERING  
COLLEGE.  
July 1872.

TABLE OF MARKS.—CANDIDATES NOT SELECTED.

Number in Order of Merit.	English Composition, History and Literature.	Mathematics.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Total of Natural and Experimental Sciences.	Drawing.		Total.
								Mechanical.	Freehand.	
Maxima.	750	2,000	1,000	1000	750	750	2,000	500	500	
51	290	555	—	—	—	—	515	14	0	1,244
52	75	575	115	—	407	—	88	0	57	1,217
53 {	208	447	215	—	308	—	0	0	—	1,208
54	233	470	—	—	257	—	204	0	50	1,203
55	290	533	—	—	—	—	134	0	—	1,237
56	243	427	306	0	277	—	0	0	0	1,263
57	178	321	241	0	100	250	0	0	177	1,247
58	210	335	200	—	232	245	—	0	0	1,212
59	315	357	400	0	110	—	43	—	—	1,205
60	78	581	120	0	359	—	0	58	0	1,194
61	343	366	—	—	443	35	0	0	0	1,187
62	255	453	90	0	133	—	225	0	—	1,184
63	308	570	54	—	—	—	213	—	0	1,145
64	170	413	0	—	167	—	129	0	390	1,139
65	223	452	—	—	275	—	86	0	95	1,138
66	225	359	290	0	252	—	0	0	54	1,130
67 {	238	317	259	0	298	—	0	0	0	1,112
68	180	355	147	0	333	—	—	0	92	1,112
69	263	483	240	0	108	—	—	—	—	1,098
70	280	548	280	0	1	—	—	0	—	1,089
71	371	380	97	—	133	—	—	7	170	1,083
72	225	498	—	—	146	—	96	—	59	1,034
73	255	421	3	—	341	—	0	—	0	1,030
74	335	299	0	—	374	—	0	0	105	1,013
75	398	352	190	15	0	—	57	0	0	992
76	335	357	—	—	341	—	53	0	0	985
77	200	363	0	—	183	0	23	0	203	976
78	260	287	0	—	223	90	63	27	0	963
79	246	545	—	—	106	0	—	0	33	954
80	100	258	360	0	205	—	—	—	—	923
81	230	520	0	—	120	10	—	0	32	912
82	310	340	—	—	180	—	64	—	0	894
83	350	359	0	—	—	—	163	0	0	883
84 {	215	403	—	—	0	—	21	54	174	879
85	296	287	—	—	0	—	179	4	105	870
86	278	480	40	—	68	—	0	0	0	866
87	213	546	95	—	—	—	0	3	—	862
88	225	360	0	—	60	—	—	0	193	833
89	206	464	—	—	160	—	—	0	0	829
90	95	299	190	0	257	—	0	—	—	811
91	185	404	0	—	253	—	0	0	—	797
92	140	650	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	790
93	80	500	170	0	208	—	—	—	0	755
94	135	445	10	0	83	—	77	—	—	745
95	185	364	—	—	—	—	183	0	0	737
96	230	267	55	0	177	—	—	0	0	729
97	200	403	0	—	52	20	—	—	—	675
98	313	441	—	—	—	—	0	7	0	651
99	178	337	—	—	95	0	4	27	0	642
100	215	423	0	—	0	—	0	0	—	635
101	65	338	105	0	54	—	0	0	0	598
102	173	393	—	—	0	—	0	0	0	498

\* \* In addition to the above, 74 candidates presented themselves, but as they failed in one or other of the obligatory subjects, marks were not assigned to them in the Competition.



INDIA FOREST  
DEPARTMENT.  
July 1872.

TABLE VIII.—SHOWING THE RESULTS OF AN EXAMINATION, HELD IN THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1872, OF CANDIDATES NOMINATED TO COMPETE FOR EIGHT JUNIOR APPOINTMENTS IN THE FOREST DEPARTMENT IN INDIA.

Name or Number of Candidate.	Arithmetic.		Compound Addition.		Orthography.		Handwriting.		Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).		English Composition.		Algebra.		Euclid.		Trigonometry.		Freehand Drawing.		French.		German.		Surveying.		Plan Drawing.		Mechanical Philosophy.		Chemistry.		Geology.		Botany.		Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	300	50	300	300	180	100	200	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300

Twelve other candidates presented themselves, but failed to satisfy the Commissioners that they possessed a competent knowledge of French or German.

**§ Selected for training in Germany.**

• Selected for training in France.

INDIA FOREST.  
DEPARTMENT.  
Nov. 1873.

TABLE IX.—SHOWING the RESULTS of an EXAMINATION, held in the month of November 1873, of Candidates nominated to compete for Two Junior Appointments in the Forest DEPARTMENT in INDIA.

Name or Number of Candidate and Date of Competition.	Arithmetic.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Intelligence (in Dictation and Orthographical Paper).	English Composition.	Algebra.	Euclid.	Trigonometry.	Freehand Drawing.	French.	German.	Surveying.	Plan Drawing.	Mechanics and Physics.	Chemistry.	Geology.	Botany.	Total.
Maxima.	350	300	200	100	200	300	300	300	300	400	400	400	400	300	300	300	300	5150
Talbot; W. A.*	176	190	140	100	100	187	189	132	143	268	—	133	130	131	155	84	83	2310
No. 2	198	0	100	100	110	104	160	0	150	314	—	175	175	130	143	79	150	2066
Bonham Carter; F. H.†	175	260	135	100	100	136	215	113	80	0	225	235	218	63	—	—	—	2074
No. 4	197	210	130	100	0	119	230	168	115	—	340	220	175	—	80	—	—	1963
No. 5	164	200	125	100	140	82	153	103	53	244	—	174	140	26	123	59	87	1976
No. 6	180	215	135	100	170	87	223	143	65	—	270	97	50	43	86	45	16	1933
No. 7	178	230	135	100	135	149	200	178	57	298	—	0	84	27	—	83	—	1903
No. 8	119	0	150	100	160	94	184	0	130	137	353	165	160	102	—	—	27	1871
No. 9	313	200	145	100	100	113	200	154	0	218	—	33	40	—	83	130	—	1838
No. 10	199	250	100	100	115	134	220	150	67	224	—	133	55	15	—	—	47	1811
No. 11	107	0	100	100	120	75	130	0	147	—	233	55	100	15	—	—	10	1293
No. 12	13	230	110	100	110	0	0	0	180	—	313	0	50	—	—	—	—	1105

Six other candidates presented themselves, but failed to satisfy the Commissioners that they possessed a competent knowledge of French or German.

\* Excluded for training in France.

† Excluded for training in Germany.

## APPENDIX VIII.

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

## ADMIRALTY.

Dispensers.

## ADMIRALTY.

*The Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.*

SIR,

18th November 1872.

MR. —, a candidate for appointment as dispenser at a naval hospital, having been medically examined at this department and found to be physically fit for the service, I have to request that, in compliance with para. 4 of the Order in Council of the 15th October 1872 (copy enclosed) you will be so good as to move the Civil Service Commissioners after satisfying themselves as to his age, character, &c. to grant him their certificate in accordance with the terms of the Superannuation Act of 1859 and the Order in Council of 4th June 1870.

I have, &amp;c.

## ENCLOSURE.

At the Court at Balmoral, the 15th day of October, 1872.

## PRESENT:

## THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the board a memorial from the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the 9th of October 1872, in the words following, viz. :—

“Whereas we have had under our consideration the pay and position of dispensers in Your Majesty's naval hospitals at home and abroad :

“And whereas we are humbly of opinion that it would be for the advantage of Your Majesty's naval service to cancel the regulations affecting these officers now in force, dated the 24th day of June 1870, and to improve their position by granting, in certain cases, increase of pay, and by placing them on the list of civil salaried officers.

“We do, therefore, beg leave to submit that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased by Your Order in Council to establish the following regulations for the appointment, pay, and allowances of dispensers in Your Majesty's naval hospitals at home and abroad, in lieu of those now in force, and to direct that the establishment of such officers to whom the said regulations shall apply shall be as follows in the various naval hospitals :—

Haslar -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Plymouth -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Yarmouth -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Haulbowline -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Chatham -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malta -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cape of Good Hope -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Jamaica -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bermuda -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ascension -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hong Kong -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

## “PROPOSED REGULATIONS.

“1. Candidates for the office of dispenser must make a written application to the Director-General of the Medical Department of the navy, and, as vacancies occur, they will be ordered to attend at his office at the Admiralty.

"2. The age of dispensers on entry shall not be less than 20, or more than 25 years.

"3. Candidates must be in good health, and of good character, and must possess certificates of either the major or the minor qualifications of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Those who are entered, possessing only certificates of the minor qualification, will not be permitted to receive the allowance for the charge of stores named in paragraph 9 of these regulations, until they have obtained the major qualification.

"4. Candidates will be required to obtain certificates from the Civil Service Commissioners, in accordance with the terms of the Superannuation Act of 1859, and of the Order in Council, dated 4th June 1870, published in the London Gazette of 7th June 1870. The Commissioners will satisfy themselves as to the age, health, and character of the candidates by personal communication; their physical fitness will, however, be determined by examination at the Medical Department of the Admiralty, where certificates of fitness will be granted for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, who will also accept the certificates of the Pharmaceutical Society in proof of the candidates' knowledge and ability, without further examination.

"5. Dispensers will be required to serve in any of Her Majesty's naval hospitals to which they may be appointed, either at home or abroad.

"6. Dispensers will be included in the list of salaried officers with all the advantages pertaining thereto, and will be entitled to superannuation under the Act of Parliament of 1859.

"7. Dispensers will be paid at the following rates :—

					Daily Rate	
					s.	d.
Under 5 years' service	-	-	-	-	-	5 0
" 8 "	-	-	-	-	-	5 6
" 11 "	-	-	-	-	-	6 0
" 14 "	-	-	-	-	-	6 6
" 17 "	-	-	-	-	-	7 6
" 20 "	-	-	-	-	-	8 6
And for each additional year of service after 20 years, 6d.						
a day extra, until the maximum is reached, namely					-	10 0

"8. Dispensers will be provided with quarters, and will be granted an allowance of 6d. a day in lieu of fuel and lights.

"9. Dispensers in charge of stores will be granted the following additional allowances, viz. :—

			Daily Rate.	
			s.	d.
At Haslar, and at Plymouth hospitals	-	-	-	2 0
At any other hospital at home or abroad	-	-	-	1 0

"10. Dispensers serving at the following stations abroad, will be paid a further allowance to meet the increased cost of living, viz. :—

			Daily Rate.	
			s	d.
At Malta, and at the Cape of Good Hope	-	-	-	2 0
At Jamaica, Bermuda, and Ascension	-	-	-	3 0
At Hong Kong	-	-	-	4 0

This allowance, however, will not be included in the pay and emoluments on which civil superannuation will be granted.

"11. Dispensers serving at home will be granted twenty-eight days' annual leave, exclusive of Sundays, subject to such arrangements as the public service may require. Those serving abroad are to be allowed the same annual leave, with liberty to reserve it from year to year, so as to obtain a lengthened period of absence; such reserved leave is not in any case to exceed six calendar months, and arrangements must always be made for carrying it into effect without putting the public to any expense in providing substitutes.

"12. In cases of sickness, dispensers will not be permitted to remain absent on sick leave more than twenty-eight days in the aggregate in any year, without the sanction of the Lords of the Admiralty, who will grant an extension of leave in such cases as they may think fit, but not exceeding a total period of twelve calendar months. When sick leave has been granted full-pay will be allowed for six calendar months from the first day of absence from duty on account of sickness, after the expiration of which time, half-pay only will be granted, except when the dispenser would, if superannuated, be entitled to a higher amount, in which case he may be paid at the superannuation rate.

ADMIRALTY.  
—  
Dispensers.

"13. Dispensers now serving, who entered the naval service before the Superannuation Act of 1859, and who since their entry have served continuously, shall be entitled to the benefits of these regulations without being required to obtain any qualifications of the Pharmaceutical Society. Those who entered subsequently to the passing of the Act, must qualify themselves in accordance with these regulations, if serving at home, within twelve months from the date hereof, or if serving abroad, within twelve months after their return to England. Those who do not so qualify, will be superseded by others who are qualified.

"The Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury have signified to us their approval of this proposal."

Her Majesty having taken the said memorial into consideration was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve of what is therein proposed. And the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

EDMUND HARRISON.

*The Secretary, Admiralty, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.*

SIR,

5th December 1873.

Open competition for the situation of Draughtsman in the Hydrographical Department.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to state, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that there is a vacancy for the appointment of a draughtsman in the Hydrographical Department of the Admiralty, and I am to request the necessary steps may be taken for filling this place by open competition.

The salary of the office is 150*l.* a year, rising by 10*l.* a year to 200*l.*, with a prospect, in the course of service, of reaching 400*l.* a year.

My Lords would propose that the examination should be under the same rules as those in force before June 1870. (Copy enclosed.)

As, however, the principal point to be established in regard to the qualifications of candidates is their aptness for hydrographical chart drawing, my Lords must request that before any decision is arrived at as to the choice of a candidate, specimens of the candidate's chart drawing may be sent to the hydrographer for his inspection and remarks.

I am, &c.

#### ENCLOSURE.

#### REGULATIONS and SUBJECTS of EXAMINATION for DRAUGHTSMEN in the HYDROGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT of the ADMIRALTY.

No person will be eligible for appointment who is under 17 or above 25 years of age (excepting those who are temporarily or otherwise employed under Her Majesty's Government, who may be nominated if under 30 years of age, provided that they were under the age of 25 when first so employed).

No person can receive an appointment without first obtaining a certificate of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners.

Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
3. A moderate acquaintance with Geography.
4. Practical Geometry (so far as relates to perpendiculars, parallels, the mode of dividing lines, and of determining a position from two or more angles).
5. Map and Chart Projection (*i.e.*, the principles of the projection of Mercator's Chart, and the mode of computing the scale for a Mercator's Chart of certain limits of latitude and longitude, and laying off these in degrees, &c.)
6. Topographical Plan-drawing (*i.e.*, the principles of topographical plan-drawing by scale and compass bearing; copying such plans by squares on the same, or reduced, or enlarged scales; adapting them to altered relative positions of points. Also, fair practical proficiency in topographical and perspective drawing with pencil, pen, and brush).
7. Translation from French, Spanish, or some modern language desirable, but not positively necessary.

*The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Admiralty.* ADMIRALTY.

SIR,

18th December 1873.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th inst. on the subject of the situation of draughtsman in the Hydrographical Department of the Admiralty.

Open competition for the situation of Draughtsman in the Hydrographic Department.

In reply, I am to transmit, for any observations which the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty may wish to offer, the enclosed draft regulations which the Commissioners have prepared with a view to the holding of an open competitive examination for the situation in question.

The Commissioners propose, as will be seen from the regulations, to ask for the assistance of the Hydrographer of the Admiralty in judging of the aptness of the several candidates for hydrographical chart drawing in accordance with the suggestion contained in your letter; and though they are unable to divest themselves of the responsibility of deciding ultimately as to the fitness of the successful candidates, they have little doubt that satisfactory results will be obtained in this as in some other cases of a like kind where the same course has been followed.

I am, &c.

#### ENCLOSURE.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS (supplementary to the GENERAL REGULATIONS of 8th April 1872) respecting OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS for the SITUATION of DRAUGHTSMAN in the HYDROGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT of the ADMIRALTY.

N.B.—*These Regulations are liable to alteration.*

I. The limits of age for this situation are 17 and 25, and candidates must be of the prescribed age on the first day of the examination.

II. The examination will be in the following subjects, viz.:—

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Geography.
4. Practical Geometry (so far as relates to perpendiculars, parallels, the mode of dividing lines, and of determining a position from two or more angles).
5. Map and Chart Projection (*i.e.*, the principles of the projection of Mercator's Chart; and the mode of computing the scale for a Mercator's Chart of certain limits of latitude and longitude; and laying off these in degrees, &c.).
6. Topographical Plan-drawing (*i.e.*, the principles of topographical plan-drawing by scale and compass bearing; copying such plans by squares on the same, or reduced or enlarged scales; adapting them to altered relative positions of points. Also fair practical proficiency in topographical and perspective drawing with pencil, pen, and brush).
7. Translation from French, Spanish, or some other modern language.

III. Candidates must pass to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners in all the first six subjects. They will also be required to show what preliminary training or technical education they have undergone to qualify them for a situation of this nature, and they must satisfy the Commissioners that they possess the special qualifications necessary for the office. These include particularly aptness in hydrographical chart drawing, and on this point the Commissioners will ask for a report from the Hydrographer of the Admiralty.

IV. Application for permission to attend an examination must be made at such times and in such manner as the Civil Service Commissioners may appoint.

V. A fee of 1*l.* will be required from each candidate attending the examination.

Civil Service Commission.

*The Secretary, Admiralty, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.*

SIR,

20th December 1873.

I HAVE laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of the 18th inst., transmitting a draft of regulations which the

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## ADMIRALTY.

Civil Service Commissioners have prepared with the view of holding an open competitive examination for the situation of draughtsman in the Hydrographical Department.

I am commanded by my Lords to acquaint you that they concur in the proposed regulations.

I am, &c.

CHARITY  
COMMISSION.

Special com-  
petition for a  
Clerkship.

## CHARITY COMMISSION.

*The Secretary, Charity Commission, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.*

SIR,

12th March 1873.

REFERRING to your letter of the 8th instant, I am to state that there is a vacancy in this Department for a third class clerk.

The Charity Commissioners are desirous that this vacancy should be filled, and they think it desirable that the gentleman to be selected should, if possible, have had some legal training, and possess a competent knowledge of the law.

The salary commences at 90*l.* per annum, and by annual increments of 10*l.* increases to 200*l.* per annum.

I am, &c.

*The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Charity Commission.*

SIR,

21st March 1873.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst., on the subject of the vacancy at present existing in the third class of clerks in your Department.

In reply, I am to acquaint you for the information of the Charity Commissioners, that the Civil Service Commissioners think it very improbable that any of the successful candidates at the recent open competitive examination for clerkships (class II.) in the Civil Service, will be found to possess the legal qualifications adverted to in your letter, and further think, that if any candidate with such qualifications should be among the selected candidates, there is no certainty that he would be assigned to your department.

If therefore the Charity Commissioners deem a certain legal training and knowledge of law indispensable, it appears to the Civil Service Commissioners that the only practicable method of filling the appointment would be by means of a separate open competition, and if it should be the wish of the Charity Commissioners that this course should be pursued I am to request that you will inform me what limits of age they consider suitable, and what legal attainments and training they think requisite in order that this Board may be in a position to frame regulations for submission to the Lords of the Treasury.

The enclosed regulations\* which have been laid down respecting open Competitive Examinations for clerkships in the Solicitor's office of the Treasury and other Departments, though no doubt unsuitable in many respects to the circumstances of your Department, may perhaps assist the Charity Commissioners in considering these questions.

I have, &c.

\* See Appendix II. p. 28.



*The Secretary, Charity Commission, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.*

CHARITY  
COMMISSION.

SIR,

26th March 1873.

WITH reference to your letter of the 21st inst., I am to state that the Charity Commissioners deem a certain legal training and knowledge of law essential to the appointment which it is now proposed to fill up.

Special competition for a Clerkship.

In compliance with your request (1) as to the limit of age which the Commissioners consider suitable, and (2) the legal attainments and training they think requisite, I am to suggest—

- (1.) That the age of the candidates should not be less than 19 nor exceed 25.
- (2.) That the examination should be in the following subjects ; viz :—

*Obligatory Subjects.*

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
4. English composition and précis writing.
5. The principles of law and equity having relation especially to charitable and public trusts.
6. Procedure and practice in courts of law and equity.
7. Elements of conveyancing.

*Optional Subjects.*

8. Geography.
9. English History.
10. Latin.

I may add that the salary of a third class clerk in this Department commences at 90*l.*, and rises by annual increments of 10*l.* to 200*l.* per annum.

I am, &c.

*The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Treasury.*

SIR,

29th March 1873.

I AM directed to transmit for the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury the enclosed copy of correspondence which has passed between this Department and the Charity Commission, respecting the filling up of a vacant third class clerkship in that Department.

I am at the same time to forward for their Lordships consideration the enclosed draft of special regulations\* which the Commissioners have prepared with a view to the holding of a special open competitive examination for the situation in question.

I have, &c.

*The Secretary, Treasury, to the Civil Service Commissioners.*

GENTLEMEN,

9th April 1873.

IN reply to your letter of the 29th ult., respecting a special competition for third class clerkships in the office of the Charity Commissioners, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to point out that such examinations have hitherto been confined to special branches of public departments (*e.g.* the solicitors'

\* See note to page 679.

**CHARITY  
COMMISSION.**

**Special com-  
petition for a  
Clerkship.**

office in the Treasury) whereas, in this instance, the whole of the clerical establishment of the Charity Commissioners is in question.

My Lords observe in p. 42 of the Appendix of your last Report, that this establishment is placed generally under Regulation II. and they desire to be informed whether, in your judgment, there are no other means of providing suitable clerks for this establishment without making so great an innovation in the principles hitherto acted upon as to hold an entirely separate competition for it. The same thing has been asked for in other quarters. It might be announced beforehand that candidates who had no legal knowledge would be unlikely to satisfy the test of probation in this office. The same course might be followed in other cases where special qualification is necessary. In this way there would be a more open field, and consequently a better chance of obtaining good general qualifications, which, where whole departments are in question, are the principal desiderata to begin with.

I am, &c.

*The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Treasury.*

SIR,

28th April 1873.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant in reply to the letter from this Department of the 29th ulto. respecting a special competition for a third class clerkship in the Charity Commission, in which you point out that such examinations have hitherto been confined to special branches of public departments and you ask whether in the judgment of the Commissioners there are no other means of providing suitable clerks for the establishment in question without making so great an innovation.

In reply I am to acquaint you for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury that it appears from inquiries which the Commissioners have made, that as regards a certain proportion of clerkships on the establishment of the Charity Commission, including the one at present vacant, it is essential for the proper discharge of the duties, that the person appointed should, when admitted, possess a competent knowledge of law, and that without such knowledge his services would be useless.

On reference to their records they accordingly find that of the persons appointed under the nomination system a considerable number have been drawn from the legal class, viz., barristers, solicitors, law students, and articled clerks to solicitors who may be presumed to have possessed the required knowledge.

The arrangement which their Lordships seem disposed to think best adapted to this and similar cases, viz., to fill up the situation under Regulation II. and to leave the question of legal attainments to be dealt with during probation, would, even if it could be reconciled with the requirements of the Charity Commissioners, appear to the Civil Service Commissioners to be open to grave objection, as being unfair to the candidate. If the Commissioners rightly understand the clause of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870 which relates to probation, it contemplates securing due diligence on the part of the candidate to master the business on which he is actually employed,—his “capacity in the transaction” of which is to be tested,—not the acquisition by him of any substantive knowledge outside and beyond his ordinary duties. And even if there were any doubt about this being the true meaning of the clause referred to, the Commissioners would still hold that it would be unreasonable to expect that a youth selected under Regulation II.

who might be no more than 16 or 17 years of age, and who would be occupied daily during the official hours on clerical work, should in the short space of six months acquire such a knowledge of law as the Charity Commissioners have indicated.

With reference to their Lordships' suggestion, that it might be announced beforehand that candidates who had no legal knowledge would be unlikely to satisfy the test of probation, I am to point out that the acceptance of this situation, if offered at a Class II. competition might not be a matter of choice. Rejected by all others on account of its insecurity, it might be forced upon the candidate lowest on the list, and if he should fail to satisfy the test in law, a subject for the study of which he might have no aptitude, a case of great apparent hardship would arise, because he would not only be deprived, through no fault of his own, of the fruits of his actual success, but in addition, he would be shut out under the rule affecting such cases from any subsequent competition for clerkships, Class II.

On a careful review of all the circumstances surrounding this somewhat exceptional situation, the Commissioners regret to find themselves unable to suggest any mode of dealing with it, less open to objection than that which is at present under their Lordships' consideration.

I have, &c.

*The Secretary, Treasury, to the Civil Service Commissioners.*

GENTLEMEN,

16th May 1873.

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, in reply to Mr. Walrond's letter of the 28th ultimo, that they are pleased to approve of the holding of an open competitive examination, limited to experts, for the situation of third class clerk in the office of the Charity Commissioners, and that they are further pleased to approve of the draft of special regulations for that purpose submitted with Mr. Walrond's letter of the 29th March last.\*

I am, &c.

## EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT OFFICE.

*The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Treasury.*

SIR,

4th October 1872.

THE Comptroller and Auditor General has communicated to the Civil Service Commissioners a copy of your letter to him, dated 18th July 1872 (Enclosure 2 below), intimating the wish of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury that five gentlemen, therein named, now, or formerly, clerks in the department of Her Majesty's Customs, should be transferred under clause 7 of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870, to vacancies in the Exchequer and Audit Office, and also a copy of his reply, dated 23rd July 1872 (Enclosure 3 below), stating his agreement in this proposal, on the understanding that the candidates in question "should be required to pass a further examination in those subjects, which have hitherto been deemed essential for admission" to the department of Exchequer and Audit, "the particulars of which may be arranged between himself and the Civil Service Commissioners."

The Commissioners will be prepared to carry out their part of these arrangements on being assured that there is in this case that concurrence

CHARITY  
COMMISSIONERS.

Special com-  
petition for a  
Clerkship.

EXCHEQUER  
AND AUDIT  
OFFICE.

EXCHEQUER  
AND AUDIT  
OFFICE.

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of view between the Lords of the Treasury and the head of the department which is required before the clause in question can be brought into operation.

But as they are in some doubt on this point, they desire me to request that they may be informed whether they are to understand that their Lordships agree with the Comptroller and Auditor General in considering that it would be for the public interest that examination should in these cases be dispensed with, except so far as may be necessary to ascertain that the qualifications of the persons proposed to be appointed do not fall short of the standard under which the officers of the Exchequer and Audit Department obtained their certificates.

In order that their Lordships may be in possession of all the facts of the case a copy of the correspondence which has taken place respecting it between this department and the Exchequer and Audit Office is herewith enclosed.

I have, &c.

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ENCLOSURE 1.

Exchequer and Audit Department, Somerset House,  
London, W. C., 29th July 1872.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Comptroller and Auditor General to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Civil Service Commission, copies of correspondence between the Lords of the Treasury and this department, on the subject of the proposed transfer of certain redundant clerks in the Customs department to fill vacancies in this office.

The Comptroller and Auditor General requests, in conformity with the terms of his letter to the Treasury, and with reference to the provisions of the 7th section of the Order in Council of the 4th June 1870, that the several gentlemen nominated by the Treasury from the Customs may be subjected to such an examination as will satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that their qualifications do not fall short of the standard under which the officers of this department have hitherto obtained their certificates from the Commissioners.

I have, &c.

Theodore Walrond, Esq.,  
Civil Service Commission.

(Signed) C. L. RYAN.

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ENCLOSURE 2. (Forwarded with Enclosure 1.)

SIR,

Treasury Chambers, 18th July 1872.

WITH reference to previous correspondence upon the subject of the vacancies in your department, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to inform you that their Lordships have been pleased to nominate the following gentlemen, the first four of them being redundant clerks in the department of Her Majesty's Customs, and the last having been formerly a clerk in the same department, to fill up five of the vacancies in question:—

Mr. \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. \_\_\_\_\_

I am to transmit to you at the same time, for your information, the certificates of the Civil Service Commissioners, together with the enclosed statements, showing the age, health, and length of service of the first-mentioned four gentlemen, and the duties on which they have been engaged; also the confidential reports of the heads of the departments in which they are at present employed.

I am also to transmit similar documents relating to Mr. \_\_\_\_\_, with the exception of the confidential report, no such document having been furnished to my Lords by the Commissioners of Customs, in consequence of that gentlemen being no longer in their employment.

I am to state that these gentlemen will be of course appointed on the same terms as those named in the letters from this department of 17th ultimo and 6th instant.

I am to request that you will communicate with the Commissioners of Customs respecting the time at which these gentlemen can be transferred, and to notify to the Civil Service Commissioners that the transfer is made with the concurrence of my Lords, under Clause 7 of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870.

EXCHEQUER  
AND AUD  
OFFICE.

I am, &c.,  
The Comptroller and Auditor General. (Signed) R. K. W. LINGEN.

ENCLOSURE 3. (Forwarded with Enclosure 1.)

SIR,  
Exchequer and Audit Department,  
Somerset House, W.C., 23d July 1872.  
I AM directed by the Comptroller and Auditor General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 18th instant, stating, with reference to the previous correspondence upon the subject of the vacancies in this establishment, that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury had been pleased to nominate four gentlemen, who are redundant clerks in the department of Her Majesty's Customs, and one other gentleman who was formerly a clerk in the same department, to fill up five of the vacancies in question.

Before communicating the decision at which he has arrived with regard to these nominations, the Comptroller and Auditor General thinks it necessary to recapitulate the circumstances under which this department was opened to the admission of officers from the redundant list.

It will be in the recollection of their Lordships that the proposal to place upon the establishment 16 redundant officers, first made by the Comptroller and Auditor General at an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and subsequently embodied in the official letter from this department dated 21st February 1872, originated with the Comptroller and Auditor General, from a desire on his part to aid the Government in their efforts to promote economy in the public service.

With a view of guiding their Lordships in the selection of the officers best fitted to be placed on this establishment, the qualifications which would be required for the efficient discharge of the duties of this department, which are daily becoming of greater importance and of a more special character, were, in the letter referred to, prominently brought to their Lordships' notice, under the impression that their selection would be confined to such clerks as had been admitted into the service on equal qualifications with the officers of this department.

In this, his first impression, the Comptroller and Auditor General was not deceived, inasmuch as, in answer to his inquiry, he was informed by Treasury letter of the 8th June last, that their Lordships were in communication with the War Office and the Admiralty on the subject of a transfer of the requisite number of clerks from those departments.

To this proposal, the Comptroller and Auditor General interposed no objection, because in addition to a full qualification, the clerks of those departments were employed on duties, if not quite as responsible, yet of a nature analogous to those discharged in this office.

On the 17th June the appointment of eight redundant Admiralty clerks was signified to the Comptroller and Auditor General for his approval, and in the letter acquainting him of their nomination, he was informed that their Lordships were in communication with the War Office, and that he should be made acquainted with the answer of the Secretary of State, as soon as it should be received.

In the expectation of being informed of that answer, and in the hope of a transfer of clerks from the War Office to fill the remaining places, the Comptroller and Auditor General has carefully abstained from urging this question; and it was therefore not without surprise that he received your present letter informing him that their Lordships have been pleased (without any previous consultation with him as head of the department) to nominate five gentlemen from Her Majesty's Customs who have been admitted into the service on a much lower standard of qualification than that which has been fixed for this department.

The experience of the Comptroller and Auditor General has certainly not led him to the conclusion that the standard deemed indispensable for the efficient discharge of the duties of this department by his predecessors, and notably by Mr. Edward Romilly, who was not only the head of the Audit Office, but also one of the original members of the Civil Service Commission, was fixed unnecessarily high. On the contrary, it appears to him that the new duties, which it has been the tendency of recent legislation to impose upon this department, are of such a nature as to require even higher qualifications than those adopted by the Commissioners of Audit. He has therefore felt it to be his duty to consider seriously in what manner the nominations in question shall be dealt with.

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AND AUDIT  
OFFICE.**

As you are aware, the Comptroller and Auditor General, by the last paragraph of his letter, dated 21st February 1872, distinctly reserved to himself the right to accept or reject any officer proposed to him without being called upon to specify the grounds of rejection.

Being most anxious, however, now, as at all times, to meet their Lordships wishes as far as possible, and as he is moreover very reluctant to disappoint any individual expectations which may have been raised, he has, after full deliberation, resolved not to take advantage of the reservation referred to, by absolutely excluding these gentlemen from the prospect of being admitted to the establishment. On the other hand, he feels strongly that he cannot, with a due regard to the public interests, or with justice to his own officers, consent to the introduction of officers from other departments, who have entered the service on lower qualifications than those required for admission to this office.

In these circumstances, as he believes that the requirements of the case will be met by calling upon these gentlemen to prove their competency for the duties they will have to perform, he has come to the conclusion that they should be required to pass a further examination in those subjects which have hitherto been deemed essential for admission to this department, the particulars of which may be arranged between himself and the Civil Service Commissioners.

It is proper to observe that one of the gentlemen nominated has been for some time employed as a writer in this office; and as the Comptroller and Auditor General considers it necessary that he should establish his fitness for the discharge of higher duties than have hitherto been imposed upon him, it would be manifestly unjust to subject him to an ordeal prior to admission which would not at the same time be required from the four clerks, who are still in the Customs, and of whose qualification the Comptroller and Auditor General has had no personal experience, the more especially as, out of the five, he appears to have obtained the largest number of marks in the Civil Service examinations.

It is further to be observed that, under the arrangement proposed, these gentlemen will, if successful, be admitted simply upon a test examination, while the other officers of this department have gained their position under the trial and risks of a severe competition.

In conclusion, the Comptroller and Auditor General would venture to suggest that, as by clause 7 of the Order in Council, dated 4th June 1870, the concurrence of the head of the department is required, in the case of transfers from the redundant list, it is desirable, before any future nomination is made, that an opportunity should be afforded to the Comptroller and Auditor General by their Lordships of expressing his opinion upon the proposal, in order to obviate any personal disappointment which might otherwise be occasioned.

R. R. W. LINGEN, Esq., C.B.,  
&c. &c. &c.  
Treasury.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) C. L. RYAN.

**ENCLOSURE 4.**

SIR, Civil Service Commission, 19th August 1872.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, with enclosures, relative to the proposed transfer of certain redundant clerks in the Customs Department to fill vacancies in the Exchequer and Audit Office.

In that letter it is stated to be the wish of the Comptroller and Auditor General that these gentlemen should be subjected to such an examination as will satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that their qualifications do not fall short of the standard under which the officers of your Department have hitherto obtained their certificates; and in one of the enclosures his views on the subject are expressed in the following words: "that they should be required to pass a further examination in those subjects which have hitherto been deemed essential for admission to your Department."

On this the Commissioners desire me to observe that the only subjects hitherto deemed essential for admission to the Department, in compliance with the wish of the Commissioners of Audit, as stated in their letter of 6th January 1862, are the following, viz.:—

Handwriting and Orthography.  
Arithmetic (Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).  
English Composition.  
Précis.

On referring to the records of examinations already undergone by the candidates whom it is now proposed to appoint, it appears that each of them has passed the

test in the three first-named subjects, and though they have not been examined in précis writing, each of them has given, in the opinion of the Commissioners, a more satisfactory proof of proficiency than a pass examination in that subject would afford, by being successful in a competitive examination embracing the following subjects:—

1. Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic.
3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.

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Under these circumstances, as the Commissioners have already satisfied themselves that the qualifications of these gentlemen do not fall short of the standard hitherto prescribed for the Department, they desire me to request that they may be informed whether they are right in thinking that it is not the wish of the Comptroller and Auditor General to insist on any further examination.

The Secretary,  
Exchequer and Audit Office.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HORACE MANN.

ENCLOSURE 5.

Exchequer and Audit Department, Somerset House,  
London, W.C., 9th September 1872.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Comptroller and Auditor General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo, on the subject of the examination of certain redundant clerks of the Customs Department, in order to ascertain their fitness for the duties of this Department.

In my letter to the Treasury, dated the 23d July, of which a copy was transmitted to the Civil Service Commissioners with my letter of the 29th July, their Lordships were informed that the experience of the Comptroller and Auditor General has certainly not led him to the conclusion that the standard deemed indispensable for the efficient discharge of the duties of this Department by his predecessors, and notably by Mr. Edward Romilly, who was not only the head of the Audit Office, but also one of the original members of the Civil Service Commission, was fixed unnecessarily high; on the contrary, it appears to him that the new duties which it has been the tendency of recent legislation to impose upon this Department are of such a nature as to require even higher qualifications than those adopted by the Commissioners of Audit.

I am directed further to state, in reply to that paragraph of your letter in which you state that "the only subjects hitherto deemed essential for admission to the "Exchequer and Audit Department are handwriting, arithmetic, English composition, and précis," that the Comptroller and Auditor General cannot admit that such an examination fulfils the requirements for admission to the junior class of this office. It is true that a test examination in these subjects was considered an indispensable preliminary to their being admitted to the final or the competitive examination in the extended subjects which appeared necessary to prove their fitness for appointments to the establishment, but the Comptroller and Auditor General feels confident that it was never intended by his predecessors, nor can it be conceded by him, that a competent knowledge of those subjects only should be considered sufficient to qualify them for the duties of the Department.

The Comptroller and Auditor General desires me to add, that although he does not consider that a competitive examination of redundant clerks is indispensable in the present case, he is decidedly of opinion that he cannot, in justice to the public service, dispense with the qualifications which, since the year 1862, have been deemed essential to the permanent appointments of junior clerks to the establishment of his Department; and that the redundant clerks of the Customs should consequently be required to prove their fitness in all the subjects in which junior clerks on their first appointment to this office have been hitherto examined under the established regulations.

I am further to point out that by the 7th section of the Order in Council of the 4th June 1870, the partial or entire exemption from examination of clerks proposed to be transferred from the redundant list of other departments, requires the concurrence of the chief of the Department to which such transfers are to be made, and the Comptroller and Auditor General regrets that his sense of public duty compels him to repeat that he cannot agree to the proposed exemption of the Customs clerks from the required examination.

I have also to inform you, in reply to your letters of the 12th and 27th ultimo, respecting the character and health of Mr. ———, a writer in this Depart-

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ment, who is one of the candidates from the redundant list of the Customs for the situation of clerk in this office, that although his conduct and his health during the period of his employment have been satisfactory, his qualifications are not, in the judgment of the Comptroller and Auditor General, such as would justify him in consenting to his transfer to the permanent establishment of this office.

Horace Mann, Esq.,  
&c. &c. &c.  
Civil Service Commission.

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I have, &c.  
(Signed) C. L. RYAN.

**ENCLOSURE 6.**

SIR,

Civil Service Commission, 19th September 1872.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, continuing the correspondence respecting the proposed transfer of five redundant clerks from the Customs to the establishment of the Exchequer and Audit Office, and stating that although the Comptroller and Auditor General does not consider that a competitive examination of redundant clerks is indispensable, in the present case he is decidedly of opinion that he cannot, in justice to the public service, dispense with the qualifications which, since the year 1862, have been deemed essential to the permanent appointment of junior clerks to the establishment of his department, and that the redundant clerks of the Customs should consequently be required to prove their fitness in all the subjects in which junior clerks on their first appointment to the Exchequer and Audit Office have been hitherto examined under the established regulations.

The Civil Service Commissioners now understand the wish of the Comptroller and Auditor General to be, not, as they inferred from your letter of the 29th July, that the five gentlemen in question should be tested in the subjects in which candidates for junior clerkships in the Exchequer and Audit Office were formerly required to pass, but that these gentlemen should be tested on the subjects (optional as well as obligatory) in which the candidates referred to were formerly examined.

If this view is correct, the Civil Service Commissioners think, though the question is not free from difficulty, that the requirements of clause 7 of the Order in Council may be met in the way proposed, the competitive element of the examination being dispensed with, and the candidates being required to satisfy the Commissioners of their competency, after being examined in geography, Euclid (first three books), translation from Latin prose, and translation from either French, Italian, or German, these being the subjects in which they have not passed at previous examinations.

As the Lords of the Treasury stand in the position of nominating authorities to the five candidates, the Commissioners assume that the Comptroller and Auditor General will ascertain whether it is their Lordships' wish that the nomination should be dealt with upon this understanding. Upon receiving information of their Lordships' concurrence, the Civil Service Commissioners will make the necessary arrangements for the examination of the nominees.

The Secretary,  
Exchequer and Audit Office.

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I have, &c.  
(Signed) HORACE MANN.

**ENCLOSURE 7.**

Exchequer and Audit Department, Somerset House,  
London, W.C., 28th September 1872.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Comptroller and Auditor General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, in continuation of the correspondence respecting the proposed transfer of five redundant clerks from the Customs to the establishment of this department.

As regards the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of your letter, I am to inform you that the Comptroller and Auditor General concurs with the Civil Service Commissioners in the opinion that the requirements of clause 7 of the Order in Council may be met in the way proposed, the competitive element of the examination being dispensed with, and the candidates being required to satisfy the Commissioners of their competency in those subjects in which they have not passed at previous examinations.

With reference to the 4th paragraph, I am to state that the Comptroller and Auditor General does not see the propriety of the adopting the course indicated by the Civil Service Commissioners; the question being one connected, not with the nomination of candidates, which is entirely under the control of the Treasury, and in which he has no authority to interfere, but solely with the subjects of examination



required by the established regulations for ascertaining the fitness of such candidates for permanent appointments in this department.

EXCHEQUER  
AND AUDIT  
OFFICE.

Horace Mann, Esq., &c. &c.,  
Civil Service Commission.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) H. TREHERNE.

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*The Secretary, Treasury, to the Civil Service Commissioners.*

GENTLEMEN,

16th November 1872.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had under consideration Mr. Walrond's letter of the 4th ult., upon the subject of the further examination of five clerks, now or formerly in the Department of Her Majesty's Customs, previous to their transfer, under clause 7 of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870, to certain vacancies in the Exchequer and Audit Department.

Their Lordships desire me to observe that section 8 of the Exchequer and Audit Act of 1866 vests in them the entire responsibility of all appointments in the Department of the Comptroller and Auditor General, and, therefore, for all purposes of such appointments, including transfers under clause 7 of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870, my Lords are the chiefs of the Department, and no concurrence on the part of the Comptroller and Auditor General is necessary.

Clause 7 of that Order provides, that in case the chief of a Department to which a situation belongs and the Lords of the Treasury, who in the present case are identical, shall consider that it would be for the public interest that examination should be wholly or partially dispensed with, the Civil Service Commissioners may dispense with such examination.

My Lords have carefully examined the certificates of the five clerks in question, and also the confidential reports of their character and capabilities, which they have received from the chiefs of the Departments in which they have been employed.

My Lords are satisfied upon these proofs that examination may be dispensed with on the occasion of the proposed transfer; and if your Board concurs with them, and is prepared to grant its certificates to the gentlemen in question upon these terms, my Lords will forthwith transfer them to the vacant situations, subject to the understanding that if, after a probation of six months, they are found to be unqualified to perform their duties, they will not be confirmed in their appointments.

I am further to inform you that my Lords are also pleased to transfer, upon the same terms of the said Order, Mr. J. Benson, a clerk employed at the Admiralty, to fill one of the vacancies still remaining at the Audit Office. His certificate and papers are herewith enclosed.

Documents relating to the five clerks to be transferred from the Customs Department are herewith enclosed.

It is requested that they may be returned.

I am, &c.

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*The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Treasury.*

SIR,

7th December 1872.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th ultimo, in which, with reference to the proposed transfer under clause 7 of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870 of five clerks, now or formerly in the Department of Her Majesty's Customs, to certain vacancies in the Exchequer and Audit Department, you state that as section 8 of the Exchequer and

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Audit Act of 1866 vests in the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the entire responsibility of all appointments in the Department of the Comptroller and Auditor General, their Lordships are the chiefs of the Department for all purposes of such appointments, and no concurrence on the part of the Comptroller and Auditor General is necessary in the case of transfers under the clause above mentioned. In reply, I am to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that within a few days after the date of this communication the Commissioners received a letter from the Comptroller and Auditor General stating that a copy of it had been transmitted to him, that he did not concur in the views therein set forth, and that he proposed to address their Lordships again on the subject.

Understanding from this that the question is still under discussion, the Commissioners deem it their duty to await the definitive settlement of it before taking any steps in the case; nor would they have thought it necessary, during the progress of such discussion, to offer any opinion of their own on the particular point in dispute, if it did not involve a principle of great importance to the correct interpretation of the Order in Council which they have to administer.

It is obvious, however, that any steps which it may at any time be their duty to take under the 7th clause of the Order cannot properly be taken by them until they have ascertained that the condition therein mentioned has been satisfied, by the concurrence of "the chief of the Department and the Lords of the Treasury," in any proposal made under it, and consequently that it is incumbent upon them to consider whom they ought in each case to regard as the chief of the Department within the meaning of the words used in the Order.

As regards the majority of the departments, no doubt can arise on this point, but as regards others, which are subordinate to the Lords of the Treasury, the expression "chief of the Department" is obviously susceptible of two meanings, and has, therefore, to be interpreted in each case according to the general scope and purpose of the document in which it is found.

The expression "chief of the Department," or another which may be assumed to be equivalent to it, viz., "head of the Department," or "chief authorities of the Department," occurs 10 times in the Order in Council of 4th June 1870, five times in the Order of 21st May 1855, which it superseded, and twice in the Order of 19th August 1871, by which one of its clauses was amended.

Many of these are cases of mere repetition, as will be seen on reference to the copies, herewith enclosed, of the three orders but there are four distinct functions which the authority thus designated is called upon to exercise.

I. It was according to his discretion, that under the Order of 1855, the rules applicable to his department were to be settled, with the assistance of the Civil Service Commissioners; and it is by him, conjointly with the Commissioners, that under the Order of 1870 such rules are to be settled, subject to the approval of the Treasury.

II. It is he who under each of the three orders determines the tests to be applied during probation, and judges of the results.

III. His action is required, conjointly with that of the Treasury, for making additions to or withdrawals from Schedules A. and B. of the Order of 1870; in other words, his concurrence is necessary before a situation in his department can either be exempted altogether from the operation of the Order, or excepted from the rule of open competition.

IV. Similarly, his concurrence is necessary before examination can

be dispensed with in the case of a person proposed to be appointed under clause 7 of the Order of 1870 to his department.

Following the order in which these functions have been mentioned, the first question is, who are the "chief authorities" with whom the Commissioners are to communicate as regards the settlement of rules in the case of those departments which are subordinate to the Treasury, such as the Customs, and Inland Revenue, the Post Office, the Exchequer and Audit Office, the Departments of Woods and of Works, that of the Paymaster General, and others.

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On this point it appears not unimportant to state that from the first commencement of their proceedings it has been the invariable practice of the Commissioners to communicate, as regards the settlement of rules, with the heads (as they are commonly called) of the several departments, and not with the Lords of the Treasury, that their Lordships were officially cognisant of that practice, and that in no case up to the present time have they intimated to the Commissioners that they disputed the soundness of the view on which it is based. On the contrary, in a minute of their Lordships, dated 14th December 1855, and transmitted to the Commissioners, it appears to be distinctly implied that in the opinion of their Lordships the duty of assisting in the settlement of rules belonged to the acting heads of the department to whom that minute referred, and that it was only on their declining to perform it, and, so to speak, under protest, that their Lordships themselves laid down the rules required. Even then, however, they did not communicate those rules directly to the Commissioners, but instructed the subordinate department to do so. Again, at the time when the system of preliminary test examinations was set on foot, although their Lordships arranged with the Commissioners the subjects in which candidates whom they proposed to nominate should first be tested, it was with the heads of the several departments that the Commissioners settled the conditions of the subsequent competitive examinations.

It appears clear, therefore, that up to the present time there has been no question of regarding the Lords of the Treasury as the "chief authorities" of the departments above enumerated, within the meaning of the 5th paragraph of the Order in Council of 21st May 1855, or of the 4th clause of the Order of 4th June 1870. Nor is it easy to see how they could possibly have been so regarded by any one who carefully considered the language of the above-mentioned paragraph of the earlier Order, which can hardly be read otherwise than as implying that the "chief authorities" mentioned in the first part of it are not necessarily identical with the persons designated in the latter part as "those who are or may be charged with the duty of nomination and appointment."

II. If the case is thus strong as regards the settlement of rules, it is still stronger as regards the prescribing of tests during probation, and judging of its results. Indeed, it is difficult to see how it would be possible that this duty should ever be performed by persons acting outside the department in which the probationer is employed, nor, so far as the Commissioners are aware, has any attempt or suggestion ever been made in this direction. In this part of the Order, therefore, there appears to be no room for doubt that by the words "chief of the Department" the authority usually spoken of as "head of the Department" is meant.

III. Scarcely less strong, though resting on different grounds, is the case as regards the power of exempting situations altogether from the operation of the order, or excepting them from the rule of open competition. A power so great, and so capable of being used at any time

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to the serious detriment of the public service, obviously required to be limited by conditions carefully considered; and accordingly in creating it, the 8th clause of the Order of 1870 provided that it should not be exercised without the consent of two parties, the chief authorities of the Department on the one hand, and the Lords of the Treasury on the other. It is hardly possible to conceive that it should have been the intention of the Government when framing these safeguards against the abuse of so exceptional a power that as regards all the situations under the control of the Treasury, amounting probably to about three-fourths of all the situations in the Civil Service that come under the cognisance of the Commissioners, one of the two consents required should be, so to speak, illusory; and that the authority which nominates candidates should be able to dispense with all the rules prescribed for testing its nominees, without consulting the authority responsible for the conduct of the business of the department to which they were to be appointed. Nor does it appear that their Lordships have ever hitherto adopted this interpretation; for in all the notices which they have caused to be inserted in the "London Gazette," in pursuance of the clause in question, the consent of the chief of the Department has always been declared, even where that department was among those which are under their Lordships' control.

IV. If the Commissioners are right in their view as to the meaning of the words "chief of the Department," in the three cases which have been discussed, it would appear to follow, almost as a matter of course, that it must be applicable to the remaining case, viz., that of clause 7, now under consideration, even if this were not one which of itself seemed especially to point to such an interpretation. For the power created by that clause of dispensing with examination in the case of individuals without the publicity attending a notice in the "London Gazette," and without incurring loss of the certificate of qualification required for superannuation, is almost more open to abuse than that which has been already mentioned, of exempting situations altogether from the operation of the Order. That power is now guarded, as the clause has hitherto been understood, by requiring the concurrent action of three parties, the Lords of the Treasury, the Head of the Department, and the Civil Service Commissioners; and there would seem to be at least as much reason in the case of clause 7 as in the case of clause 8 for believing that it was the intention of the Government to cast some share of the responsibility on the head of the Department, even when subordinate to the Treasury.

The Commissioners have felt the more free to express their opinion on the question under consideration, because in its present aspect, at least, it in no way affects any rights or powers which they themselves have to exercise. For even if it were decided that, legally and formally speaking, the Lords of the Treasury are the chiefs of such a department as the Audit Office, and consequently that whenever their Lordships, in their double capacity, proposed to dispense with examination, the case would be legitimately brought before the Commissioners, it would still be competent for them, and would be their duty, in the exercise of the discretion which the clause vests in them, to consult with the acting head of the Department, and to decline to dispense with examination if they were satisfied, on representations made by him, that such examination was necessary.

It can hardly be necessary to state that in making the foregoing remarks the Commissioners have had no intention of questioning the undoubted right of the Lords of the Treasury to appoint any person to a clerkship in the Department of Exchequer and Audit on their own

responsibility under the Act of 1866, irrespectively altogether of the Orders in Council of 21st May 1855 and 4th June 1870. Neither have they ever had any thought of denying that there is a sense in which the term "chief of the Department" might be applied to their Lordships with reference to that department, although they are themselves unaware of any instance hitherto in which it has been so used.

The only question which they understood to be in debate, and to which they have addressed their observations, is whether for the purpose of an appointment to be made under the Order of June 1870, and specifically under its 7th clause, their Lordships stand in that relation to the Exchequer and Audit Office which is there intended to be designated by the expression the chief of the Department.

I have, &c.

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ENCLOSURES.

ORDERS of HER MAJESTY in COUNCIL regulating the ADMISSION of PERSONS to the CIVIL SERVICE of the CROWN.

[These are printed at page 2 of Appendix I.]

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*The Secretary, Treasury, to the Civil Service Commissioners.*

GENTLEMEN,

January 1873.

In reply to Mr. Walrond's letter of the 7th ultimo, relating to the transfer of certain redundant clerks from the Department of Her Majesty's Customs to that of the Comptroller and Auditor General, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to observe that, as there is no question of their power under section 8 of the Exchequer and Audit Act, the point to settle is, whether clause 7 of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870 can be reconciled with the exercise which, in any case, they think it their duty to make of this power, by transferring the said redundant clerks from the one Department to the other, and thereby effecting a public economy.

The difficulty in the way of such a settlement is, that the Comptroller and Auditor General claims to be the chief of the Department under section 7 of the Order in Council, and, in that capacity, is understood to demand that these clerks shall be subjected to a further examination; whereas my Lords hold that the power of appointing marks the chief of the Department for the purposes of this clause, and, acting themselves under that title, are of opinion that no further examination is necessary, and that it would probably defeat the transfer of these redundant clerks altogether.

My Lords do not understand the Civil Service Commissioners to say that they would, under no circumstances, grant their certificate to these clerks, upon the occasion of their transfer, without a further examination; but that the concurrence required under section 7 of the Order in Council is not that of the Treasury alone.

My Lords would much regret the necessity of having to direct this transfer to be made independently of the Civil Service Commissioners, but they must certainly do so if the power of appointing clerks, which Parliament has entrusted to them, cannot otherwise be exercised as the public interest requires.

My Lords do not think it needful to follow the Civil Service Commissioners through all the arguments which they have adduced, and they content themselves with observing that the Department of the Treasury itself affords a proof that for the purposes of clause 7, the

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Lords of the Treasury may be identical with the "chief of a Department."

My Lords have to ask, therefore, whether the Civil Service Commissioners decline to give their certificate to the redundant clerks now in question, on their transfer from the Customs to the Exchequer and Audit Department, without again examining them.

I am, &c.

*The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Treasury.*

SIR,

6th January 1873.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt on the 2d instant of your letter, in which, with reference to the recent correspondence relative to the proposed transfer, under the 7th clause of the Order in Council of 4th June 1870, of certain redundant clerks from the Department of Her Majesty's Customs to that of the Comptroller and Auditor General, you inquire, on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, whether the Civil Service Commissioners decline to give their certificate to these clerks without again examining them.

In reply, I am to request that you will state to their Lordships that, according to the view which the Commissioners take of their functions, under the clause above mentioned, it is not competent for them, under the circumstances now existing, to grant any certificate to these gentlemen in accordance with its provisions.

In their letter of the 7th ultimo, the Commissioners thought it their duty to declare their opinion that, according to the only interpretation which they were able to put upon the words "chief of the Department," as found in the clause in question, that clause could not be brought into operation without the consent of the acting head of the Department concerned; and they endeavoured to support that interpretation by showing that it was based on a practice absolutely unvaried up to the present time, as well as on consideration of great importance to the proper working of the Orders in Council which regulate admission to the public service. If the letter now under reply had contained any statement of the grounds on which their Lordships have been led to adopt an opposite view, the Commissioners might have found in such statement sufficient reason for altering their opinion on the point, and it would of course have been a satisfaction to them if they could have agreed with their Lordships respecting it. As, however, their Lordships have not thought fit to enter into any consideration of the arguments adduced in the letter above mentioned, but content themselves with observing that there may be a case, viz., that of the Department of the Treasury itself, in which the Lords of the Treasury may be identical with the "chief of a Department,"—an observation of which, while admitting it to be incontrovertible, the Commissioners fail to see the relevance to the question under discussion,—the Commissioners have only to state that, according to the best judgment they have been able to form, the concurrence of authorities required by clause 7 of the Order in Council does not exist in the case of the proposed transfer, and therefore the conditions are not fulfilled under which alone they would have power to grant a certificate under this clause, whether with or without examination.

With reference to the intimation conveyed in your letter, that in the absence of certificates of qualification, it is the intention of the Lords of the Treasury, nevertheless, to appoint these gentlemen under the

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powers vested in their Lordships, antecedently to the Order in Council, by the Act of 1866, the Commissioners have but to repeat that they have never thought of questioning the power of their Lordships in these and similar cases, comprehending possibly a large proportion of all the situations in the Civil Service, to dispense at their pleasure with all the rules laid down by Her Majesty's Orders in Council, whether as regards open competitions or qualifying examination, and to make direct appointments subject to no conditions either of age, health, character, or knowledge and ability, and that without assigning any reason for adopting such a course. As, however, in the present case a reason is stated, viz., the desire of effecting a public economy, it may perhaps be permitted to the Commissioners, considering the relation in which they stand to the Civil Service, to suggest, for the consideration of their Lordships, whether an appointment can safely be assumed to be economical in the true sense of the word, unless the prescribed means are taken to secure that the person proposed to be appointed is duly qualified for the duties which he will have to perform.\*

I have, &c.

### INLAND REVENUE.

*The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Inland Revenue.*

SIR,

25th July 1872.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you, for the information of the Board of Inland Revenue, that they have had under consideration the advisability of adopting more stringent measures in the inquiries which it is their duty to conduct as to the age, health, and character of candidates for admission to the Excise Branch of the Inland Revenue Department, with a view to preventing the intrusion into the service of unsuitable persons.

A hundred young men are now again about to be selected for this service upon the results of an open competition which has recently been held in London and in nine other of the most important cities in the United Kingdom. The majority of the candidates then selected will almost of necessity be resident at a distance from London, and on similar former occasions the Commissioners have sometimes from this cause experienced considerable difficulty in satisfying themselves as to the fitness of individual candidates.

It will be in the recollection of the Board of Inland Revenue that under the old system of nomination the Commissioners enjoyed the

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REVENUE.  
—  
Inquiry as to  
age, &c. of  
candidates  
selected by  
open compe-  
tition for the  
Excise.

\* The following are extracts from a letter on this subject subsequently addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Comptroller and Auditor General (published in Parliamentary Paper No. 167 of 1873):—

"Their Lordships desire me to observe, that in the course which they have felt it their duty to pursue in this matter, they have been actuated by no desire to maintain a general exercise of authority in derogation of the system of examination and competition for entrance to the Civil Service (which has been established and promoted mainly through the action of their Board), and that they have had no other object in view than the interests of the public service."

"Had the law permitted, and could it have been done without entailing great hardship on gentlemen who had actually entered upon their employment in the Exchequer and Audit Department, their Lordships would, in consideration of the strong remonstrance which you have felt it your duty to place before them, have been willing to withdraw those nominations."

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candidates  
selected by  
open compe-  
tition for the  
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advantage of being aided to a considerable extent by the machinery of the Board, certain local inquiries having been in every case made upon the spot by the collectors and supervisors, and the result communicated to this office. The Commissioners always attached great value to the assistance which they thus received, and although, through the kindness of the Board, they have on each occasion of an open competition for the Excise been favoured with reports respecting the successful candidates, these reports have not supplied such full information as those formerly furnished.

Under these circumstances the Commissioners desire me to transmit for the consideration of the Board of Inland Revenue, the accompanying draft of a circular which, if there is no objection, they would be glad to adopt. It embodies all the information supplied under the old system, and is intended, in addition, by means of the signature of the candidate, written in the presence of the supervisor, to furnish a method of detecting attempted personation at examination.

It will be observed that the adoption of this form would involve the necessity of direct communication between this Department and the Board's officers, but the Commissioners trust that it will not be objected to on this score, inasmuch as time and trouble will, upon the whole, be saved. In the event of the Board concurring with the Commissioners as to the expediency of adopting the proposed circular, all that appears necessary is that a communication should be addressed by your Department to the collectors and supervisors, acquainting them with the intended change of practice and desiring their compliance with the requirements of the circular.

I am to take the present opportunity of enclosing, for the information of the Board of Inland Revenue, a new form of medical certificate which the Civil Service Commissioners propose to adopt, and I am to request that they may be favoured with any suggestions thereupon which may occur to the Board.

I am, &c.

Enclosure (1).

Civil Service Commission, London, S.W.,

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SIR,

IN conformity with arrangements made between the Board of Inland Revenue and this Department, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to request that you will take the requisite steps for obtaining a personal interview with the candidate named in the accompanying paper (Form A.) as soon as practicable, and that, after making the necessary inquiries, you will fill up and sign the annexed report, and return it to this office in the envelope herewith enclosed, together with the baptismal certificate referred to in the 2nd paragraph.

The Supervisor of Inland Revenue,

I am, Sir, &c.

REPORT of the LOCAL SUPERVISOR OF EXCISE with regard to Mr. \_\_\_\_\_  
a Candidate for Admission into the Excise Branch of the Inland Revenue.

N.B.—The candidate is to write his name, address, and the date of his birth in the space opposite to this direction.

1. Does the candidate's appearance as regards his age correspond with his statement as to the date of his birth? If not, state your own opinion as to his age.



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age, &c. of  
candidates  
selected by  
open competi-  
tion for the  
Excise.

2. The candidate's baptismal certificate is herewith enclosed, that it may be compared by you with the corresponding entry in the baptismal register, and that you may report whether it is a true and faithful copy of the same, and whether the entry in the register appears to have been made at the time indicated. (If the place of the candidate's baptism is at too great a distance to enable you to make the necessary examination of the register personally, you are requested to obtain a report from the supervisor resident nearest thereto.)
3. Do you consider the candidate to possess such health, strength, activity, and general intelligence as will be necessary for the performance of his duties in the Excise?
4. Are the referees named by the candidate persons of respectable position and character, and does the candidate himself bear a good character in the neighbourhood of his residence?
5. Are you satisfied that he is unmarried and without family, and free from pecuniary embarrassment?

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Enclosure (2).

## MEDICAL EXAMINER'S REPORT.

This certificate should be returned to the Civil Service Commission by the medical examiner himself. An envelope is enclosed and postage need not be paid.

The candidate must make the statement required below in the presence of a duly qualified and registered member of the medical profession, (his ordinary medical attendant, if possible,) who must witness his signature to the declaration appended thereto.

1. State your name in full - - - \_\_\_\_\_
2. Have you ever had spitting or other discharges of blood, rheumatic fever, habitual cough, asthma, disease of the heart, or any disease or accident requiring confinement? - - - \_\_\_\_\_
3. Have you had the small pox? - - - \_\_\_\_\_
4. Have you or any of your near relations been afflicted with consumption, scrofula, gout, asthma, epilepsy, or insanity? - - - \_\_\_\_\_
5. Furnish the following particulars as to your parents :

—	Age, if living.	Age at Death.	If Dead, of what Disease.
Father - -	-		
Mother - -	-		

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age, &c. of  
candidates  
selected by  
open compe-  
tition for the  
Excise.

I declare all the above answers to be correct and true, to the best of my belief.

Candidate's signature \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE.—The candidate will be held responsible for the accuracy of the above statement. By wilfully suppressing any information he will incur the risk of losing the appointment.

Signature of medical examiner in whose  
presence the above declaration is made } \_\_\_\_\_

## MEDICAL EXAMINER'S REPORT.

The medical examiner is requested to answer the following questions, after a careful examination of the candidate, and to transmit the form in the accompanying envelope addressed to "The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, S.W." Any fee which the medical examiner may claim must be paid by the candidate.

1. Has the candidate rupture, piles, or other swelling, or varicose veins? - \_\_\_\_\_
2. Are his sight and hearing good? - \_\_\_\_\_
3. Is the respiration natural, and are the respiratory sounds and the resonance of the chest normal? - \_\_\_\_\_
4. Are the pulsations of the heart natural in rhythm and force, and are its sounds those of health? - \_\_\_\_\_
5. Is the candidate free from all physical defect and disease? - \_\_\_\_\_
6. Has the candidate been *satisfactorily* vaccinated? - \_\_\_\_\_
7. Are there any circumstances connected with the health of the candidate  
\* \* which, in your opinion, tend to  
disqualify him from performing  
efficiently the duties of an excise  
assistant? - \_\_\_\_\_
8. Do you consider him strong enough for  
\* \* that employment? - \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Medical qualification \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

\* \* NOTE.—It should be understood that the duties of an excise assistant involve a considerable amount of fatigue, frequent journeys on horseback and foot, and exposure to all weathers.

The Secretary, Inland Revenue, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

SIR,

2d August 1872.

ADVERTING to your letter of the 25th ultimo, I am instructed to acquaint you that the Board are quite willing to meet the wishes of the Civil Service Commissioners, as expressed therein; and they have accordingly directed their several supervisors throughout the United Kingdom to make such inquiries relative to candidates for the Excise branch of this service as the Civil Service Commissioners may deem fit

to call for. The Board have at the same time desired that the result of the inquiries be thereafter forwarded direct to the Office of the Commissioners, with as little delay as possible.

The Board quite approve of the new form of medical certificate which the Civil Service Commissioners propose to adopt.

I am, &c.

### POST OFFICE.

*The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, General Post Office.*

SIR,

27th August 1873.

THE Civil Service Commissioners have received a letter from Mr. ———, who was recently, on the result of an open competition, certificated for the situation of clerk in the Secretary's office of the General Post Office, stating that whereas in the competition he obtained the first place, he has been made to rank lower in the Department than two other gentlemen assigned to it who stood below him in the order of merit, on the ground, as it is understood, that their certificates of qualification bear a somewhat earlier date than his.

Assuming the correctness of this statement, the Commissioners think it probable that the attention of the Postmaster-General may not have been directed to the regulations under which the competition took place, and particularly to the last paragraph, in which it is provided that, "if at any examination two or more situations, whether in the same or in different Departments, shall be offered for competition, the successful candidates will be permitted to choose in their order, as determined by the competitive examination, among the situations offered for competition." They desire me therefore to request that the paragraph above quoted may be brought to Mr. Monsell's notice, in connexion with my letter of the 7th instant, which stated what places the candidates recently assigned to the Post Office occupied relatively to each other in the list resulting from the competition.

The Commissioners would suggest, for Mr. Monsell's consideration, whether it would not be in accordance with the spirit as well as with the letter of the regulation that where two or more candidates have been assigned to situations in the same department on the results of the same competition, those candidates should rank according to the places they may have taken in the competition, rather than according to the dates at which their certificates may happen to have been granted.

Feeling assured that this course would be followed at the Post Office, as in other Departments, the Commissioners have hitherto had no difficulty in granting their certificates to the several candidates as soon as the evidence of age, health, and character was in each case complete, otherwise they would have thought it their duty to the candidates, as well as to the Government, under whose authority the regulations above quoted were laid down, to delay granting the certificate of any successful competitor until all those above him on the list for the same Department had been actually appointed, a delay which might, they have reason to fear, in many cases have proved seriously inconvenient to the Department in which the vacancies were to be filled.

I have, &c.

### INLAND REVENUE.

Inquiry as to age, &c. of candidates selected by open competition for the Excise.

### POST OFFICE.

Seniority of candidates selected at open competition.

Post Office. *The Secretary, General Post Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.*

Seniority of candidates selected at open competition.

SIR,

17th December 1873.

HAVING laid before the Postmaster-General your letter of the 27th of August last, I am directed to state, for the information of your Commissioners, that Mr. Playfair has decided on adopting their suggestion, so that the rotation of persons admitted to the service of the Post Office after competitive examinations, will in future be determined according to the places obtained by them in their respective competitions, and not by the date of commencing duty, as heretofore.

In order that I may be enabled to carry out this decision, I shall be obliged by your informing me of the rotation of the boy clerks recently selected for employment in the savings bank.

I am, &c.

TREASURY.

TREASURY.

Clerk and Draughtsman in the Office of the Surveyor-General of Prisons.

*The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Treasury.*

SIR,

27th November 1872.

Question as to how far extensions of age should be allowed for previous public service.

REFERRING to your letter of the 6th April last, conveying the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to the regulations whereby persons who have been already employed in the Civil Service are admitted to competition when beyond the ordinary limits of age, I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to request that they may be informed whether, as the principle of extending the period of eligibility in favour of previous service has been thus recognised, their Lordships are disposed to reconsider the question of its applicability to the case of the clerk and draughtsman in the office of the surveyor general of prisons which formed the subject of the Commissioners' letter of 5 October 1871, and of their Lordships' reply, dated the 20th of the same month.

The Commissioners would not have thought it right to re-open that case, after the decision pronounced upon it in the letter last referred to, if the subsequent communication of the 6th of April last did not afford ground for believing that the views of their Lordships had undergone some modification; but they deem it their duty now to do so in consequence of further communications which they have received from the Home Office, and they return to the subject the more readily because they are desirous to submit to their Lordships some considerations which were not laid before them in the letter of 5th October 1871, upon which the decision was given.

Their Lordships' notice was not then called to the fact that the proposed extension of limits was in accordance with a practice which had prevailed for many years in many departments of the service, and which still prevails in the majority of them as regards those situations which are not the subject of open competition. Thus, for appointments on the establishment of the Treasury, the Admiralty, the Civil Service Commission, the House of Commons, the Convict Service (England), the Customs, the Home Office, the India Office, the Inland Revenue, the National Debt Office, the Parliament Office, the Paymaster-General's Office, the Poor Law Board, the Post Office, the War Office, and others of less importance, candidates were eligible for a period in some cases limited to five years, in some cases unlimited, after having passed the age ordinarily prescribed, provided they had served continuously in these departments respectively from a time at which they were under

that age. These provisions, so far as relates to situations that have been thrown open to competition, are now, with the approval of their Lordships, merged in the general rule already referred to; and as regards other situations, not open to competition, they still exist in their original form.

The case now under consideration is one to which some such provision would appear to the Commissioners to be specially applicable. The situation, as they are informed, is one requiring a considerable amount of practical experience of a peculiar kind, and the candidate whom it is proposed to appoint to it has acquired that experience in the last 15 years, during which, though only holding a temporary appointment, he has in fact discharged all the duties of the post to the entire satisfaction of his superiors. Putting aside all thought of the interests of the individual, it is obvious that the office would suffer if a person possessing his proved aptitude for the particular work were dismissed, and his place were taken by one who could not be qualified for the duties without a considerable amount of training. In connexion with this point the Commissioners think it right to lay before their Lordships the following extract from a letter addressed by the Surveyor-General of Prisons to the Home Department, and forwarded thence to this office:—

“I fear,” he says, “that I may have appeared to press my views on this matter with some urgency, but I beg to be allowed to point out as my reason for being anxious that no unavoidable restrictions should be placed on the selection of a person for the office, that the duties to be performed are those for which I am alone responsible, that I carry out these duties with an extremely small staff, and that in the absence of the clerk of works in the Surveyor-General’s Office, his duties fall upon the clerk and draughtsman, whose position is therefore one which should be filled by the best qualified person obtainable.”

It is proper to state that in the letter from which the above is an extract, and also in the Home Office letter which enclosed it, it was urged that the superior limit of age for the situation of clerk and draughtsman should be fixed for all candidates alike at 42, that being the limit already fixed for all “subordinate officers in the Convict Service.” The Commissioners were unable to accede to this proposal, never having considered the expression above quoted as including officers of the rank of clerks, and being of opinion that for situations of this class the ordinary limit of age should be much lower than 42.

But it would be the more satisfactory to them if the views of the department could be met in a way which would appear to the Commissioners free from all objection, *i.e.*, by retaining 35 as the limit for ordinary candidates, but extending it to 42 in the case of men discharged from the Royal Engineers, and also of persons who may have served in the department in a temporary capacity from a period at which they were under 35.

I have, &c.

*The Secretary, Treasury, to the Civil Service Commissioners.*

GENTLEMEN,

17th December 1872.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty’s Treasury have had under consideration Mr. Walrond’s letter of the 27th ultimo, inquiring whether their Lordships are disposed to reconsider their decision with regard to the clerk and draughtsman in the office of the Surveyor-General of Prisons communicated to you in the letter of this board of the 20th October 1871, and in reply I am to state that their Lordships

TREASURY.

—  
Clerk and  
Draughtsman  
in the Office of  
the Surveyor-  
General of  
Prisons.

—  
Question as to  
how far ex-  
tensions of age  
should be  
allowed for  
previous public  
service.

## TREASURY.

Clerk and  
Draughtsman  
in the Office of  
the Surveyor-  
General of  
Prisons.

Question as to  
how far ex-  
tensions of age  
should be  
allowed for  
previous public  
service.

are unable to concur with you in thinking that their letter of 6th April last, extending under certain circumstances the limit of age for admission to open competitive examinations for situations in the Civil Service, has any bearing upon the same question when the object is to introduce into the public service some particular nominee who is over the prescribed age.

Their Lordships are not prepared to concur in any proposals whereby encouragement is given to the plan of introducing persons under the name of temporary assistants, and then proceeding to found upon the length of their service in that character a reason for nominating them to established situations.

Such a course appears to their Lordships to be quite inconsistent with the spirit of Orders in Council, which hold forth examinations as the rule of admission to the Civil Service, and prescribe a probation confined to six months afterwards.

I am, &c.

*The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Treasury.*

SIR,

26th June 1873.

The "General  
Regulations"  
of 8th April  
1872, and the  
Civil Service  
of India.

WITH reference to clause 7 of the general regulations of the 8th April 1872, a copy of which is herewith enclosed,\* respecting open competitive examinations for clerkships, &c. in the Civil Service.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that the Commissioners have received an application which raises the question whether employment in the Civil Service of India can be reckoned under the clause referred to.

As admission to the Civil Service of India is gained by the certificate of the Commissioners, it may perhaps appear that, according to the strict letter of the regulations, such service might be recognised. On the other hand, the Commissioners have no doubt that this was not intended, and they are apprehensive that considerable inconvenience to the Indian Government might result from holding out any inducements to young civilians to turn their eyes towards Government employment at home; and I am therefore to request that the Commissioners may be informed whether their Lordships are of opinion that the claim should or should not be admitted.

I have, &c.

*The Secretary, Treasury, to the Civil Service Commissioners.*

GENTLEMEN,

25th August 1873.

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you, with reference to Mr. Walrond's letter of the 26th June last, the enclosed copy of a letter which they have received from the India Office with respect to the question whether employment in the Civil Service of India can be reckoned under clause 7 of the General Regulations framed in pursuance of the Order in Council of the 4th June 1870.

I am to state that their Lordships concur with the Secretary of State in thinking that no objection need be offered to extending section 7 of the regulations for open competition to employment in the Civil Service of India.

I am, &c.

\* These regulations are printed at page 20.

## ENCLOSURE.

SIR,

India Office, 6th August 1873.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd ultimo, forwarding a copy of a letter addressed to you by the Civil Service Commissioners, inquiring whether employment in the Civil Service of India can be reckoned under clause 7 of the General Regulations framed in pursuance of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 4th June 1870, respecting open competitive examinations for situations in the Civil Service.

In reply I am to acquaint you that the Secretary of State sees no reasons for excluding persons who have been employed in the Civil Service of India from the benefit of the rule in question.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) T. L. SECCOMBE,  
Financial Secretary.

The Secretary, Treasury.

TREASURY.

The "General Regulations" of 8th April 1872, and the Civil Service of India.

## WAR OFFICE.

*The Secretary, Treasury, to the Civil Service Commissioners.*

GENTLEMEN,

7th October 1872.

WITH reference to Mr. Walrond's letter of the 7th December 1871 respecting the mode of making appointments to certain established clerkships in the Army Clothing Department.

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you copies of a letter from the War Office dated the 17th ulto., and of the reply of this Board, from which you will perceive that my Lords concur in opinion with the Secretary of State, that the first appointments to five clerkships in the new third class of the permanent clerical establishment of the Department in question should be filled up by means of a limited competition among the clerks and writers already employed in the office, but that the remaining clerkships and all future vacancies should be open to general competition under Scheme II.

I am, &amp;c.

WAR OFFICE.

Clerkships in the Army Clothing Department.

## ENCLOSURES.

1.

War Office, 17th September 1872.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter of [the 23d December last, expressing the opinion of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, that a small class of established clerks should be formed in the Army Clothing Department, sufficient to recruit the higher grades by promotion, and that, considering the liberal remuneration of the higher grades, the new lowest class might very well be filled up from among the successful competitors under the general regulations (II.) of the Civil Service Commissioners thus leaving registered writers only as the supplementary form of assistance, and stating that their Lordships would be ready to receive a carefully considered proposal having this object in view. I am directed to request that you will state to the Lords Commissioners that Mr. Cardwell, having given this matter his consideration, would propose that the new lower class should consist of ten clerks at salaries commencing at 90*l.* and rising by 7*l.* 10*s.* per annum to 150*l.* a year.

The permanent clerical establishment of the Army Clothing Department would thus consist of—

## Annual increase.

1 Principal clerk	350 <i>l.</i> by 20 <i>l.</i> to 500 <i>l.</i>
1 First class "	250 <i>l.</i> by 15 <i>l.</i> to 350 <i>l.</i>
3 Second " "	190 <i>l.</i> by 10 <i>l.</i> to 250 <i>l.</i>
10 Third " "	90 <i>l.</i> by 7 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> to 450 <i>l.</i>

With regard, however, to the suggestion of their Lordships that the whole of the new lower class should be selected from among the successful competitors under the general regulations of the Civil Service, Mr. Cardwell thinks that such an arrangement, if at once adopted, would be detrimental to the working of the Department, inasmuch as none of the candidates would have had any experience of the duties they would be required to discharge, and he would therefore propose that out of these ten appointments, five should be competed for by the clerks and writers at present employed between the ages of 17 and 35 years, the remaining five being selected as suggested by their Lordships and all further vacancies being filled by open competition.

## WAR OFFICE.

Clerkships in  
the Army  
Clothing De-  
partment.

The subjects of examination, &c. will be those fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners for competitions under Scheme II., regulation of 2d December 1870.

I am to enclose a statement showing the comparative cost of the present and proposed establishment, from which their Lordships will perceive that the arrangement will cause but a slight increase of expense, and to state that Mr. Cardwell would be glad to learn that their Lordships concur with him in these proposals.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN MILTON,  
Accountant-General.

The Secretary, Treasury.

2.

SIR,

Treasury Chambers, 5th October 1872.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had before them Mr. Milton's letter of the 17th ulto. submitting Mr. Secretary Cardwell's proposals with regard to the clerical establishment of the Army Clothing Department and in particular with respect to the manner of making first appointments to the new lower class of clerks.

My Lords desire me to signify to you their approval of the following permanent clerical establishments as proposed by the Secretary of State.

1 Principal clerk at	350 <i>l.</i> by 20 <i>l.</i> per annum to 500 <i>l.</i> per annum.	
1 First class clerk at	250 <i>l.</i> by 15 <i>l.</i>	to 350 <i>l.</i> "
3 Second " "	190 <i>l.</i> by 10 <i>l.</i>	" to 250 <i>l.</i> "
10 Third " "	90 <i>l.</i> by 7 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	" to 150 <i>l.</i> "

My Lords have moreover informed the Civil Service Commissioners that they concur in Mr. Cardwell's suggestion, that out of the ten appointments in the third class, five should be competed for by clerks and writers between the ages of 17 and 35 years now employed in the Department, and the remaining five, as well as all future vacancies, should be thrown open to general competition under Scheme II. of the Civil Service Regulations, dated 2d December 1870.

I am, &c.

To the Under Secretary, War Office.

WILLIAM LAW.

MILITARY  
EXAMINATIONS.

Languages  
which may be  
selected for  
examination.

*The Director-General of Military Education to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.*

SIR,

19th October 1872.

IN reply to your letter of the 17th instant, I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that while there can be no objection to Hindustani or Persian being selected by candidates under clause 7, section (2) of the new regulations respecting first appointments to the cavalry and infantry, he is of opinion that Mahratti, which can only be considered as a dialect, should not be allowed to be taken up.

I have, &c.

## CONTROL.

Question of  
exception to  
rule as to age.

*The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Under Secretary of State for War.*

SIR,

25th January 1873.

WITH reference to Mr. Secretary Cardwell's Instructions on the Royal Warrant 7639/1668, dated the 13th March 1872, respecting first appointments to the Supply and Transport Sub-Department of the Control Department, copy of which was enclosed with your letter of 11th March 1872.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to request that they may be informed whether they are right in understanding that it was not Mr. Cardwell's intention that the extension of the limits of age to 22 provided by section 4 of the Instructions in favour of subalterns of the army, should apply to officers who might have retired from the service by the sale of their commissions.

The Commissioners would be glad to be favoured with an early reply on this point, because they have received from a gentleman so circum-



stanced who is over 20 years of age, an application to be admitted to the examination appointed to commence on the 11th proximo.

I have, &c.

CONTROL.

Question of  
exception to  
rule as to age.

*The Surveyor-General, War Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.*

SIR,

30th January 1873.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, received in this office on the 28th instant, and to acquaint you in reply that the extension of the limit of age for first appointments to the Supply and Transport Sub-Department provided by section 4 of the Secretary of State's instructions on the Royal Warrant of 13th March 1872, in favour of subalterns of the army, applies only to officers who are in the army, and does not apply in the case of officers who have left the service.

I have, &c.

*The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Surveyor-General, War Office.*

SIR,

25th March 1873.

WITH reference to the regulations transmitted with your letter of 11th March 1872, respecting the appointment of Sub-assistant Commissary in the Supply and Transport Sub-Department of the Control Department and to the correspondence noted in the margin.

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to request that they may be informed whether it is Mr. Secretary Cardwell's wish that a candidate at the examination held on the 11th ultimo, who entered the Militia on the 15th May 1872, should be regarded as entitled to claim the benefit of the exception to the ordinary limits of age provided in favour of subalterns of the Militia.

If the answer should be in the affirmative, I am further to request that you will inform me whether it has been correctly stated to the Commissioners that Mr. — obtained a commission in the — Militia on the date above mentioned, viz: 15th May 1872.

I have, &c.

*The Surveyor-General, War Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.*

SIR,

27th March 1873.

IN reference to your letter of the 25th instant,

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to state for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that a candidate who held a commission in the Militia on the 15th May 1872, a date antecedent to that on which the recent examination for admission to the Supply and Transport Sub-Department commenced, viz: 11th February 1873, is entitled to claim the benefit of the exception to the ordinary limits of age provided in favour of subalterns of the Militia.

I am to add that the commission held by Mr. — in the — Militia bears date the 15th May 1872.

I am, &c.

WORKS,  
(OFFICE OF.  
—  
Age of Office  
Keepers.

## WORKS, OFFICE OF.

*The Secretary, Office of Works, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.*

SIR,

25th January 1873.

THE situation of office-keeper to this department having recently become vacant, I am directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works &c., to state, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners that he considers that candidates for that post should be examined in reading, writing, and elementary arithmetic, and that the limits of age should be 30 and 50 years, excepting however the cases of persons who have served continuously in the public service, and who entered before the maximum limit had been reached.

I am to request that you will have the goodness to move the Civil Service Commissioners to acquaint the First Commissioner whether they concur in this view.

I am, &amp;c.

*The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, to the Secretary, Office of Works, &c.*

SIR,

30th January 1873.

I AM directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th inst. relative to the situation of office-keeper in your Department.

In reply I am to acquaint you for the information of the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c., that subject to the approval of the Lords of the Treasury, which is necessary in similar cases, the Commissioners will consider the subjects of examination for the situation in question to be those specified in your letter viz: (1.) Reading; (2.) Writing; under which head the Commissioners understand a moderate proficiency in spelling easy words to be included; and (3.) Elementary Arithmetic.

With respect to the limits of age proposed by Mr. Ayrton, viz. 30 and 50, I am to state that, though the Commissioners can readily understand that for such a situation as that of office-keeper it would be undesirable to fix the maximum limit of age unduly low, they think that 50 is too high a limit, at least as regards persons entering the public service for the first time.

The case of persons who have already served in another capacity or department is however altogether different, and the Commissioners would be prepared to agree to the limits being fixed at 30 and 40 with an extension up to any age in favour of persons who entered the public service before they attained the age of 40, and have since served continuously.

I have, &amp;c.

*The Secretary, Office of Works, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.*

SIR,

4th February 1873.

I AM directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c., to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ult., and I am to inform you in reply, that the Board agree with the Civil Service Commissioners in the view taken by them that the limits of age should be fixed at 30 and 40, with an extension up to any age in favour of persons who entered the public service before they attained the age of 40, and have since served continuously.

I am, &amp;c.

## **APPENDIX IX.**

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**ABSTRACT OF A RETURN PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT IN  
AUGUST 1873.**

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## ABSTRACT OF A RETURN PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT IN AUGUST, 1873.

"List of all OFFICES, VACANCIES in which are to be filled up by OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS UNDER SCHEME I."

DEPARTMENT.	THIRD CLASS CLERKS.				SECOND CLASS CLERKS.				FIRST CLASS CLERKS.				PRINCIPAL CLERKS, ASSISTANT SECRETARIES, or similar OFFICERS.				NOTES.
	Number.	Salaries.			Number.	Salaries.			Number.	Salaries.			Number.	Salaries.			
		Minim-um.	Maxi-mum.	Annual Incre-ment.		Minim-um.	Maxi-mum.	Annual Incre-ment.		Minim-um.	Maxi-mum.	Annual Incre-ment.		Minim-um.	Maxi-mum.	Annual Incre-ment.	
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.	—	£ —	£ —	£ —	62	£ 100	£ 250	£ 10	55	£ 300	£ 500	£ 15	1c	£ —	£ 700	£ —	a. "Junior Clerks." b. "Senior Clerks." c. Registrar.
INDIA OFFICE.	{ 162 } { 882 }	{ 100 } { 300 } { 400 }	15	{ 15 } { 350 } { 500 } { 700 }	{ 35 } { 355 }	350 500	650 700	15 20	{ 1c } { 11c } { 6c }	700 900 1,000	700 900 1,000	— 25 25	7d	£ —	£ 1,900	£ —	a. "Junior Clerks." b. "Senior Clerks." c. "Assistants." d. Secretaries [of Branches].
LUNACY COMMISSION.	52	£ 100	£ 180	£ 10	3	£ 200	£ 300	£ 10	1	£ 300	£ 500	£ 15	—	£ —	£ —	£ —	a. "Some of these may hereafter be filled up under Scheme II."
PARLIAMENT OFFICE.	—	£ —	£ —	£ —	192	£ 100	£ 600	£ 20	55	Vary from 700. to 900.	—	—	1	£ —	£ 1,900	£ —	a. "Clerks." b. "Senior Clerks."
POST OFFICE:—																	
[Secretary's Office, London].	{ 19 }	£ 150	£ 250	£ 10	19	£ 260	£ 380	£ 15	{ 82 } { 55 } { 6c }	400 500 625	500 600 800	20 20 25	1d 2e 1f	£ —	£ 900 £ 1,000 £ 1,200	£ — 80	a. "First class Clerks." b. "Principal Clerks, Lower Section." c. "Principal Clerks, Upper Section." d. "Chief Clerk." e. "Assistant Under Secretaries." f. "Assistant Secretary."

List of all Offices, Vacancies in which are to be filled up by Open Competitive Examination under Scheme I.—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT.	THIRD CLASS CLERKS.				SECOND CLASS CLERKS.				FIRST CLASS CLERKS.				PRINCIPAL CLERKS, ASSISTANT SECRETARIES, or similar Officers.				NOTES.		
	Salaries.			Number.	Salaries.			Number.	Salaries.			Number.	Salaries.						
	Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Annual Incre- ment.		Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Annual Incre- ment.		Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Annual Incre- ment.		Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Annual Incre- ment.				
RECORD OFFICE, ENGLAND.	16	£ 100	£ 200	£ 10	£ 2	£ 8	£ 250	£ 350	£ 15	£ 2	£ 4a	£ 400	£ 500	£ 2	£ 1	£ 600	£ 700	£ 25	a. "Assistant Keepers." b. "Secretary."
RECORD OFFICE, IRELAND.	4	100	120	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TREASURY	—	—	—	—	—	13 1a 1b	250 400 550	600 550 500	20 20 15	£ 2	£ 7	£ 700 £ 600	£ 900 £ 800	£ 25 £ 25	4 1d	£ 1,000 —	£ 1,900 £ 1,500	50 —	a. Assistant Account- ant. b. Civil List Clerk. c. Accountant. d. Auditor of the Civil List.
TRADE, BOARD OF	23	200	400	15	£ 2	£ 10	£ 480	£ 600	£ 20	£ 2	£ 12*	£ 635	£ 800	£ 25	1a 1b 4c	— — £ 1,000	900 1,000 1,200	— — —	a. "Warden of the Standards." b. "Chief of the Statis- tical Department." c. Assistant Secretaries. [These are Staff Appointments made either from within or without the Office.]
WAR OFFICE	123	100	400	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	£ 480	£ 600	£ 20	17a 10b 1c	— — —	£ 650 £ 800 £ 900	— — —	a. "Assistants." b. "Principals." c. Assistant Account- ant General. d. Deputy Accountant General. e. Chief Clerk. f. Accountant General.

\* Three of these have an "acting allowance" of 100*l.* a year.

" List of all OFFICES, VACANCIES in which are to be filled up by OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS UNDER SCHEME II."

DEPARTMENT.	I.			II.			III.			IV.			NOTES.					
	Number.	Salaries.		Number.	Salaries.		Number.	Salaries.		Number.	Salaries.							
		Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.		Annual Incre- ment.	Mini- mum.		Maxi- mum.	Annual Incre- ment.		Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.		Annual Incre- ment.				
BANKRUPTCY:— Office of the Com- ptroller in —	9*	£ 100	£ 150	£ 10	£ 200	£ 300	£ 12 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> .	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ 200	£ 300	£ 15	a. Record Keeper and Taxing Officer.			
BURIAL GROUNDS:— Office of Inspector of	1	80	100	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	b. Registrar of Accounts			
CHARITY COM- MISSION —	10	90	200	10	{ 6 300 8 400	{ 300 400 15	{ 10 15	{ 4 3	{ 500 600	{ 15 20	{ 1 <i>a</i> 1 <i>b</i> 1 <i>c</i> 1 <i>d</i>	{ 200 400 500 600	{ 300 550 600 750	{ 15 20 20 20	c. Accountant.			
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION:— [Supplementary Clerkships]	12	80	200	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	d. Chief Clerk.			
CONSTABULARY, IRELAND:— Inspector Gene- ral's Office	—	—	—	—	15	90	250	10	4	300	450	15	1 <i>a</i>	500	600	20	a. "Chief Clerk."	
CONVICT SER- VICE:— ENGLAND AND THE COLONIES:— Director's Office:— Clerkships in Pri- sons	—	—	—	—	4	90	250	10	3	250	400	15	—	—	—	—	a. Assistant Clerk.	
DEEDS REGISTRY OF, IRELAND	40	90	150	{ 5 after 2 years 10 <i>l</i> .	15	160	250	10	8	250	300	15	{ 1 <i>a</i> 1 <i>b</i>	350	450	500	20	b. Chief Clerk.

\* The numbers of the clerks in the above-mentioned classes are not at present fixed, as the business of the Department is in a progressive state."







List of all Offices, Vacancies in which are to be filled up by Open Competitive Examinations under Scheme II.—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT.	Number.	I.			II.			III.			IV.			NOTES.
		Salaries.			Salaries.			Salaries.			Salaries.			
		Mini-mum.	Maxi-mum.	Annual Increment.	Mini-mum.	Maxi-mum.	Annual Increment.	Mini-mum.	Maxi-mum.	Annual Increment.	Mini-mum.	Maxi-mum.	Annual Increment.	
LAND REVENUE OFFICE:	1	£ 100	£ 160	10	£ 200	£ 350	15	£ 400	£ 600	20	£ 600	£ 800	25	a. "Chief Clerk."
LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.	38	90	190	10	100	300	10, for 6 years, then 15d.	350	500	15	—	—	—	
METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	250	400	15	a. "Senior Clerk,"
MINT.	6	100	250	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	500	700	20	b. "Chief Clerk,"
											600	700	20	c. "Superintendent of the Operative Department."
NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE.	5	80	130	10	200	320	10	340	480	15	500	600	20	
	5	140	180	10	9	—	—	—	—	—	600	700	20	
											800	1,000	50	
POST OFFICE: LONDON:														
Secretary's Office.	1	100	200	10	210	300	10	310	400	15	—	—	—	
Solicitor's Office.	1	100	180	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Unprofessional Clerk.	1	100	180	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	400	500	20	a. Principal Clerks.
Receiver and Accountant-General's Office.	60	100	200	10	210	300	10	310	400	15	500	700	20	b. Principal Book-keepers.
											800	1,000	25	c. Receiver and Accountant-General.

\* "Junior Clerks."—One receives a special allowance of 100*l.*, and three an allowance of 30*l.* each.



List of all Offices, Vacancies in which are to be filled up by Open Competitive Examinations under Scheme II.—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT.	Number.	I.			Number.	II.			Number.	III.			Number.	IV.			NOTES.
		Salaries.				Salaries.				Salaries.				Salaries.			
		Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Annual Incre- ment.		Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Annual Incre- ment.		Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Annual Incre- ment.		Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Annual Incre- ment.	
QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S RE- MEMBRANCE'S OF- FICE, SCOT- LAND	7	£ 100	£ 300	£ 10l., after 8 years 15l.	2	£ 315	£ 500	£ 15		£ —	£ —	£ —		£ —	£ —	£ —	
REGISTRAR-GENE- RAL'S OFFICE, IRELAND	8	90	150	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SALMON FISHER- IES, INSPEC- TOR'S OFFICE	1	100	200	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TRADE BOARD OF: Supplementary Clerks	36	80	150	5	24	160	280	10	12	300	400	15	—	—	—	—	—
SEAMEN'S REGIS- TRY OFFICE: Clerks	35	85	220	10	10	250	350	15	5	380	500	20	1	500	700	25	a. "Assistant Registrar."
JOINT STOCK COM- PANIES' OFFICE:	2	80	200	10	1	200	300	15	—	—	—	—	1a	300	400	15	b. "Assistant Registrar."
DESIGNS OFFICE:	3	80	180	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1b	300	500	15	
TREASURY: Account Branch	2	100	200	10	3	250	350	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Registry Branch	—	—	—	—	3	100	200	10	{ 5	400 225	500 500	{ 20 15	—	—	—	—	—
WAR OFFICE: Supplementary Clerks	102	90	170	5	—	—	—	—	54	180	250	10	—	—	—	—	—

List of all Offices, Vacancies in which are to be filled up by Open Competitive Examinations under Scheme II.—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT.	Number.	I.			Number.	II.			Number.	III.			Number.	IV.			NOTES.
		Salaries.				Salaries.				Salaries.				Salaries.			
		Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Annual Incre- ment.		Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Annual Incre- ment.		Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Annual Incre- ment.		Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Annual Incre- ment.	
WAR OFFICE—cont. ARMY MEDICAL DE- PARTMENT: Clerks - - - Supplementary Clerks - - - JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL: "Permanent Clerks" COMMANDER-IN- CHIEF IN IR- LAND: "Permanent Clerks" CHELSEA HOSPITAL: Permanent Clerks ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT: Clerks - - - Clerks of Works - MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENTS: Permanent Clerks ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT: Permanent Clerks WORKS, OFFICE OF		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	a. Assistant Secretary.	
	4 }	100 400 250 180 90	15 400 250 10 170							2	420 600	20					
	2																
	1	90	200	10	1	200	300	10	1	400	600	20					
	7	90	150	10	8 { 1	160 210 250	250 280	10	2	280	400	15					
	5	90	220	10	5	220	350	10	2	400	500	15					
	4 -	80 110	140 140	10 5	23 49	150 220	200 280	10 10	6 7	210 210	270 270	10 10					
	20	90	270	10	-	-	-	-	10	285	370	15	4	400	550	20	
	10 { 17 7	90 100 200 300	150 200 300	7 1/10s. 10 15	3 7 { 15	190 300	260 400	10 15	1 4	250 400	350 600	15 20	1 1a	350 500 700	500 700	20 20	

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List of all Offices, Vacancies in which are to be filled up by Open Competitive Examinations under Scheme II.—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT.	Number.	I.			Number.	II.			Number.	III.			IV.			NOTES.
		Salaries.				Salaries.				Salaries.			Salaries.			
		Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Annual Incre- ment.		Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Annual Incre- ment.		Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Annual Incre- ment.	Mini- mum.	Maxi- mum.	Annual Incre- ment.	
WAR OFFICE— <i>cont.</i> ARMY MEDICAL DE- PARTMENT: Clerks - 4 Supplementary Clerks - 3		£ 100 £ 180 £ 90	£ 400 £ 250 £ 170	15 10 5	— — —	— — —	£ 200 £ 300 £ 200	£ 250 £ 350 £ 250	10 10 10	1 — —	£ 420 — —	£ 600 — —	20 — —	— — —	— — —	
JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL: "Permanent Clerks" 1		£ 90	£ 200	10	1	£ 200	£ 300	10	1	£ 400	£ 600	20	—	—	—	
COMMANDER-IN- CHIEF IN IRE- LAND: "Permanent Clerks" 7		£ 90	£ 150	10	{ 3 1	£ 160 £ 210 £ 250	£ 250 £ 280 £ 280	10 10 10	3	£ 280	£ 400	15	—	—	—	
CHELTSEA HOSPITAL: Permanent Clerks 5		£ 90	£ 220	10	5	£ 220	£ 350	10	5	£ 400	£ 500	15	—	—	—	
ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT: Clerks - 4 Clerks of Works - —		£ 80 £ 110	£ 140 £ 140	10 5	23 49	£ 150 £ 150	£ 200 £ 220	10 10	6 7	£ 210 £ 210	£ 270 £ 270	10 10	— —	— —	— —	
MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENTS: Permanent Clerks 20		£ 90	£ 270	10	—	—	—	—	10	£ 235	£ 370	15	£ 400	£ 550	20	
ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT: Permanent Clerks 10		£ 90	£ 150	7 10s.	3	£ 190	£ 260	10	1	£ 250	£ 350	15	£ 350	£ 500	20	
WORKS, OFFICE OF { 17 7		£ 100 £ 200	£ 300 £ 300	10 15	7 }	£ 300	£ 400	15	4	£ 400	£ 600	20	£ 500	£ 700	20	a. Assistant Secretary.

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